I have with an Impartial Warmth addreſſed my ſelf to all ſorts of People on the behalf of Peace; and if I am proud of any thing in it, 'tis that Providence has been pleaſed to direct things ſo, that the Publick Meaſures have in many Caſes come up to what I foreſaw was the only Means of our Safety.

If I have ſaid the ſame thing with our late Votes, Speeches and Proclamations, in my Obſervations on the pretended Danger of the Church; 'tis not only an Honour to me, that her Majeſty and the Parliament repeat almoſt my very Words, but 'tis a Glorious Teſtimony to the Truth, That it leads all Perſons that ſincerely follow it to the ſame Concluſions, and often the ſame Expreſſion; and I glory that I have ſuch a Voucher to what I ſaid, *viz. That the falſe Clamours of Plots againſt the Church appear to be form'd on purpoſe to conceal real Plotts againſt the Church of* England. Review 86. p. 341.

Let none of the Well-wiſhers to Peace, be angry that I ſaw this before them; 'tis their Happineſs they ſee it now: Envy no Man.

But I have a moſt undeniable Teſtimony of the Succeſs of this Paper, in the Great Work of National Peace, in the implacable Rage and Malice of the Hot Party, in which they witneſs to the Hurt this Paper has done to their Cauſe, and they have my humble Acknowledgment, that they can do me and this Labour no greater Honour.

It would be endleſs to me, and tireſome to the Reader, to repeat the threatning Letters, the Speeches, the opprobrious Terms, the Bear-garden inſulting Language I have daily thrown upon me in all parts, for perſwading Men to Peace: If I had been aſſaſſinated as often as I have been threatned with Piſtols, Daggers, and Swords, I had long ago paid dear for this Undertaking.

But I go naked and unguarded; theſe Gentlemen are harmleſs Enemies; they are like Col. *L*———'s Serjeant at *S*——*ld*, That while I was there, ſaid not a word to me, but as ſoon as I was gone, was for doing terrible things to me when he could find me; or like Juſtice *S*——*d* of *Devonſhire*, that iſſued his Warrant for me, and cauſed all the Houſes in the Town to be ſearch'd, except That he knew I Lodg'd in; and ſent to every part of the Country for me, but That to which he knew I was gone.

I remark nothing from theſe Paſſages, ſo much as the weak Grounds theſe People know they have for their Reſentment; Is it poſſible a Man can Merit ſo much ill Will for perſwading Men to Peace; were it not that their Deſigns being from another place, and of another kind, the Heavenly Glorious Spirit of Peace is particularly hateful and unpleaſant to them?

Well, Gentlemen, ſo the Peace be wrought, let what will become of me, I am unſolicitous; and bleſſed be God, *it is effectually wrought*; the Victory is gain'd, the Battle is over, and I have done. Why did I ſolicite

to

Digitized by Google

to have all cavilling Papers ſuppreſs'd? Not that we have not the better of the Argument in every Caſe; for really the adverſe Party have nothing to ſay: And as I had not begun this Paper, but with a Proſpect of a juſtifiable Neceſſity; ſo the Work being over, that Neceſſity ceaſes; and Lo, I return to the matter I was on before, and the Writing of, and perſwading to Peace, ends with the Volume; becauſe the thing is obtain'd, the Nation embraces Peace with a Univerſal Joy, and there remains now no more occaſion to perſwade.

How eaſy, how ſatisfied, how pleas'd does all the Nation appear! Peace and Joy ſit on the Faces of our People; not one Man that has any regard for, or Senſe of the Publick Good, but rejoices at it; how People congratulate one another, and bleſs the Time, the Queen, the Government, and every Inſtrument of this extraordinary Turn of Affairs!

What Glory has this happy Conjunction brought to her Majeſty's Reign! from this time the Nation will take the Date of her new Proſperity, and the Reign of this Queen, like that of Queen *Elizabeth*, will be rank'd in Hiſtory among thoſe of the moſt Fortunate to this Nation. Nor can Poſterity do her Majeſty Juſtice, if they do not own that this Univerſal Happineſs has had its Riſe in the Court; the Queen has not only the Honour, but her Majeſty has been really the Inſtrument of this Peace; and would our wiſer hot Party have given due regard to her Majeſty's Exhortations, this Peace had been brought to paſs a great while ſooner.

We have had formerly a great Struggle between Court-Party, and Country-Party, and always ſaw Cauſe to ſuſpect the former encroaching on our Liberties; but the Caſe is quite contrary here: Her Majeſty ſo eſpouſes the real Intereſt of her People, and obliges all that depend on her Service to do ſo too; that Patriots are our Courtiers, the Prince's Favourites are the Peoples Favourites; and our Safety is now found in them we uſed always to be afraid of.——Such Effects have Wiſe Princes upon their Affairs, That *Regis ad Exemplum*, the Crown ſhall be the Peoples Saviour, and the Men of Rights and Privileges become the Men of Oppreſſion and Confuſions.

May our Senſe of this Peace, and of her Majeſty's Care of the Privileges and Properties of Subjects continually encreaſe; that the Obligation to ſuch a Princeſs, may ſink deep in the Minds of theſe People, and they may follow thoſe Exhortations to Union and Peace, which her Majeſty exhorts to encourage, and has had ſuch Succeſs in attempting.

This Volume is now ended; thoſe Gentlemen that think this Work uſeful enough to deſerve Binding it, have herewith an *Index* of the Particulars for their Convenience. I ſhall be very glad our Peace may be ſo ſettled that in future Ages there may be no Occaſion to make theſe Papers farther uſeful.

DE FOE

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Gentlemen who were pleaſed to be Subſcribers for the Encouragement of this Work, in Spight of all the Banters and Reproaches of the Town, *if they pleaſe to ſend to* Mr. Matthews, *may have the Volume of this paſt Year delivered them* gratis, *printed upon the Fine Paper.*

INDEX.

Digitized by Google

INDEX.

N°. 1. A short Preface. Pag. 1, 2
A Hymn to Truth. 3, 4
2. An Introduction about Trade. 6
The Dead Warrant All Consider'd. 7
3. Of the English Trade in general. 9
The Trade in general is declining. 10
4. That the English Trade, is capable of great Improvement. 13
The Disasters of Trade Consider'd 14
The Check of our Manufactures,
1. by making light Druggets and Stuffs.
5. A Letter against this Answer'd. 17
6. A Digression about Objectors. 21
The London-Post, and the Reviewer of the Review spoken to.
7. The Case of the Decay of our Manufacture of Cloth, and the Encrease of Stuffs Consider'd. 25
8. Another Answerer Consider'd, who says, the Encrease of Stuff-Trade does not diminish the Cloathing. 29
10. The Work-Houses Detected. 33
Sir H—— M——th's Bill for Employing the Poor, Expos'd in three Reviews. 34
12. Sir S. G——'s Debate with a Worcestershire Clothier; whether it be our Interest to sink the Price of our Manufacture, and the Wages of the Poor or no. 49
16. Of our Neighbours Underselling us. 61
19. The first Attempt upon the Article of Peace among our selves. 73
20. Return to Trade, and the lowering the Wages of the Poor, Consider'd with its Consequences. 77
22. Of the Irish Trade, and the Prohibiting the Woollen Manufacture there. 85
23. Of the Rivals of our Trade. 89
The Case of Captain Green, and his Crew in Scotland Consider'd. 90
24. A return to the Subject of Peace, and an Explaining the Term, what the Author means by Peace. 93
How all the Princes of the World pretend to it. 94
25. Description of Tacking, and Exhortation not to Chuse the Tackers. 97
26. A Poem and Discourse upon the New Play-House. 101
27. An Address to the Tackers. 105
King C—— II. his Opinion of Tacking. 107
29. Who interrupt the Nations Peace. 116
30. About Choosing Tackers. 117
32. About the Ill Practices of Elections then begun, and on whose side the Papists and Non-Jurors Vote. 125
34. The Authors first Answer to the Observator. 133
35. Of Tenants blindly Voting for Landlords. 137
36. Of the Inferior Clergy, obstructing the Publick Peace. 141
38. Cavils at, and Insults of the Author Answer'd. 149
39. Succession and Toleration, the Grounds of the Parties Uneasiness. 153
40. Grounds of Uneasiness's Examin'd. 157
——The Coventry Case stated. 158
——Scan. Club publish'd by it self. 159
41. Motion to Peace from possibility of Disappointment Abroad. 161
42. Neither Church nor Toleration in Danger. 165
43. Who are the Uneasie People, and for what; in two Reviews. 169
45. More Arguments to Peace, from the Uncertainty of the War Abroad. 177
45. Answer

INDEX.

45. *Answer to Threatning Letters.* 181
47. *Our Reputation with the Confederates, depending on our Peace at Home.* 185
48. *Observations on the Disappointment on the Moselle.* 189
49. *The* Cotcant *and others, spreading False Reports.* 193
50. *Peace mov'd again, from a Supposition of Disasters Abroad.* 197
52. *The Fatal Consequences, of spreading False Reports.* 205
54. *The Author Threatned and Ill Treated, for Inviting to Peace, in two* Reviews. 213
56. *Of laying down the* Review. 221
57. *The Birth of the* Occational-Bill *at* Coventry. 225
The Danger of the Church in six Reviews. 226
63. *The Churches Danger further Consider'd, and the* Memorial *Examin'd.* 257
65. *Of Rousing Nature to Rebel against Principles* 281
66. *The High-Church told what they are to expect, if the Queen comes to any Harm.* 261
68. *The Fury of the People, when the Princess of* Denmark *was missing, given them as a Mark to judge by.*
69. *How the High-Churchmen prize the* Memorial. 227
70. *The* Memorial *further consider'd in four* Reviews. 280
Dyer's *Letter about the* East-India *Company Consider'd.* 297
75. *The Authors Usage at* Exeter. 301
76. *Why Peace, is more than ordinarily needful at this time.* 305
77. *How the High Churchmen are to be understood, when they talk of the Church of* England. 307
78. *The* Memorial *again Consider'd.* 309
79. *Reconciling the Church of* England *to the Church of* France, *as propos'd by* L—ly, *Consider'd.* 313
80. Jure Divino *Examin'd.* 317
82. *A Diversing View of a Jacobite.* 325
83. *The Hair-brain'd Measures of the High-Churchmen, at the beginning of the Queen's Reign.* 329
84. *Of* Dyer's *Letter, about burning the* Memorial. 333
85. *Enquiry what is meant by the Church of* England. 337
86. *Extravagant Arguments of the High Churchmen.* 341
87. *Enquiry about them:* Won't they Rebel. 345
88. *The True Church of* England *Defended.* 349
90. *Whether it is not possible, to reconcile the Church of* England *and the* Dissenters. 357
91. *High-Church advis'd to Patience, and to expect Disappointments.* 361
92. T—'s *Oxford Sermon Consider'd.* 365
93. *An Equivalent to Occasional Bill.* 369
94. *The Author's Country Observations, and his own Treatment for talking of Peace.* 373
96. *His Resolution to Address the Paper to the Parliament Men, with his Advice to* ATTEND, *in* 4. Reviews. 381
101. *Speaking to the Members as Assembled, he tells them of three Plots against the Nation, the Church, and the Queen.* 401
104. *The Tools, the Plotters work with, viz. the Pulpit, the Tongue, and the Press.* 413
107. *Advice to the High Church, to Despair and give over a lost Cause.* 425
108. *The Q———'s Speech to the Parliament Consider'd.* 429
109. *Of the Clergy of the Church of* England. 433
110. *Address to the Convocation in three* Reviews. 437
113. *Answer to my Lord* H———*ham's Speech, in* 4 Reviews. 449
117. *Banter about Lord* P———*rough's Letters.* 465
118. *The Happy Prospect of Peace, from the Union of the Houses.* 469
122. *Of a Union in Religion, the Moderation of the Dissenters, and the Story of* Jery White. 481
124. *Address to the* Dissenters, *to be Content.* 493 to the End.

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With some Observations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Tuesday, February 27. 1705.

THE *Author of this Paper, having gone thro' one Volume of it, purpos'd to have laid it down for several Reasons; which have been Publish'd in the latter Papers of that Volume.*

But the World will not permit him so pursue his Resolution that way, and the Generous Offers of some Gentlemen, tho' not yet perform'd, *assuring him, That he shall not be a Loser by the Charge of it, he has Embark'd himself again.*

And as, after this second Adventure, 'tis too late to look back, he yet more and more Endeavours to look forward, and before he enters upon Business, asks the Reader's leave to amuse them with one Paper, Special and Introductory.

His Title, A Review of the Affairs of *France, he has resolv'd to Continue; but that Critical Objectors may not have an Advantage against him on that Score, he gives them Notice, That the Course of things having, in the Process of the last Volume, brought him Home to* England; *if he makes some longer stay there than usual, he hopes it shall not be unprofitable, and believes the Reader will Excuse it, when the Particulars shall speak for themselves.*

Whatever stay he shall make here, he resolves to reassume his Discourse of the Affairs of *France, and, God willing, to go thro' all the Great Articles he has propos'd, but, perhaps, not so soon as he designed at first.*

For this Reason, and to preserve the Coherence of his Text, he has added the Words, Transactions at Home, *to the Title, at least, for these two Volumes.*

If any Man shall Enquire, Why he could not Adjourn the present Affairs at Home, till the Story of France *had been gone thro'? He Answers, The Emergency of our Affairs call for it: Our* Trade, *our* Manners, *our* City, Country, Court, Navy, Army, *and* Church, *all call for a Share in the Subsequent Observations; and to have left them till they had been forgot, had been an unaccountable Omission, the other Articles being better qualified to keep Cold, and will be no older, as to Memory, to Morrow than they are to Day.*

The Author is under no Concern, in all the great Things before him, but to keep close to the Truth; as to the Prudential Fear some Men have, *that Truth shall offend, he knows not what belongs to it, and thinks it would be an Affront to the Government, to suggest they can be offended with him for speaking the Truth.*

He therefore, with Submission to his Superiours, gives his Word, That to the best of his Judgment, he will pay an Unbyast Inviolable Respect to Truth of Fact: As to Kings, and all in Authority,

Digitized by Google

he hopes to keep always within the Bounds of Decency and Good Manners, and pretends to know a little when and how to do ſo.

Having thus entred into the Field, in the Service of Truth *and the* Country, *he craves leave to pay his juſt Homage to the Great Emperor and Decidor of all Quarrels, Controverſies and Debates in the World,* Sovereign Truth *humanely conſidered.*

He deſires the Reader's Candor, both for the Nature of the Eſſay, the Diction, the Verſe, and the Manner, and promiſes not to be Troubleſome with his Poetry.

A Hymn to TRUTH.

IMmortal Truth, thou Counterpart of God,
Immenſe, and like him Bright, tho' Undiſcern'd;
Thou being Inconceiv'd and Underſtood
By very very few of Humane Race,
Tell us, Why Mortal Frauds aſſault thy Throne,
Aſſume thy Likneſs, and thy Face Sublime
So aptly Counterfeit? Why *mask'd* they ſtrive
To paſs for thy bright Self? *How Crime* and *Guilt*
Of Hell conceiv'd, and from the Place *Surnam'd*
Contaminate, can Heaven it ſelf Invade,
And Cloath'd in Robes of Truth, delude the World!
Darkneſs and Hell, with Tacit Guilt confeſs
Their Homage due to Truth——Since in their deep
Infernal Guile, they *Covet* Robes of Light,
And Counterfeit *that very Truth they hate.*
O forc'd Conceſſion to the Heavenly Power
Of Unreſiſted Truth, which like the Fiery Dart
From *Thunder-bearing Cloud,* not only burſts
With *Noiſe* and *Terror,* but with ſecret force
Pierces the Vitals, *Drinks up all the Soul;*
The *Bolts* and *Bars,* the Locks and Keys *of Nature,*
Man's Priſon, Melt with Penetrating Heat,
While *Fleſh,* th' Unthinking Paſſive Jaylor, *Sleeps*
Untouch'd; and like the Scabbard to the Sword,
Loſes, but miſſes not, the Molten Steel.
Hail Mighty Truth! Be thy Immortal Theme,
My Soul's Purſuit, and Subject of my Pen;
Pointed from thee, it ſteers thro' *Storms* and *Crowds;*
The *Storms and Crowds,* their awful Homage pay,
Theſe huſh, and *thoſe* ſubmiſs with Guilty Fear,
Conceal their Bluſhing Fronts from *Piercing Truth:*
Pointed from thee, I fearleſs laſh the Age,
And bring their mighty Crimes upon the Stage.
Not *Kings,* nor *Crowns,* the *Great,* the ſeeming *Wiſe,*
Not *high aſſembl'd Crowds of Tyrant Men,* Who

Digitized by Google

Who boaſt the vaſt Diſpoſe of *Mortal Power*,
Shall thy Unbyaſs'd Reſolutions fright,
They are but high *Enchartre'd Mobs* of Vice,
With borrow'd Titles, *Nature's gilded* Toys,
To *whoodle Fools*, and form the Cheats of State;
Not Swords of Juſtice in the Hands of Might,
Not *Magiſterial Purple*, not the Laws
Wreſted *by Parties*——Not the World, *but Truth*,
Immortal Truth ſhall be thy Fear, thy *Guide*,
Thy POLE-STAR, PILOT, *and thy happy* PORT;
The MIGHTY MEN; *thy Theme*, *their* MIGHTY RAGE, *they Sport*:
Pointed with Truth, thy Lines ſhall Pierce the Soul
Of Elevated high *Diſtinguiſh'd Crimes*;
Not *Power* or *Poſts* ſhall fence againſt *thy Pen*,
For who's *too Great*, or who *too High* for Truth?
What tho' among the mighty Rocks we ſteer,
And often ſtave and ſplit the *ſhatter'd Bark*;
The lofty *Sails of Truth*, will bear us thro',
Will part the Threatning Waves, and *Land us ſafe*;
For Truth ne're ſuffers Shipwrack, never dies,
And he ſhall Live, that falls its Sacrifice.

Thou Sacred Flame of Bright Eternal *Fire*,
My Pen with *Heat*, my Tongue with *ſuited Phraſe*,
Adapt and *Fierce* Touch from thy Weighty Hand.
Invigorate with Force of mighty Stile,
Magnificent and Awful, *like thy Self*,
But Plain, *thy Beauty, Glory and Delight.*

Words ſpoke from *Truth*, will *Truth's* juſt Image *bear*,
The *Mighty Energy* commands our Awe,
Crime Trembles, and the *Guilty Great* retire
From the ſtrong Shock of thy convincing Force;
Before thee, all the Mighty Champions fly,
Gyants in Crime, and hardn'd in Offence.
When ſtrip'd of all the Gaudy Gay Excuſe,
The mean Pretences *Cuſtom makes* for Crime,
Silent, and *Self-condemn'd*, before thee ſtand,
Confeſs thy Force, and ſhun thy *Glorious Face*.

What tho' *thy Suppliant Votary* appears
Mean and *Deſpis'd*, unworthy this Employ,
Plainneſs, thy Native Dreſs, becomes them beſt
That would reſemble Truth; *And who would not?*
What tho' *ſuppreſt by Injury*, and Power,
Neglected, Deſpicable, and *Contemn'd*;
Juſt ſo, *Bright Goddeſs!* Thou haſt always far'd:

And

And all that, *Charm'd with thee*, presume to show
Insulting Vice, their just respect to Truth,
Shall *thus*, and *thus*, and *thus*, be always scorn'd;
Then *Fire my Soul*, with thy resistless Charms,
And Words, that spight of Crime, shall *make Men hear*,
With Efficacious Force Inspire *this Pen*,
Lifted in thy just War, that *scorns the Pay*,
As well as *Favour* of the Greatest Prince
That *Owns thee not*; and dedicate to thee,
Disdains to flatter mighty Men of Guilt.

Assist, *Bright Seraph!* In the Mighty Search,
And fill the flowing Pen with *Sovereign Truth*,
That press'd from thee, the just Instructing Stile
May *speak Conviction* to the Minds of Men,
In spight of Prejudice, their Darken'd Thoughts
Illumine, all their Wandring Errors *scatter*,
And make the World its proper Ends pursue,
By *Methods Just*, with Rules of Right and Truth;
Once let the Regulated Nations own
The Unresisted Influence of *Truth*,
Immortal Truth! Thou Counterpart *of God*,
Man's *Pattern*, *Glory*, *Happiness*, and *Life*,
His Wisdom *here*, and Pledge of *What's to come*;
His true *Denominating Quality*,
All's Brute without it, horrid and deprav'd,
The World *a Stage* of Violence and Blood,
Big with Destruction, *Brooding* Monstrous Crimes,
Insulting Heaven, and ripening apace
To Dissolution, the Effect of Sin;
Bright Truth alone, makes the Disorder'd Globe
A Habitable Clime; and *when that fails*,
The World must cease, her stated Time is come.

Blest Truth, this Pen from its most early Birth,
Was *Dedicate to thee*; and thro' fierce Storms
Has Dar'd thy Dreaded Standard *to pursue*.
Nor has thy Dang'rous Service *e'er Declin'd*,
Disown'd thee, Chang'd his *Side*, or *Face*, or *Tale*,
Therefore Contemn'd, Insulted and Oppress'd;
Upon his Breast he shows the *Scars* he gain'd,
Blest'd Trophies! in thy War its Boast and *Glory*:
For in thy Aid who would not love to Die?
And be that Quits thee, Flees with Infamy.

MDCCV.

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With some Observations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Saturday, March 3. 1705.

INTRODUCTION.

THE finishing the First Volume of this Work, has concerned me in the Vast Subject of our *English* Trade, as Influenc'd by the Affairs of *France*, pursuant to my Title ——But the Absolute Dependance, of every Branch of this thing call'd Trade, upon one another, presses me to make *a loose* from the long Intended Subject, and to enter upon many of our Home Affairs.

The Connexion of Story, will be some Excuse for this, but the Necessity and Usefulness I hope will fully satisfie the Impatience of the Reader, and therefore I shall trouble the World with no more Apologies.

At my Entrance into this Work, it cannot be improper, by way of Introduction, to look round about me, and form my self into a Committee of *my whole self*, to consider of

The State of the Nation.

The Result of this Consideration, is very sad and Melancholy; and tho' I am not apt to be crying, Woe, woe, nor much troubl'd with *the Spleen* or *Hippo*, yet really I find the State of *England* in general, to be thus.

Its Trade, under a sensible miserable Decay in all its Branches, and yet within view of the highest and most Fortunate Improvements, easie to be brought to pass, but slothfully and supinely neglected.

Its Navy Great and Flourishing, but all her well laid Designs, either defeated in their Preparations, by the miserable Methods, and ill Government, with relation to the Seamen, or disappointed by the ill Conduct or Cowardice of her Commanders.

Its Civil Concerns in the utmost Confusion of Parties, who blindly and involuntarily pursue their Countries Destruction in their private Heats, and fill the Land with Cries, Oppressions, Insults, and all sorts of Confusion——Blending together the most Absurd Contradictions, such as propagating Religion by a Scandalous Ministry, Orthodox Christianity by Heresies and

Digitized by Google

Bathuſiaſms, reforming Manners by Debauch'd Magiſtrates, and chooſing Men to make Laws, and . . . . . by Bribery and Corruption.

Nothing could have mov'd me to undertake the Ungrateful Office of expoſing theſe things, but the full Perſwaſion, that I am capable of convincing any thing of an *Engliſhman*, that has the leaſt Angle of his Soul untouch'd with Partiality, and that has the leaſt Concern left for the Good of his Country, that even the worſt of thoſe Evils are eaſie to be Cur'd; that if ever this Nation is Shipwreck'd and undone, it muſt be at the very Entrance of her Port of Deliverance, in the ſight of her Safety, that Providence holds out to her the Means of a ſafe Eſtabliſhment, a Proſperous Trade, a regular, eaſily ſupplied Navy, and a General Reformation both in Manners and Methods in Church and State.

I heartily wiſh theſe things were Offer'd to them from a Hand leſs Mean and Deſpicable than mine, that the Character of the Agent might not leſſen the Eſteem of the Truths he ſpeaks, and that ſome Body would ſpeak theſe things to our ſitting Law-makers, whom they would not Diſdain to hear.

I preſume to tell thoſe Gentlemen there might be things offered them, if Men might be heard impartially, that would give an eaſie ſtop to moſt of our Grievances in Trade, and prevent the Miſeries and Ruine of our Credit at Home and Abroad.

Shall I venture to ſay, the Door is not open'd for Honeſt and Diſintereſted Propoſers, to offer at the Publick Good, who tho' they ſeek no Reward, cannot have the due Honour of having ſerv'd their Country, when they have done it———At the ſame time Noiſie and Importunate Projectors, whoſe Prepoſterous Schemes fill'd us with Deficiencies and Reproach, and whoſe private Gain has been the Subſtance of their Specious Appearances, have been entertain'd with ſuch forwardneſs, and their blind Projects ſo embrac'd, that they Inſult the Town, as if their Governours could not rule without 'em, and no Man judge of Matters but themſelves.

When Tradeſmen fail, and 100 Honeſt Families ſink under the Villany of one, *as of late*, how eaſily might our Governours have prevented ſuch Diſaſters, by Laws of Equality and Temper, inſtead of late Acts of Parliament, which make Debtors Deſperate, and directs a Man, whoſe Principle is bad before, to be a thorow Pac'd Cheat, becauſe the Laws Encourages a Creditor entirely to Ruine him, and make him a Priſoner for Life, tho' he were never ſo Honeſt.

I believe, 'tis a thing unheard of in theſe Parts of the World, that ever the Laws of a Land ſhould put the Power of Life and Death into the Hands of a Mercileſs Creditor, tho' the Debtor be entirely Impoveriſh'd, Unable, and Honeſt; nay, by whatſoever Accident he becomes Inſolvent.

If I ſearch this Barbarity to the Bottom in the enſuing Papers, and plainly tell the World how Unchriſtian, how Inhumane, and how Unworthy the *Engliſh* Nation, ſuch a Practice is, I hope our Governours, inſtead of reſenting my plainneſs, will conſider the Caſe of ſeveral hundred Perſons now Starving in Gaol, whoſe Commitment is a Dead Warrant, whom even the Queens Prerogative cannot releaſe, who are doom'd to Die in Priſon, a Puniſhment, which 'tis impoſſible they can deſerve as Debtors.

Among theſe they will find Men of Honour, of Families, and which is worſt, Men of Honeſty, who have flouriſh'd in Trade, and who have liv'd handſomly, but reduc'd by Loſſes and Diſaſters, as we ſee lately Honeſt Men may be.

The Cruelty of this Law, makes Debtors run Extravagant Lengths, makes them that ſee they cannot ſtand, reſolve to fall with Advantage; and reſolving not to Periſh in Gaol, they venture to encreaſe their Depradations on their Neighbours, that they may not Starve Abroad.

If this Matter might be conſidered by the Parliament, and this Seſſion were not too near an end, I would venture to ſay, I could offer at ſuch an Act of Parliament, as ſhould effectually ſecure the Effects of Bankrupt and Inſolvent Debtors, for the uſe of their Creditors, prevent Wilful and Fraudulent Ruptures, and yet extend a needful Care and Tenderneſs for Diſaſter and Misfortune. But of this by it ſelf.

Having ſtated the Poſture of Affairs, as I think they really ſtand in this Nation, I ſhall begin with the preſent Caſe of the *Engliſh* Trade, its Diſaſters, Remedies, and Improvement, and of the reſt in their order.

ADVICE:

Advice from the Scandal. Club.

THE following Letter is repeated, as was Promis'd in the laſt *Review* of the Firſt Vol. in order to its Anſwer.

Gentlemen,

YOUR ſpeedy Anſwer is deſired, to theſe two Queries following———

Firſt, "Have not the *Mercers Wives*, the *Lace-mens Wives*, the *Milliners Wives*, &c. "———Acted very Prudently, in putting "themſelves into Mourning for Foreign Princes———Particularly this Winter, for the "Death of the Dutcheſs of *Holſtein Gottorpe?*

And Secondly, "Whether they will not act "with juſt as much Prudence, to put *themſelves* "into Mourning for the Death of the Queen "of *Pruſſia*, eſpecially conſidering it falls out "in the Spring time of the Year——

Febr. 22. *Your humble Servants*,
1704. A. B. L. I. J. C.

The Society never pretend to ſave thoſe People, that are reſolv'd to loſe themſelves; To what purpoſe ſhould our Tradeſmen and Shopkeepers Complain of the Court going ſo often into Mourning, and the Detriment which that Ceremony is to our Trade in general, when their Wives and Daughters Univerſally follow the Unhappy Example?

'Tis alſo remarkable in this, as in other Caſes, that we are generally the Agents of our own Misfortunes; the Court going into Mourning for the Death of Foreign Princes, is a Ceremony due to the Civilities of Princes and Great Families, and would be of no ill Conſequence, or at leaſt but very little, if it was not fooliſhly ſpread about the Town by the fondneſs our Ladies entertain of being thought Frequenters of the Houſhold; this Humour of the Ladies would yet be leſs Univerſal, and tend to leſs prejudice, if our City Dames were not equally fond of being like the reſt; and at laſt, our Shopkeeping Laſſes muſt be like them all.

So that whenever the Ladies of the Queens Houſe are oblig'd, in Compliance with Court Ceremonies, to wear Black, nothing elſe will be worn, from the Preſence-Chamber, to the *Exchange* and *Paſer-noſter-Row*.

This Compliance with the Mode, *is forming the Mode*; and while they that Complain of it have a Hand in it themſelves, who can help them?

In ſhort, if Trade is Injur'd by the Example, all that have any regard to Trade, and eſpecially thoſe that live by Trade, ſhould take care not to cut their own Throats in Trade, but to keep up the Habit of Intereſt, and make the Faſhion follow Trade, and not Trade the Faſhion.

To ſay then they ſhould be like no Body, is to ſay nothing, they would be like themſelves, and ſhew they valued the Publick Good above the Vanity of Imitation.

Nor is their Number ſo Deſpicable, or the Figure they make in the World; if all the Sex that have any Concern in the Trade, from the Milliners Wife, to the *Turkey* and *Italian* Merchants, who Import the Silk, if theſe and all their Dependants, forbore to Imitate the Humour of a few, the Grievance would ſoon be leſſen'd, and Trade be ſenſibly reliev'd.

The City would appear in Colours (as within leſs than 30 Years She did) when the Court appear'd in Black, and the Mode be as well accepted; for Miſs would be every jot as acceptable, when ſhe might paſs for a *Turkey* Merchant's Daughter, as if ſhe was thought a Kin to the Court. All our Imitation of the Court, if the Ladies would but conſider it, is but a Mockery they are laught at for by the Court: Nor is it any Affront to the Queen; Her Majeſty is tied up to Civilities, but is far from deſiring they ſhould affect Trade, and be a Damage to her Subjects.

As to the being in the Faſhion, becauſe of the Court, 'tis ſo ridiculous a Jeſt, That if the Ladies underſtood themſelves, they would be aſham'd to let us know they are ſo fond of being thought what they are not, and what, if they really were, in their other Capacities, it would hurt their Character and injure their Fortunes; and while the Shopkeeper's Wife goes into Black, becauſe a great Lady, who is their Cuſtomer does ſo, who had it from another Lady, who told her, A Lady, ſhe as'd to Viſit, had it from—

Digitized by Google

from the Court; 'tis just like the Barber that wore a Sword, as belonging to the Court, because he was *Barber* to the *Taylor* of *a very great Courtier's Man.*

☞ PROPOSALS (*different from all others yet extant*) for a *Perpetual Assurance Office*: By a Voluntary Subscription of Two Thousand Persons of either Sex, who for certain Annual Payments, of Six Pounds, will secure to their Nominee, or Nominees, at least 400 Pounds, besides half the Money back again, that they shall have Paid into the Office; together with other Advantages, by which every Member's Yearly Payment will be reduc'd to less than 40 Shillings *per Annum*. Subscriptions are taken, and the Articles, at large, may be seen at Mr. *Matthews's* a Printer in *Pilkington-Court* in *Little-Britain*; at Mr. *Barnes's*, in the Pall-Mall; Mr. *Cox*, at Temple-Bar; Mr. *Sambridge*, in Little-Brittain; Mr. *Nutt*, near the Stationers-Hall; Mr. *Hodgson's*, against Gray's-Inn in Holborn; and at Mr. *Strahan's*, over against the Royal-Exchange, in Cornhill, Booksellers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Royal Essence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the most delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greatest Preserver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than usual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, strengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectually prevents it from falling off or splitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it possibly will, by the use of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it strengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raises the Vapours in Ladies, &c. being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleasant than) Musk, Civet, &c. 'Tis indeed an unparalled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, &c. excellently. To be had only at Mr. *Allerafts*, a Toy-shop at the Blue-Coat Boy against the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*. Sealed up, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Bottle with Directions.

There will speedily be Published,

A Compleat System of Trade, in 2 parts. First, Containing the Method of Exchanges from all Parts, to each other; with the Laws and Customs of most Countries therein. The Second, the Weights, Measures, Commodities, Customs paid, and whatever relates to Trade in most Places of the World: Taken from the best and most Modern Authors that have Writ in any Language, relating thereto: With Laws in several Countries relating to Trade: Bankrupts, and the Fraud therein; particularly that Body of Excellent Laws relating to all Parts of Commerce in *France*. Digested by Monsieur *Colbert*, and lately Published by Order of the *French* King: Also all our Treaties with any Prince relating thereto: And several Excellent Modern Tracts out of *Dutch* and other Languages, on this Subject: With Tryals and Cases in 4to.

Also a Compleat Body of Sea Laws of all Nations: Containing the Dominion of the Seas in all Parts: The Laws of *Rhodes*, *Oleron*, and other Places, with Curious Notes thereon: The *French* King's Marine Laws (Collected and Digested into one Vol. by Mr. *Colbert*, Mont. *Bemepos*, &c.) and lately Published by his Order; our own Sea Laws therein. A Treatise of our Admiralties, and Vice-Admiralties: With several late Modern Cases and Tryals therein: All our Marine Treaties with any Nations for this hundred Years: And several Excellent Tracts relating thereto, out of divers Languages, in 4to. Printed for *S. and J. Sprint*, and *J. Nicholson*, in *Little-Brittain*; and *R. Smith* under the *Royal-exchange*; where the said Bodies being near finished, may be seen.

Just publish'd,

SEveral Discourses, viz. Of three Books which teach us the Knowledge of God. Of Justice and Mercy in general. Of Mercy in relieving the Poor. Of Mercy in Forgiving Enemies, and of Humility. Of the Original of the World. Of the Original and Pedigree of Man. Of the Chief End and Duty of Man. Of God's Command, and of an Universal Repentance. Of the last Judgment. Of the three different sorts of St. *Paul's* Auditors. Of the happy State of them that die in the Lord. St. *Paul's* Confession of Faith. Of *David's* Triumphant Hymn. All Preach'd in *Ireland*. By the Right Reverend Father in God, *William Sheridan*, D. D. Lord Bishop of *Kilmore* and *Ardagh*. Printed for *Geo. Sambridge* at the three Flower-de-Luces in *Little-Britain*, 1705.

Lately Published,

LIves English and Foreign: Containing the History of the most Illustrious Persons of our own and other Nations, from the Year 1559, to the Year 1690. By several Hands; who have been assisted in the Work with many private Memoirs. In two Volumes in 8vo. The English Lives are, *William* Lord *Burleigh*, Sir *Walter Raleigh*, *George* Duke of *Buckingham*, Marquess of *Montrose*, *Oliver Cromwell*, Duke of *Hamilton*, General *Blake*, Duke of *Albemarle*, Earl of *Shaftsbury*, Duke of *Monmouth*. Printed for *R. Took* at the Middle-Temple Gate in *Fleet-street*; and *W. Davis* at the Black Bull in *Cornhill*; and sold by *J. Nutt* near *Stationers-Hall*.

THE Finest Honey of all Sorts, Wholesale and Retale, at very Reasonable Rates, is Sold at the Three Crowns, a Cheesemongers Shop without *Bishops-gate*, over against *Devonshire-Square*, *London*.

MDCCV.

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With ſome Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Tueſday, March 6. 1705.

Of the Engliſh *Trade.*

ENGLAND may, without any Reproach to her, be ſaid to be *a Trading Nation.* Some Nations value themſelves upon abſtracted Nobility, and make it Criminal, as we may call it, to their Characters, to Mix with the Trading part of the People, as in *Spain, Italy*, and ſome Parts of *Germany, Hungary*, and *Poland.*

But *England* cannot make theſe Diſtinctions; her Numerous Gentry, her Illuſtrious Nobility, and moſt, if not all her beſt Families, owe their Wealth and Riſe, firſt or laſt, to the Oppulence and Profits of Trade.

Nor is it any Diſhonour to them to do ſo, ſince the Exceeding Wealth of our Merchants, having Qualified them for Gentlemen, Noblemen, or Stateſmen, they have made it appear, that thoſe Characters have ſuited them, and ſate as well upon their Poſterity, as upon thoſe of the beſt Blood in the Nation; and if there has been any Difference, the Trading Branches have had it with Advantage.

In theſe latter Ages of the World, great Families have riſen more upon Caſual Wealth, than upon the Inheritances of Anceſtors: Pride, Luxury, and Time, have made great Depredations upon Noble Families, which Trade has frequently reſtor'd, and added Families, to make good the Deficiencies of thoſe Decayed and Extinct.

It is not the Buſineſs of this Paper, to Examine into the real Difference between Ancient and Modern Nobility, or Gentry; a Nicety very few in *England* can Diſtinguiſh; but to lay down the Fact, in order to draw their Inference from it, That

England is a Trading Nation, that the Wealth and Oppulence of the Nation, is owing to Trade, that the Influence of Trade is felt in every Branch of its Government, in the Value of its Land, and the Blood of Trade is mix'd and blended with the Blood of Gallantry, ſo that Trade is the Life of the Nation, the Soul of its Felicity, the Spring of its Wealth, the Support of its Greatneſs, and the Staff on which both King and People lean, and which (if it ſhould ſink) the whole Fabrick muſt fall, the Body Politick would ſicken and languiſh, its Power decline, and the Figure it makes in the World, grow by degrees, moſt Contemptibly Mean.

Trade Employs the People, raiſes the Price of Wages, and that of Proviſions, and that of Lands, and that encreaſes the Eſtates of the

Digitized by Google

Gentry; their Estates encreasing, they Live Splendidly, Entertain Servants, keep Plentiful Tables, wear Fine Cloaths, ride in Coaches, &c. and that again makes Trade.

By this Circulation, Demands of Goods are made from us; by this our Manufactures are Encreas'd, our Merchants build Ships, and employ Seamen and Multitudes of Artizans, Labourers, Tradesmen, &c. in the Equipment and Navigating those Ships. Thus the Merchant grows Rich, lays up vast Sums, and being able to give great Portions, his Daughter Marries my Lord Duke's Son, and in time becomes a Dutchess; and his Son Marries my Lord's Eldest Daughter; and thus the Tradesman's Grandson becomes a Duke, and my Lord's Grandson goes Prentice to a Merchant; their Coats of Arms are Quarter'd *Parte per Pale*, and Posterity knows no Difference.

Again, Trade thus Encreasing, pays vast Customs and Taxes; this Enables the Government to raise Armies, fit out great Navies, and become formidable to the World; and thus the Figure of this whole Nation is deriv'd from Trade; and I think, I have made it out, that we are *a Trading Nation*.

Whoever can read this, and not own with me, That to see Trade Sinking, Declining, and in the way to Ruine, ought sensibly to afflict us, must have less Concern for his Native Country, than, I hope, all Men have that think it worth their while to read this Paper.

To Examine a little therefore, why, and for what Reason I assume the Argument, That Trade is Sinking and Declining, and what I mean by it? 'Tis necessary to enter a little into the History of Trade, and tell the World what I mean by it.

I allow; we drive as Great a Trade as ever this Nation did, I mean, as we did at the beginning of this last War.

The *English* Trade consists in Three large Branches, in which are generally Included all the rest; and which, I suppose, to contain in general, our Whole Trade.

I. Our Home-Trade from Town to Town, Circulating within our selves.

II. Our Export.

III. Our Import.

1. Our Home-Trade consists chiefly of the several Woollen Manufactures made in *England*, and which being made in several Counties, are (generally speaking) sent to *London*, as the Center of Trade, and from thence retail'd back again to such respective Counties where they are wanted, several Counties making some particular Manufactures, but *London* only being capable to furnish all Parts.

This I call the Circulation of our Trade, and this makes it plain, that a certain Worthy Kt. who Published a Draught for an Act of Parliament to Settle and Employ the Poor, understood very little of Trade, when he propos'd to set up the Woollen Manufacture in every Parish in *England*, which enabling the Inhabitants of every Parish, to make within themselves the Manufactures they should want, would immediately put an End to the Circulation of Trade, confound the Manufactures, and cause our Home-Trade to cease of it self.

But as this is a Capital Grievance in Trade, I shall endavour to Expose it more plainly, when I have first gone thro' the Generals.

2. Our Exports consist chiefly in our Manufactures, and the Growth of the Country and Colonies; in which last Article, I Include Provisions, Metals, Sugars, Tobacco's, Spices, Furs, Drugs, &c.

3. Our Imports, consist chiefly of Linen, Silk, Wine, Brandy, Oyl, Fruit, Drugs, Dyers Stuffs, *East-India* Wares, Naval Stores, Gold, Silver, Jewels, Slaves and Souls of Men.

I shall go on to Examine these Articles, or General Heads of Trade, in their present Posture and Misfortunes; and having search'd to the bottom the Grievances of Trade, shall humbly propose, what, I think, may remedy those Evils; and then I think I have done: For my Business is not to force People to accept of Deliverance, but to shew them which way they may split the Ship, or save it.

He that will hang himself, must Die, Nature can't save him, and Providence will not——— I shall so far act the Pilot, as to place a Mark upon the Dangerous Shoal; if the Rash Traders will run upon it, they must split, I can do no more.

ADVICE

Digitized by Google

ADVICE from the Scandal. CLUB.

SIR,

YOUR humble Servants admiring Truth and You, are Exceedingly Diverted with your Hymn to Truth, *but are not a little in pain for you, leſt you ſhould ſpeak all the Truth too, and then we ſhall be in danger of having the* Review *laid down, in ſpight of Friends and Subſcriptions.*

However, we cannot but deſire, before you go on, that you will be pleas'd to Unfold a Myſtery, at which, in this Country we are not a little puzzl'd, viz. How it is we are ſo vext with Preſſing and Dragging of Men into the Service, both for Sea and Land; and yet in this part of the Country, where we live, when 50 *Men were obtain'd by the Conſtables and Staff-bearers, and ready to be ſent into the Service by the Juſtices, the Officers would Accept of but two, for this Reaſon only, That they were not ſix Foot long; which made a Juſtice of Peace, that you know, tell the Gentlemen, They muſt ſtay till ſuch Men were made, and grown tall enough; and ſo* 48 *of the Men were ſent Home again, and ſuch Men as the Queen, we believe, has more ſmaller than larger in her Service. The like Game was play'd in a Neighbouring Place to this; we Country Folk think there is ſome unknown Trick in this. Let Truth ſpeak, if this ſeem Incredible, you ſhall have it Atteſted by* 10 *Juſtices of the Peace,* 20 *Conſtables, and double the Number of Pariſh Officers.*

Query 1. " Whether theſe Officers do not " deſerve Double Pay, who do the Queen's Buſineſs ſo nicely?

Query 2. " Whether Men of 5 Foot 11 Inches and a half high, as many Men were that " they Rejected, might not have done the " Queen as much Service, as Men of 6 Foot " high?

This is one of the moſt Serious Jeſts that ever came before us, and ſundry Uſes may be made of it.

1. That Preſſing and Dragging Landmen into the Service, is a State Trick, a Scandal to the Government, a Barbarous Abuſe of the People, a Needleſs Nonſenſical and Unaccountable Tyranny; Deſtructive to the Service, a Hindrance to the Voluntary Liſting of thoſe that would go freely, but abhor to be Compell'd; a Grievance purely owing to the Miſconduct of our Officers in general, and moſt eaſie to be prevented and redreſs'd.

2. The want of Men in our Armies and Navy, is not for want of Men in the Nation, nor is it for want of Men willing to ſerve the Government, but for want of regular Uſage, and for want of thoſe proper Encouragements, which both may and ought to be given ſuch as are ready, and would be willing to ſerve.

3. The General Proceedings, with relation to obtaining Men in this Nation, for the Service, is full of Particulars, as Ridiculous, and Comick as this of refuſing Men for want of half an Inch in their Stature; a thing as prepoſterous, as if they ſhould refuſe a Man becauſe his Beard was not Shav'd, or becauſe his Ears were too long.

Upon the Whole, this Story is recommended three ways; to the World, to the Officers, and to the Government.

1. To the World; as an effectual Proof in behalf of what this Paper has often affirm'd, *viz.* That there are no Scarcity of Men in *England*.

2. To the Officers of the Army, or Navy; as a Hint, that thoſe Gentlemen who know their Buſineſs and their Duty better, may be informed Men are to be had, if Enquiry be made for them by proper Methods, without rummaging Gaols, Hoſpitals, and Houſes of Correction.

3. To the Government; that Enquiry may be made, by whom Her Majeſty has been thus Serv'd, and the Country thus groſly Abus'd.

A Gentleman who ſent a Letter, Sign'd *a. a.* about his Concern in the Publick Stocks, is deſir'd to give Notice, how an Anſwer may be directed to him, it being impoſſible to Anſwer him fully and publickly, without Inconvenience to ſome Body or other.

THE Supplement for *December* having been long Delay'd, and often Promis'd, for which the Society beg Pardon, will, without any farther Delay, be Publiſh'd on *Saturday* next; wherein ſeveral Gentlemen will find their Let-

ters

ters Answer'd, that may have thought themselves neglected. And the Author gives Notice, That there shall be another Supplement Published in a Fortnight at fartheſt, with which they ſhall cloſe the Firſt Volume: Together with a Preface and Index, and that then all poſſible Expedition ſhall be made, to get the Firſt Volume ready for ſuch Gentlemen as Deſire it; and for the future, the Supplements to this Work, ſhall more exactly follow their Appointment.

THE Buſineſs of the Society Encreaſing upon their Hands, and the Author having been often Sollicited to Write it three Times a Week, he gives Notice, That he has given his Word to comply with that Requeſt, except, that if he finds his Occaſions require his Abſence from the Town any conſiderable Time, he ſhall deſire to be Excus'd for ſuch time of his Abſence.

Next Week will be Publiſh'd,

THE Conſolidators; or, Memoirs of ſundry Tranſactions in *the World in the Moon*: By a Native of that Climate. Tranſlated from the Lunar Language, by the Author of *The True-born* Engliſh *Man*.

Preparing for the Preſs,

A New Teſt of the Efficacy and Extent of Engliſh *Alls of Parliament*, being a Collection of the Briberies, Feaſtings, Drunkenneſs, Caballings, Treatings, Corruptions, Conveying Freeholds, making Freemen, and horrid Practices, now in their *full and free Exerciſe*, in this Miſerable Divided Nation, for Debauching the Voices of the Electors in the Choice of a New Parliament, before the preſent Houſe is Diſſolv'd. Dedicated to the Inhabitants of the Borough of *Cirencester*, in the County of *Glouceſter*.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SIR, Not hearing from you, pleaſe to take Notice, that I muſt expoſe you very ſpeedily, in order to do my ſelf Juſtice; for ſo long as it is in my Power, I think 'tis no Diſcredit to uſe the beſt Means I can to deal Honeſtly by all Men: You may prevent further Proceedings in this manner, by ſending you know where.

THE Royal Eſſence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the moſt delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greateſt Preſerver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than uſual) in the Curl, and hair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow ſtrait, ſtrengthens and confirms its Roots and effectually prevents it from falling off or ſplitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it poſſibly will, by the uſe of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it ſtrengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never fumes the Vapours in Ladies &c. being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleaſant than) Muſk, Civet, &c. 'Tis indeed an unparalled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, &c. excellently. To be had only at Mr. *Allcrafts*, a Toyſhop at the Blue-Coat Boy againſt the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*. Sealed up, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Bottle with Directions.

There will ſpeedily be Publiſhed,

A Compleat Syſtem of Trade, in 2 Parts. Firſt, Containing the Method of Exchanges from all Parts, to each other; with the Laws and Cuſtoms of moſt Countries therein. The Second, the Weights, Meaſures, Commodities, Cuſtoms paid, and whatever relates to Trade in moſt Places of the World: Taken from the beſt and moſt Modern Authors that have Writ in any Language relating thereto: With Laws in ſeveral Countries relating to Trade: Bankrupts, and the Fraud therein; particularly that Body of Excellent Laws relating to all Parts of Commerce in *France*. Digeſted by Monſieur *Colbert*, and lately Publiſhed by Order of the *French* King: Alſo all our Treaties with any Prince relating thereto: And ſeveral Excellent Modern Tracts out of *Dutch* and other Languages, on this Subject: With Tryals and Caſes in 4*to*.

Alſo a Compleat Body of Sea Laws of all Nations: Containing the Dominion of the Seas in all Parts: The Laws of *Rhodes*, *Oleron*, and other Places, with Curious Notes thereon: The *French* King's Marine Laws (Collected and Digeſted into one Vol. by Mr. *Colbert*, Monſ. *Bonrepos*, &c.) and lately Publiſhed by his Order; our own Sea Laws therein. A Treatiſe of our Admiraltie, and Vice-Admiralties: With ſeveral late Modern Caſes and Tryals therein: All our Marine Treaties with any Nations for this hundred Years: And ſeveral Excellent Tracts relating thereto, out of divers Languages, in 4*to*. Printed for *S. and J. Sprint*, and *J. Nicholſon* in *Little-Britain*; and *R. Smith* under the *Royal-Exchange*; where the ſaid Books being near finiſhed, may be ſeen.

THE Golden Odoriferous Eſſence of Johannes Roſarius, M.D. & Philoſophy, Which is of wonderful Uſe in all Cephalick Diſtempers, it takes away all Swellings of the Limbs, or Body, that proceed from any violent Cold; together with all manner of Bruiſes, Chilblains, Deafneſs of the Ears, Palſie, Numbneſs of Legs or Hands, and is of great Efficacy in all Rheumatick Pains; it gives preſent eaſe in the moſt raging Pains of the Cholick, with many other Uſes not here mention'd, which you will find in the Papers given with the Bottle. This great Arcanum wants no ſuch Encomiums to ſet it off, as are found mention'd in the Writings of thoſe Ignorant Empyrick Fellows, daily Publiſhed in our Publick News-Papers, the Author being more intent on Matter than Words, on Things than Expreſſions. Charity obliges me to believe this Learned Perſon, as by his Writings he appears to be, would never have Publiſhed this Noble Panacea, had it not firſt, by a ſucceſsful uſe of it, been well approv'd of by himſelf. Sold by Sam. Saunders, Periwig-Maker, in Star-Court in Cheapſide near the Counduit. Price 1 *s.* the Bottle.

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With some Observations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Saturday, March 10. 1705.

I Have now pas'd *the Rubicon*, and launch'd into an Undertaking [illegible] my Day produces new Worlds and Wilderneſſes of untrod Subjects for [illegible] Pen.

The Genius [illegible] to have done the Author and its Work, the Honour to believe the one fit to be ſupported [illegible] the ſame of the other, ſhall have the Satisfaction, [illegible] ſtill Judges of the Merit of the Performance; and whenever they find it meaner in its Quality than they have reaſon to think it bitherto, ſhall have it in their power to do it with their Breath; and by withdrawing that Influence which now ſupports it, cauſe it to receive its Death from the ſame Hands it had this ſecond Life, ſince the Author deſires to write it no longer, than it may be both Uſeful and Entertaining.

As my Entrance into the Great Subject of Trade, which has too many Branches to be Conciſely handled; I deſire to be underſtood, as to the Temper of my Pen, I appeal to all the World, that I am not writing to Diſcourage, Diſparage, or Diſhonour the *Engliſh* Trade in general.

I am and ever was of the Opinion, the *Engliſh* Trade is now in the greateſt Magnitude that ever it was, ſince the Nation had any Buſineſs Abroad; that it is alſo not only capable of the greateſt Improvement, but has thoſe Improvements in View, and nothing hinders them, but what both may and ought to be removed.

Whether I happen to enter upon this Subject at an Unhappy Criſis of Trade, or no, I will not affirm; but all our Trade in every Branch of it, both at Home and Abroad, feels at this time, a ſort of Shaking, a Declenſion and Diſcouragement; and I challenge all our Men of Buſineſs, to tell me Abroad or at Home, this or that general Branch of Trade, that they can ſay, is a thriving Article.

Our Home-Trade feels Convulſions, as it is affected from Abroad, our Manufactures ſtop; the Poor Starve, Tradeſmen Break, Stocks Fall, the Money Vaniſhes, the Species Evaporates, Credit ſinks, and Men look at one another, as if they expected every Day a General Bankruptcie.

Abroad Promiſcuous Diſaſters Viſit us every Day, the *Spaniſh* Trade loſt, the *Turkey* Trade Wounded and Tedious, our Market of Manufactures at *Cadiz* ſtop'd, the Retrux of Money turn'd into *France*, the *Canary* Trade entirely loſt, our Iſland Trade ruin'd by Loſſes at Sea, not of Ships only, but of whole Fleets; witneſs now two *Barbadoes* Fleets, of neither of which half ever came Home; our *Tobacco* low, and all our Boats of the *Ruſſian* Trade, Ruin'd and come to nothing.

Digitized by Google

Our Ships loſt, Wages to Seamen dear, and Extravagant Freights of Ships high in proportion; At which end of our Misfortunes, ſhall a Poor Author begin? And where ſhall we draw the Picture of a Languiſhing, Declining Trade?

The preſent Diſaſters of our Home-Trade may be reduc'd to theſe following, among many others.

The Stop of our Manufactures.
Decay of Credit.
Diminution of Coin.
Bankrupſie of Debtors.

The Stop of our Manufactures, has divers Reaſons to be given for it, but moſt of them are deduc'd from theſe two.

1. The Invaſion of our Capital Trade of Woollen Cloth, by our running upon light, thin, and Novel Wearing of Stuffs, Druggets, and Toys, in the room of our Broad-Cloath, the Ancient Standard Commodity, and Staple Trade of this Nation.

This is an Evil to our Manufacture, becauſe it neither employs ſo many Hands, nor Conſumes the Quantity of Wooll.

In a late Diſcourſe againſt the Tranſpoſing the Manufacture from the Country to *Spittle-Fields*, a Gentleman fancied he anſwer'd my Objections againſt the Workhouſes, in an Ingenious Letter, which I am not at all afraid to Incert at large, not doubting, but the Nature of the Thing will ſpeak for, and anſwer it ſelf; and therefore ſhall begin the next Paper with a more exact Account of my Thoughts upon that Head.

Mean time I cannot but take Notice of ſomething which I reckon a little unaccountable, eſpecially conſidering the Gentlemen that are concern'd in it, are Men of Sence, and differ in their Judgment on this Head, from the uſual Candor, Temper, and Diſcerning, they practice in the reſt of their Actions; that when I ſaid in one of the late *Reviews*, that the Contrivers of ſome of our Workhouſes, deſerv'd Correction, as well as the Perſons brought in to be Corrected, and ſome of the Magiſtrates ruling them, more than both; I muſt needs ſingle out, in my Deſign, the ſeveral Worthy Citizens, Magiſtrates and Gentlemen concern'd in the Government, and managing our particular Workhouſe in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*.

It ſhall ſuffice for the preſent, to tell thoſe Gentlemen, they do me much Wrong, and tho' in Juſtice I ſay this, and for no Apprehenſions I have of any Man's Diſpleaſure, fear in that caſe being not my Talent, no not ſo much as is neceſſary, yet I firſt tell the World plainly, I had not the leaſt pointing in my Thoughts to any concern'd in that Houſe; who, for any thing I have to ſay, are all Men equal in Vertue and Character to the beſt Men in the Town, only miſtaken in their Notion of Charity and Work-houſes.

But as this Complement may ſeem to be partial, I ſhall not fail, with the ſame plainneſs, in a few more Papers, to let the World ſee, or at leaſt, put them in a fair way to gueſs, who I mean by theſe Rulers of Hoſpitals and Workhouſes, who deſerve rather to be had to the Houſe of Correction, than thoſe they carry there; in which, if I am a little too free with the Characters of ſome Gentlemen, they muſt put it to the Account of their Scandalous Lives, Vicious Converſations, Partial and Unjuſt Dealings, and the reſt of thoſe Crimes which makes all Men judge them fitter for the Bar than the Bench, a Scandal to Reformation, and the Debauchers of this Unhappy Kingdom.

If this Honeſt Declaration of my Intention, will not ſatisfie thoſe Gentlemen who cauſelelly blame this Paper, I adviſe them to ſay no more, leaſt Strangers, who know not their Morals and Character ſo well as I, ſhould ſuggeſt they think themſelves touch'd from ſome Secret Conſcious Guilt, which the World does not know, which makes them claim a Title to that Reproach, which otherwiſe would no way concern them.

ADVICE from the Scandal. CLUB.

THE following Letter is Incerted for theſe juſt Reaſons.

1. To let the World ſee the Folly of Vice, that not only brings Men to Loſs and Miſchief, but makes them Ridiculous.

2. To Invite all Men to look on the particu-

lar

Digitized by Google

lar Deformity of the Conjunction between Youthful Lufts, and Gray Hairs.

3. To Inform the Gentleman that's Guilty of this piece of Folly, that his Caſe is known, and that 'tis in Pity to him, and meerly in order to his Reformation, that we do not Expoſe his Perſon, as well as his Crime.

Gentlemen,

A *Certain Perſon that Lives ſomewhere in the City of* London, *who wears Gray Hairs, and treads juſt upon the Brink of Sixty Years; ſometime well in a Month, going by a Bawdy-Houſe, watch'd the Unreſiſtible Power of his Inclination to* W——e, *forc'd in*——, *and while he was Playing with the Lady's Furbelow, ſhe let her Hand fall into his Pocket, where it pitch'd juſt upon* 8 *Ounces of the Current Coin of this Kingdom, which ſtuck ſo faſt to her Fingers, that ſhe cou'd not get her Hand out again without bringing the Piece with it, which ſhe did ſo quietly, that the good Man never miſs'd it till he had Play'd out his Play, took his Leave in a decent Manner, and went about a Stones-throw from the Door, when putting his Hand in his Pocket, and finding he had loſt his Money, ſtept back again to perſwade* Madam, *if poſſible, to own the Miſtake; but alas in vain, ſhe call'd him Old Fumbling Dog, ſcorn'd his Words, and threaten'd him to call a Conſtable, and have him before a Magiſtrate for Scandal; upon which the Sage quietly withdrew, being unwilling to be Expos'd, but begs of you,* Gentlemen, *to put him in ſome way, if you can, how he may get his Money again, and no Body the wiſer, not that he wants Money, for he has enough of that, but hates to be Trick'd or Squeez'd out of a Penny.*

The laſt of Gentlemen, *Your hearty Lover,*

February. John a Cock of Padua.

The Query's here put, How he ſhall come at his Money again? We think beſt Anſwer'd by telling him, Tho' we cannot help him to his Money, we can put him in a way how this Money ſhall be the beſt laid out of any he has ſpent in his Life; and how he ſhall alſo be certain never to meet with the like Misfortune, viz. *Never come there any more.*

THE Society have for a long time been very Civil to our News-writing Gentlemen of the Town; not but that frequent Occaſions have happen'd, in which they have taken Unuſual Liberties, and given loud Challenges to Publick Cenſure.

But upon late Readings, the following Notices, by way of Caution, were order'd to be Entred, as Things thoſe Gentlemen may pleaſe to Examine at their Leiſure.

Flying-Poſt, N. 1533. *March* 1. from *Paris*, *March* 2.

The Duke *de Vendoſme* ſent Word from *Verue*, that he would Storm the Place with 60 Battalions of Grenadiers, ſupported by all the Infantry and Dragoons, with Flying Colours.

1. 60 Battalions of Grenadiers, is left to their (who underſtand thoſe Things) Conſideration.

2. How could all the Infantry be ſupporting, when 60 Battalions, which muſt be of the Infantry, were actually Storming.

Flying-Poſt, *March* 6.

Says, That 3 Ships have brought 200000 Crowns from *New-Spain*, beſides what the Viceroy of *New-Spain* ſends.

That out of this Money 500000 Ducats are to be ſent to *France*, and 400000 to the Army before *Gibralter*.

Here the Author is deſir'd to Enquire, if it is not 2000000, in ſtead of 200000? How elſe the 900000 could be paid out of it? And who is properly Viceroy of *New-Spain*?

Poſt-Boy, *March* 6.

Says, The Attack on the Hill of *Gibralter*, coſt the *Spaniards* 7 or 8000 Men.

From *Milan*, That 20000 Piſtoles was arriv'd there for the Duke *de Vendoſme*'s Army; which, in all our Foreign Accounts, is allow'd to be 200000; it being for the Pay of the Army.

Engliſh-Poſt, *March* 9.

The Marquiſs *de Puiſieux*, brings only 4000000 Livres into *Switzerland*, to Pay ſeveral Millions.

Query. "Whether that is not 4 Millions?

"And why too little to pay ſeveral Millions?

Ditto. The Marſhal *De Teſſe* pretends to a great probability of Succeſſion in that Enterprize.

THE Letter from *A. B.* ***, about a Lady who reſolves to take ſomething to make her Miſcarry, ſhall have an Anſwer in the next Supplement, which will be within her Time limited by the Letter.

THE Author of this Paper finding ſeveral Perſons Amuſed by an Advertiſement in the laſt *Review*, threatning ſome People with Expoſing them, and one particular Worthy Citizen aſſuming a Freedom to charge the Author with a Deſign in it; he takes the Liberty to do himſelf Juſtice, by aſſuring the World he knows nothing of the meaning of that Notice, nor is any

Digitized by Google

any way concern'd in it; but that a ſtrange Gentleman left it with Mr. *Matthews*, Paying for its Publication: As to himſelf, he appeals to his Practice in all he has Writ, that he never gave himſelf the Liberty to Publiſh the leaſt Syllable of any Perſon from private Reſentment, but has choſe to bear the greateſt Inſults and Injuries, rather than concern his own Quarrels in his Publick Obſervations.

PROPOSALS (*different from all others yet publiſhed*) for a *Perpetual Aſſurance Office*: Wherein either S E X may Subſcribe, and by Paying 6 *l. per Annum*, ſecure an equal Dividend of 10000 *l.* at their Deaths, which in all probability cannot amount to leſs than 500 Pounds, or a much greater Sum, to any Perſon they ſhall Name, beſides 3 *l.* out of every 6 *l.* which they ſhall have Paid, together with other Advantages (during Life) which will reduce every Member's Yearly Payment to leſs than 40 *s.* Subſcriptions are taken, and Propoſals at large given *gratis*, by *J. Matthews* a Printer, and Mr. *Sawbridge*, in Little-Brittain; Mr. *Barnes's*, in Pall-Mall; Mr. *Nutt*, near Stationers-Hall; Mr. *Strahan* and Mr. *Davis* in Cornhill; Mr. *Hodgſon's* in Holborn; Mr. *Barker* in Weſtminſter-Hall; and Mr. *Cox*, at Temple-Bar, Booklſellers. (*.* Note, *That no Money is to be Paid, till the Society be full, and Security given.*) Againſt which, if any Subſcriber ſhall object, he ſhall be at Liberty, whether he will ſtand to his Subſcription, or not.

ADvertiſements are taken in by *J. Matthews* in *Pilkington-Court* in *Little-Britain*.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

*.*THe Royal Eſſence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the moſt delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greateſt Preſerver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than uſual) in the Curl, and Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, ſtrengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectually prevents it from falling off or ſplitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it poſſibly will, by the uſe of any other thing, by its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it ſtrengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raiſes the Vapours in Ladies, &c. being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleaſant than) Muſk, Civet, *&c.* 'Tis indeed an unparalled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, *&c.* excellently. To be had only at Mr. *Allcrafts*, a Toyſhop at the Blue-Coat Boy againſt the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*. Sealed up, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Bottle with Directions.

There will ſpeedily be Publiſhed,

A Compleat Syſtem of Trade, in 2 Parts. Firſt, Containing the Method of Exchanges from all Parts, to each other; with the Laws and Cuſtoms of moſt Countries therein. The Second, the Weights, Meaſures, Commodities, Cuſtoms paid, and whatever relates to Trade in moſt Places of the World: Taken from the beſt and moſt Modern Authors that have Writ in any Language relating thereto: With Laws in ſeveral Countries relating to Trade: Bankrupts, and the Fraud therein; particularly that Body of Excellent Laws relating to all Parts of Commerce in *France*. Digeſted by Monſieur *Colbert*, and lately Publiſhed by Order of the *French* King: Alſo all our Treaties with any Prince relating thereto: And ſeveral Excellent Modern Tracts out of *Dutch* and other Languages, on this Subject: With Tryals and Caſes in *Law*.

Alſo a Compleat Body of Sea Laws of all Nations: Containing the Dominion of the Seas in all Parts: The Laws of *Rhodes*, *Oleron*, and other Places, with Curious Notes thereon; The *French* King's Marine Laws (Collected and Digeſted into one Vol. by Mr. *Colbert*, Monſ. *Bonrepos*, &c.) and lately Publiſhed by his Order; our own Sea Laws therein. A Treatiſe of our Admiralties, and Vice-Admiralties: With ſeveral late Modern Caſes and Tryals therein: All our Marine Treaties with any Nations for this hundred Years: And ſeveral Excellent Tracts relating thereto, out of divers Languages in 4*to*. Printed for *S. and J. Sciint*, and *J. Nicoll* in *Little-Britain*; and *R. Smith* under the *Royal-Exchange*; where the ſaid Books being near finiſhed, may be ſeen.

Lately Publiſhed,

Hildibrae; in three Parts, price 6 *s.* N.B. The firſt Part is Printed according to the firſt Edition; Corrected by him. And there is likewiſe added to this Edition, of the firſt Part, the Life of the Author, and ſome New Illuſtrations. Printed for *George Sawbridge* in *Little Britain*.

Lately Publiſhed,

THE Battles. A Poem. On the late Succeſſes of Her Majeſty's Arms by Sea and Land. Printed for *John Nutt*, near Stationers-Hall, 1705.

This Day is Publiſh'd,

THE Suplement to the Advice from the Scandal Club, for the Month of December, 1705. N°. 4. Note. There will alſo be ſpeedily Publiſh'd another Supplement, with a Title, Preface, and Index, which will compleat the firſt Volume; Afterwards 'twill be conſtantly Publiſh'd, about the 20th of every Month.

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Tueſday, March 13. 1705.

BEing Entred upon the Article of the Decay and Diſaſters of our Home-Trade, I promis'd the Publick a Letter, ſent me by way of Anſwer to my Obſervations on the Work-houſes in *England*, being prejudicial to the Manufactures in general: The Letter is as follows.

Gent. of the Scand. Club,

IN your Review *of* Saturday *laſt, you object againſt the* Workhouſe *in* Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, *becauſe they Spin Worſted, Yarn,* &c. *and for a Reaſon ſay, That for every Skein Spun there, there is, or muſt be one the leſs Spun elſewhere, which is falſe in fact, as well as that you talk of about* Colcheſter Bays; *for, in the Year* 1690, *there was little or no Worſted Yarn ſpun in* Yorkſhire *(nor in ſeveral other Counties) where they now ſpin at leaſt* 20 *Packs a Week, that is* 240 lib. *or about* 50 *Groſs, as they call it, in each Pack; now each Groſs contains* 244 *Skeins, and yet no one place in* England *ſpins the leſs, that did ſpin any before, I mean for that Reaſon:* So alſo *in the Year* 1688, *ſcarce any Stuffs were made in* London; *(I mean ſuch Stuffs as imitate thoſe made in* Norwich) *and now there is of ſuch Stuffs* 4 *or* 5000 *Pieces made every Week (each containing* 36 *Yards) and yet there never was more Yards of Stuffs made in* Norwich, *than has been made for* 3 *or* 4 *Years laſt paſt; in which time, has been the greateſt Quantities made in* London; *which two Obſervations ſufficiently declare the weakneſs of your Reaſons aforeſaid: If you ask, what comes of them? And whither they go? That,* Sir, *is not at preſent my Buſineſs. I conclude with this only deſire, that you'd Anſwer theſe following Queſtions,* viz.

1. "Whether 'tis not the Intereſt of *Eng-*
"*land*, that all their Wooll be Manufactur'd
"here?

2. "If ſo, how it ſhould be Manufactured,
"unleſs firſt Spun?

3. "If ſo, how thoſe People can be Preju-
"dicial, that are Imployed in Spinning, ſince
"they hurt no Body elſe?

Gentlemen,

What is here written, is not becauſe I diſlike your Deſign in Printing your Review; *for in my Poor Opinion, 'tis a very Valuable Undertaking, and the Publick beholden to you for it; but to let you ſee how an Honeſt Man may do the Publick a Diſſervice only by a miſtaken or Ignorant Notion. If you can Convince me I am in the wrong, I'll ſubmit; if not, I expect ye Recant. I am,*

Gentlemen,

Dec. 26. 1704. *Yours heartily,* W. W.

To this Letter the Anſwer is very ſhort; all this Proves or Diſproves nothing, but that there is a great Encreaſe of the Trade in Druggets, Stuffs, &c.

Digitized by Google

But even this very Argument and Letter proves the thing I am upon; for that the Increaſe of one Manufacture, is the Decay of another, and the Spinning in one County, the Death of Spinning in another; but it no way diſproves, That the more Yarn is Spun in *London*, the leſs would be Spun in the Country, or the more Yarn is Spun by the Vagabond Poor, in a Workhouſe, the leſs will be left to be Spun by the Diligent Poor out of the Workhouſe.

And to anſwer this Gentleman's Allegation, he is deſir'd with me to conſider what Towns, nay, what whole Counties in *England*, are perfectly cut out of the Clothing Trade, and the Manufacture in a manner vaniſh'd from among them, purely by the encreaſe of this Trade of Druggets and Stuffs.

And now I come to his Letter in particular;

Firſt, This Gentleman begs the Queſtion, That there being ſo much Yarn Spun in *Yorkſhire*, there is none the leſs Spun any where elſe.

And ſo many Stuffs made in *London*, there is none the leſs made in *Norwich*.

In ſhort, Sir, *How do you prove this Negative?* Is a Queſtion you can never Anſwer; and therefore, allowing the Fact to be true, the Aſſumption is falſe.

And tho' I need go no farther to Anſwer this Gentleman, he having drawn his Concluſions from wrong Premiſes, yet I ſhall go on to prove, That I do not take things upon Truſt, and by Gueſs as he does, and I'll undertake to prove the contrary.

That for the Encreaſe of theſe Manufacturings in *Yorkſhire* and in *Spittle-fields*, there is a Decreaſe in other Parts, and it muſt be ſo; or elſe he muſt allow our Trade to be Encreas'd, as to the Conſumption of our Manufactures in general, which will be a thing he will find hard to make good; and if not, he muſt find out ſome New Mine in Trade, ſome Subterranean Cavity, at which our Trade has found ſome Channel which I know not of.

And Firſt, Sir, as to the vaſt Quantity of Yarn Spun in *Yorkſhire*, and the Quantity of Stuffs made in *Spittle-fields*, I muſt obſerve to you, tho' you are pleas'd to make them two Things, they are but one United Article, for that Yarn comes to *Spittle-fields* to make thoſe Stuffs.

Now here are 5000 Pieces of Stuffs made in *Spittle-fields*, you ſay, every Week, and not one Piece the leſs at *Norwich*.

Firſt, Sir, I'll prove this is not true in Fact.

Secondly, That if it was true, it does not Anſwer your End in this Argument at all.

Firſt, If there are not the fewer Stuffs made at *Norwich*, yet there is leſs Yarn us'd in *Norfolk* than was before; and I appeal to the Inhabitants of that Trading County, and the Perſons concern'd in thoſe Trades, for the following Particulars.

1. That one whole Manufacture, *viz.* of Stockings, is in a manner quite ſunk in that County, and if nothing but that one Article were to come into our Scale, I muſt tell my Antagoniſt, That ſince I can remember, there went Weekly from the County of *Norfolk*, more Stockings to *London*, to *Holland* and *France*, than all the Yarn Employ'd in *Spittle-fields*, to make the 5000 Pieces of Stuffs a Week, amounts to; and in the room of all this vaſt Quantity, I believe the whole County does not now ſend away 200 *l.* worth *per* Week.

The Manufacture is quite ſunk; whole Towns, which in former Times were almoſt wholly Employ'd in it, do not now Knit the Hoſe they wear, the Makers of them are Dead, and none take up the Trade in their room; the large Towns of *Deerham*, *Wimondham*, . . . *Northwalſham*, *Lynn*, and *Yarmouth* are living Teſtimonies of what I ſay; the firſt of theſe Towns have quite laid by the Trades, the two laſt, make now leſs than a twentieth part; and the City of *Norwich*, not the hundredth part of the Quantities they formerly did.

Thus the Fact is not true, for it is apparent, the more Yarn is Spun in *Yorkſhire*, and the more Stuffs made in *Spittle-fields*, the leſs Yarn is Spun ſomewhere elſe.

If any Man ſhall add, All theſe Trades are turn'd into Stuffs; I reply, by asking this Queſtion, Tho' if it were ſo, it were nothing to the purpoſe, our Debate being not on this or that Commodity made; for the Variety is too great, and one falls as another riſes in Quantity; but if there be as much Yarn uſed in *Norfolk* as ever, why then do all the Neighbouring Counties, who uſed to carry their Yarn to *Norwich*, now bring it to *London*? Nay, even from *Norwich* it ſelf, they ſend their Yarn Unwrought to *London*, to be Wove here.

This is ſo undeniable a proof of the Caſe, as to any thing that has but half an Eye, that it muſt be convincing; and, I think, I need not go on to prove, that there are not really ſo many

Digitized by Google

ny Stuffs made at *Norwich*, *as usual*; and that many of the Master-Weavers are removed to *Spittle-fields*; and that in many Out-Towns, as at *Lynn*, *North-Walsam*, and several other Towns, the Manufacture Vanishes, and leaves hardly its Ruines to show it has been there.

But I come now to prove, if this were so, it does not answer the Case; for this would but prove, that the Stuff Trade is Encreased in *England*; and tho' this is true, what can be infer'd from hence, but that the Clothing Trade in *England*, is sunk in proportion? And if I prove that, I still prove what I alledg'd at first, with the double Advantage of Argument.

I have more than once spoken of it as a Complaint, that by the Introduction of the *French* Customs and Trade, we are Unhappily fallen in to Imitate their Manufactures, Wear their Stuffs, their Crapes, their Druggets, in the room of our own *English* Broad-cloth; so fond are the People of this Unhappy Nation of Foreign Customs, and so thoughtless of the Damage they thereby do their own Country, whose Blood and Bowels they eat out, when they Introduce any new thing that Wounds her Staple Manufactures.

Advice from the Scandal. Club.

THE Error Expos'd, in the following Letter, is so Epidemick, and generally esteem'd so Modish, that it is doubted, whether it ought not to pass among the *Incurables*; and as such the Society were once a going to throw it by, as not fit to be meddl'd with; but upon second Thoughts they resolv'd to let it have a Room here, that its Ugly Picture might, if possible, fright some unwary young *Beginners in the Art of Despising their Teachers*, from the Unmanly, as well as Unchristian Custom.

Gentlemen,

Being lately at a Coffee-House within the Bills of Mortality, where a Person of some Note, took the freedom to rail at, and severely to reflect upon the Clergy in particular; nor did he speak better of the Teachers of any Party, (tho' he was of some Profession) but cry'd all were alike, Priestcraft and Knavery in the Bottom.

I need not tell you, Gentlemen, *how much Religion suffers by such open Prophaneness; and you having, to your Immortal Honour, made it your Business to expose such Scandalous Practices; I hope therefore, however the Offender may escape his due Punishment, he'll not miss of your Severest Censures, which he justly deserves.*

I am your Well-wisher,
and Admirer,
A. B. C.

March 9. 1706.

Before the Answer to this Letter begins, the Society ordered this Notice to be given. They do not in this Case distinguish Parties in Religion, and indeed resolve, as far as possible, to avoid it in all their Writings; and therefore they desire, that those who have any Party-Piques or Questions to ask, that reflect on Parties, they would be pleas'd not to send them to this Work, for that they will be most certain to receive no other Answer than is contain'd in a just Reproof of the Practice.

To reflect on all the Ministers of God's Word, is to reflect on the Universal Mission of a Gospel Ministry; 'tis to reflect on the General Spring of the Ecclesiastick Oeconomy, the means of Divine Conveyance, and the only Human Channel of a Christian's Felicity.

'Tis a certain Token of no Religion in them that do it; while they brand their Teachers with no Religion, only because they have too much for them.

The Office of a Minister, take it with all its Envy'd Emoluments, and its greateft real Dignities, is but a Meanness in the Common Acceptation, and Men have taken care, *in the Aid of their own Vices*, to load the Clergy with so much Contempt, that this alone is a Testimony for them, that their Office and Calling is from above; that Men who can any other way provide for themselves, do not Abandon the Office as soon as they are able to subsist, and others are not Discourag'd from Educating their Children in it.

Whoever he is that Dedicates a Son to the Gown, knows he places him on the Frontiers of Scandal; places him on a Stage of Reproach, to be palted by all the Agents of Atheism, and Prophaneness.

Digitized by Google

Prophaneneſs; all they that have no Religion, will ſay he has none, as my Lord *Rocheſter* in another Caſe ſays,

The Knaves will all agree to call him Knave.

The little room this Paper happens to allow, Contracts this Subject ſo narrow, that the Author humbly asks the Pardon of the Gentlemen for defending their Cauſe ſo ill, and refers the Reader to another Occaſion, to ſay ſomething more to this Deteſtable Practice.

☞ PROPOSALS (*different from all others yet publiſhed*) for a *Perpetual Aſſurance Office*: Wherein either S E X may Subſcribe, and by Paying 6 *l. per Annum*, ſecure an equal Dividend of 10000 *l.* at their Deaths, which in all probability cannot amount to leſs than 500 Pounds, or a much greater Sum, to any Perſon they ſhall Name, beſides 3 *l.* out of every 6 *l.* which they ſhall have Paid, together with other Advantages (during Life) which will reduce every Member's Yearly Payment to leſs than 40 *s.* Subſcriptions are taken, and Propoſals at large given *gratis*, by *J. Matthews* a Printer, and Mr. *Sawbridge*, in in Little-Brittain; Mr. *Barnes*'s, in Pall-Mall; Mr. *Nutt*, near Stationers-Hall; Mr. *Strahan* and Mr. *Davis* in Cornhill; Mr. *Hodgſon*'s in Holborn; Mr. *Barker* in Weſtminſter-Hall; and Mr. *Cox*, at Temple-Bar, Booksellers. (*,* Note, *That no Money is to be Paid, till the Society be full, and Security given.*) Againſt which, if any Subſcriber ſhall object, he ſhall be at Liberty, whether he will ſtand to his Subſcription, or not.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

*,*THE Royal Eſſence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the moſt delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greateſt Preſerver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than uſual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, ſtrengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectually prevents it from falling off or ſplitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it poſſibly will, by the uſe of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it ſtrengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raiſes the Vapours in Ladies, &c. being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleaſant than) Muſk, Civet, &c. 'Tis indeed an unparalled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, &c. excellently. To be had only at Mr. *Allcraft's*, a Toyſhop at the Blue-Coat Boy againſt the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*. Sealed up, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Bottle with Directions.

Preparing for the Preſs,

A New Teſt of the Efficacy and Extent of Engliſh *Acts of Parliament*, being a Collection of the Briberies, Feaſtings, Drunkenneſs, Cabalings, Treatings, Corruptions, Conveying Freeholds, making Freemen, and horrid Practices, now in their *full and free Exerciſe*, in this Miſerable Divided Nation, for Debauching the Voices of the Electors in the Choice of a New Parliament, before the preſent Houſe is Diſſolv'd. Dedicated to the Inhabitants of the Borough of *Cirencester*, in the County of *Glouceſter*.

To Morrow will be Publiſh'd.

SEveral Diſcourſes, *viz.* Of three Books which teach us the Knowledge of God. Of Juſtice and Mercy in general. Of Mercy in relieving the Poor. Of Mercy in Forgiving Enemies, and of Humility. Of the Original of the World. Of the Original and Pedigree of Man. Of the Chief End and Duty of Man. Of God's Command, and of an Univerſal Repentance. Of the laſt Judgment. Of the three different ſorts of St. *Paul's* Auditors. Of the happy ſtate of them that die in the Lord. St. *Paul's* Confeſſion of Faith. Of *David's* Triumphant Hymn. All Preach'd in *Ireland*. By the Right Reverend Father in God, *William Sheridan*, D. D. Lord Biſhop of *Kilmore* and *Ardagh*. Printed for *Geo. Sawbridge* at the three Flower-de-Luces in *Little-Britain*, 1705.

Lately Publiſhed,

LIves Engliſh and Foreign: Containing the Hiſtory of the moſt Illuſtrious Perſons of our own and other Nations, from the Year 1559, to the Year 1690. By ſeveral Hands; who have been aſſiſted in the Work with many private Memoirs. In two Volumes in 8vo. The Engliſh Lives are, *William* Lord *Burleigh*, Sir *Walter Raleigh*, *George* Duke of *Buckingham*, Marqueſs of *Montroſs*, *Oliver Cromwell*, Duke of *Hamilton*, General *Blake*, Duke of *Albemarle*, Earl of *Shaftsbury*, Duke of *Monmouth*. Printed for *B. Took*, at the Middle-Temple Gate in *Fleet-ſtreet*; and *W. Davis*, at the Black Buſt in *Cornhil*; and ſold by *J. Nutt* near *Stationers-Hall*.

Juſt Publiſhed,

THE Suplement to the Advice from the Scandal. Club, for the Month of December, 1704. N°. 4. Note. There will alſo be ſpeedily Publiſh'd, another Supplement, with a Title, Preface, and Index, which will compleat the Firſt Volume; Afterwards 'twill be conſtantly Publiſh'd, about the 20th of every Month.

Speedily will be Publiſh'd,

THE *Conſolidators*; or, Memoirs of ſundry Tranſactions in *the World in the Moon*: By a Native of that Climate. Tranſlated from the Lunar Language, by the Author of *The True-born Engliſh Man*.

Digitized by Google

A

REVIEW

OF THE

Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Saturday, March 17. 1705.

A P —— of this Impertinent Fellow, he's always Flaguing us with his Apologies, ſays a very Witty Gentleman, the other Day, upon reading one of theſe Papers.

Well, Sir, and let us ſee the Difference now between you and I, which, *if I am right*, lies hereabouts; That I make Apologies without a Crime, you run into a Crime (for Ill Words are Crimes) without an Apology; ſo that at leaſt, if I have not more Wit, I have more Manners than you.

However, being Convinc'd, I ought not to be Diſturb'd at other Mens Follies, where my own are not Concern'd; I ſhall be very backward, for the future, in giving my Readers any more Trouble of this Nature.

Can any Man take the Author of this Paper, to be ſo ſhort-ſighted, as to think when he began this Work, all Men ſhould pay Homage to his Opinion; or that he ſhould find the World all of the ſame Mind? had this been his Thought, he cou'd never at the ſame time have perſwaded himſelf to Write; he expected ſome would Slight it, ſome Rail at it, ſome Like it, ſome Dislike it.

He Expected ſome would Object, and not Anſwer him, ſome Anſwer, and yet not Condemn him; he Expected to commit ſome Miſtakes, and make ſeveral Slips, according to the Fallible Nature of Man, whoſe Diſtinguiſhing Character, is *to be Subject to Error*; he expected to commit Errors he ſhould never be told of, and to be told of Errors he never committed; and ſo he finds it.

Upon this Account 'tis no News to him to have one Man of *Judgment* approve him, another Man, *in the Multitude of his Ignorance*, Condemn him; again, another Man *of Wit* Cenſures him; another Man of *None*, Applauds him; and all ſides ſay, they are right: *Is this a ſtrange thing!* Pray Gentlemen, Why ſhould we be Wiſer than our Governors? Do not all the Great Ones in the Nation differ thus, *in thinking themſelves in the Right*, and their Neighbours *in the Wrong*? Do not *High Churchmen*, think the Low Church *Knaves*; and the *Low Church* again think the High Church *Mad*? Don't the *Jacobite* Clergy, call the *Jurant Clergy* Schiſmaticks; and theſe, again, call the Non-Juraut Clergy *Fools*? Don't the *Hot Men of the Church*, call the Diſſenters *Rebels*; and they on the other hand, call the other *Perſecuters*? And, to go no farther, Were not the Two Houſes of Parliament, lately, *Unhappily Differing* about Privileges, Liberties of the Subject, Writs of Error, *Habeas Corpus's*, Amendments, and we know not what; and *both Sides* Vigorouſly Aſſerting, that *they are in the right*?

Digitized by Google

'Tis on theſe Accounts, I am no more Concern'd when a Gentleman ſends me word he can't make Senſe of *my Hymn to Truth*, than I am when others have been pleas'd to *Congratulate* me on that Performance; the Debate is not yet adjuſted, which of them are the beſt Judges; and when that is ſetled, it is not one Farthing Matter, which way it is determin'd.

Nor am I ſtartled at the Number or Quality of the Enemies to this Paper, whether in Print, or otherwiſe. The Author of the *London-Poſt*, is pleas'd to be Witty upon me and other Publick Writers, and promiſes to let us ſee, *That ſome Body, meaning himſelf, I ſuppoſe*, has ſome Wit beſides our ſelves, and yet his *Truth* and *Honeſty* has made one Trip already, in reproaching the Author of this with a certain Threatning Advertiſement in *Review* N. 3, two Days after the *Review* N. 4, had clear'd me of being concern'd in it; how this is Truth, let any one judge, and *as to the Honeſty of what is not true*, I cannot underſtand it, and then for the Wit of it, it appears he read one of the *Reviews*, but never read the other, and ſo comes in *for one of* Solomon's *Fools*, that judges a Matter *before he hears it*.

Another Gentleman declares, when he can ſpare himſelf from *his Sublime Studies*, as he calls them, he Reſolves to *Review* the *Reviews*, &c. With all our Heart, *moſt Subline Sir*, the Author has nothing to ſay to it, *I Write for all the World to Review it*; where your Opinion differs from mine, why ſhould you not Publiſh it? Where your Judgment is able to Inform mine, why ſhould I repine? *I'll rather thank you*; I never pretended to be Infallible, and shall always frankly own my Errors, *when I ſee them*, but Intreat you not to think you have a Victory every time I do not think fit to reply; for, perhaps, I cannot ſee a Reaſon for a Return, when you think there is; where another Man's Opinion may be wide of mine, *the Readers are Judges*, and there I leave it, and ſhall Concern my ſelf (not to prove my Opinion better than another Man's) but to Vindicate Truth of Fact, to prove the Reaſonableneſs of my Aſſertions, and hope to make what I advance ſelf-evident enough to need no Second Parts to Explain the Firſt; only would Entreat that *Sublime Gentleman*, to Anſwer a little more to Publick Satisfaction, my firſt Objection, and make out to the World, that it is for Information of the Publick, to ſay, That *a Poſt came into* Paris, *and brought either Good News or Bad from* Gibralter; till the Senſe of which, is clear'd up, or the Blunder Vindicated, *let him Expect no Replies from his Humble Servant*. I alſo humbly deſire from all the World this Juſtice, that they will pleaſe to Charge me with nothing Falſely; and as to all their better Informations of Things, I declare to have Wrote this in order to move the Emulation of better Judgments, to ſay ſomething more to the purpoſe than I can; that if they cannot grow *Wiſer by me*, I may grow *Wiſer by them*; and I'll thank them heartily for the Performance.

ADVICE from the Scandal. CLUB.

THE following Relation being, as we are Inform'd, Truth of Fact, the Society could not but allow the Neceſſity of its being Inſerted here, with ſome Neceſſary Reſolves thereon.

Worthy Gentlemen,

YOur *Generous and Noble Eſſays you lately made for the Good of our Dear Country, eſpecially in ſhewing how Scandalouſly the Liberties and Properties of it are invaded, by the Impreſſing of its Free-born Inhabitants, encourages me to Acquaint you with a Horrid Relation on that Subject, which is as follows.*

Yeſterday a Preſs Gang came to the Cock *and* Rummer *in* Bow-ſtreet, Covent-Garden; *where they laid Hands of the Maſter's Apprentice, who is a* Cook *by Trade, there was a great Dinner then ſending up; upon which, the Maſter of the Houſe told theſe Worthy Judges of Men, who are fit to go to Sea, That if they pleas'd to ſet down while Dinner went up, and call for a Pint of Wine, (which ſhould coſt them nothing) he won'd go with them before a Juſtice, for he cou'd not well go then, he having ſeveral Hundred Pounds worth of Plate in his Kitchen; but this no ways ſatisfy'd the Tars, for have the Apprentice away they were reſolv'd:*

Digitized by Google

solv'd: Upon which, Mr. Ford, *the Master of the House, sent for a Constable, who came, but the Press-Gang enervat'd at last to near 60, and a great Riot arising, he was forc'd to shut up his Doors, and the Press Gang fell upon the Constable in a very furious manner, took away his Long Staff from him, and hurried him along the Streets, into* Holborn, *to the Ship, their House of Rendezvous; where after they got him in, he was so Beat, that he cannot at present use his Arm; and then they call'd a Coach to carry him directly to the Waterside, below Bridge, to put him aboard a Smack; but as they were putting him into the Coach, he found Means to get away. Now, I think, the* French *Tyranny, we so much cry out on, scarcely comes up to this; but many and many are these Practices: But what Befots us thus tamely to give up our Liberties, I cannot tell, but sure, I think, it becomes every* Englishman, *to endeavour a Redress of this so Enormous Aggrievance, by all Legal and Justifiable Ways, that can possibly be found out; or else, I think they deserve to lose that Name. But, I hope, God will inspirit our Representative to put an end to this Barbarous Usage of their Fellow Subjects, or else, I think, they deserve to set no more in a certain Place.*

However, to conclude, I beg, Gentlemen, *your Thoughts and Advice in this Matter; for, tho' I am not the* Constable, *or Mr.* Ford, *or his Apprentice, nor any one that suffer'd in this Riot; yet, I think, I am concern'd as an* Englishman, *whose Rights and Liberties being so in Common to all, that if one Member suffers, all (that have any Sence left) must suffer with it. Your Compliance with my Request, will oblige,*

Gentlemen,

March 10. 1704. *Your most humble Servant,*

Philo-Patr.

To this Strange but Common Case, the Society had much to say, several Considerable Circumstances lying before them here.

1. They are of Opinion the Seamen were in the right of it; and that if the *English* People, that have refused to be Oppress'd by their Sovereigns, will tamely submit to be Insulted by their Sailors and Servants, they ought to be Insulted; that if the Sailors can arrive to a Supremacy of Power, can enter Mens Houses or Shops, and take away their Servants, Ay, and their Goods too, they are Fools if they don't; and the Society particularly refers it to a certain Gentleman, who lately undertook to quote abundance of Statutes for the Legality of Pressing, to find out some old Law to justify this Practice.

2. The Society are of Opinion, the Master of the House and the Constable were Fools, or Cowards, or both; that the first, when he sent for one Constable, ought to have sent for Ten; that the second, reflecting whose Authority he bore, ought to have sold his Life with his Staff, and parted with both at the best Price he could. The Master of the House, who, it seems, shut up his Doors, ought from the Windows of his Castle, for such is every Man's House in the Eye of the Law, have let fly at the Rioters, in Defence of the Soveraignty of the Civil Power over the Naval, or Military; and all the People that came by or could be raised, ought to have fallen upon these Invaders of the Laws, and have secur'd them for the Hands of Justice, and upon the least Resistance have kill'd them every Mother's Child; for it were much more tolerable, that whole Rout of Villains, for better they cannot be, had been all sent out of the World, than that the *English* Liberties, which so many Thoulands of Honest Men have Died *to preserve*, which so many Kings have been *Insulted about*, so many Interruptions and *Interregnums*, Battles, Wars, and Terrors *been suffred* in *England to Maintain*, should be trampled under Foot.

If any Blood had been shed in this Quarrel, tho' it had been on the Sailors side only, every one that had been taken, ought to have been Hang'd for it; for tho' the Constables, or their Assistants, had Kill'd them, the other had been only Guilty; these had Kill'd the Men, but those had been the Murtherers, because all Evils Center in, and Derive from their Native Causes.

Had any Man, that in assisting the Constables had Kill'd one of these Rioters, been Tryed as a Criminal, he ought to have pleaded in Justification of the Fact, that he found him in Arms fighting against the Queen, and Kill'd him in Defence of Her Majesty's Person and Government, and in Maintaining the due Sovereignty of the Laws.

Had such a Man, either by the Ignorance or Partiality of Juries, *for what Murthers have not byass'd Jurymen committed?* Had such a Man been Condemn'd, the *English* Laws, the *English* Liberties, and the *English* Monarchy, must have Dissolv'd in his Blood——From that Moment, the Government had been all Naval: Tom *the Tarr, would have been King of* England,

Digitized by Google

land, *and* Maſſinello *of* Naples *would be a Fool to him.*

It remains, that Juſtice ſeeks out the Gang that committed this Outrage, and that they be Deliver'd to that Condign Puniſhment, which thoſe Deſerve that inſult the Queen, that Reſiſt her Authority, and Abuſe her Perſon; for Preſſing the Conſtable, is in the Eye of the Law, Preſſing the Queen; every Blow ſtruck, every Bruiſe on his Arm, as this Letter expreſſes, is a Horrid Aſſault upon Her Majeſty, and her Sacred Perſon ſuffers in every Rudeneſs to her Officer; his Perſon, however mean of it ſelf, and otherwiſe Deſpicable, is Sanctified by Her Majeſty's Authority; and however, or for what Reaſons it ſo happen'd, that the Blood of an Honeſt and Brave Conſtable of *Bow*, remains unappeas'd by Juſtice, tho' ſpilt in a like Quarrel as this; yet a Conſtable Kill'd in the juſt Execution of his Office, ought no more to be Unpuniſh'd by the Law, than the Queen Aſſaſſinated on her Throne.

WHereas a Gentleman ſent a Letter to the Author, complaining of the Stile of ſome of our Letters; he is deſir'd to take Notice, his Hint ſhall be Obſerv'd, and the Author Thanks him for the Admonition.

His alſo gives Notice, The Paper of the *Review* ſhall be better, as ſoon as a ſmall Remnant of this is Wrought, tho' the Gentlemen who made Voluntary Promiſes of Subſcription to this Work, have not yet thought fit to be as good as their Words.

THE Gentlemen who Wrote the Author a Letter Sign'd *P. G. D. H L. M. J. B. V. R. B. B,* &c. and who deſir'd an Anſwer to be left for them at the *Fleece-Tavern* in *Bridges-ſtreet, Covent-Garden*, which was accordingly done; are humble deſir'd, ſince they are pleas'd to give no other Anſwer to the Letter, at leaſt to return the Paper Incloſs'd to the Author.

THE Author of a Letter, Sign'd *Philanthropos*, is deſir'd to ſend Word to Mr. *Matthews*, how an Anſwer may be Directed to him, which, perhaps, may be more to his Satisfaction than he Expects.

EXON CARRIER.

THeſe are to give Notice, That Nicholas Parry of Exon, who Bought the Horſes and Trade fairly, which were Mr. William Morris's, lately Deceas'd, continueth at the Saracen's-Head in Friday-Street, and goeth out every Saturday as uſual; and from Exon every Munday, and carrieth Goods, Paſſengers, &c. to Exon, Plymouth, and to all Parts in Cornwall and the Weſt, with Care and Expedition.

Performed by Nicholas Barry.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Royal Eſſence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the moſt delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greateſt Preſerver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than uſual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, ſtrengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectually prevents it from falling off or ſplitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it poſſibly will, by the uſe of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it ſtrengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raiſes the Vapours in Ladies, &c. being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleaſant than) Muſk, Civet, &c. 'Tis indeed an unparalled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, &c. excellently. To be had only at Mr. *Allwaſts*, a Toy-ſhop at the Blue-Coat Boy againſt the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*. Sealed up, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Bottle with Directions.

Juſt Publiſhed,

SEveral Diſcourſes, *viz.* Of three Books which teach us the Knowledge of God. Of Juſtice and Mercy in general. Of Mercy in relieving the Poor. Of Mercy in Forgiving Enemies, and of Humility. Of the Original of the World. Of the Original and Pedigree of Man. Of the Chief End and Duty of Man. Of God's Command, and of an Univerſal Repentance. Of the laſt Judgment. Of the three different ſorts of St. *Paul's* Auditors. Of the happy ſtate of them that die in the Lord. St. *Paul's* Confeſſion of Faith. Of *David's* Triumphant Hymn. All Preach'd in *Ireland*. By the Right Reverend Father in God, *William Sheridan*, D. D. Lord Biſhop of *Kilmore* and *Ardagh*. Printed for *Geo. Sawbridge* at the three Flower-de-Luces in *Little-Britain*, 1705.

Lately Publiſhed,

LIves Engliſh and Foreign: Containing the Hiſtory of the moſt Illuſtrious Perſons of our own and other Nations, from the Year 1559, to the Year 1690. By ſeveral Hands; who have been aſſiſted in the Work with many private Memoirs. In two Volumes in 8*vo*. The Engliſh Lives are, *William* Lord *Burleigh*, Sir *Walter Raleigh*, *George* Duke of *Buckingham*, Marqueſs of *Montroſs*, *Oliver Cromwell*, Duke of *Hamilton*, General *Blake*, Duke of *Albemarle*, Earl of *Shaftsbury*, Duke of *Monmouth*. Printed for *N. Tooke* at the Middle-Temple Gate in *Fleet-ſtreet*; and *W. Davis*, at the Black Bull in *Cornhill*; and ſold by *J. Nutt* near *Stationers-Hall*.

Juſt Publiſhed,

THe Supplement to the Review, for the Month of December, 1704. Numb. 2.

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Tueſday, March 20. 1705.

I Enter'd upon the Argument in the laſt *Review* of our Foreign Kinds of Manufactures invading our Old Subſtantial Staple of Broad-cloth.

The *French* made Stuffs, Druggets, Camlets, and ſuch light ſort of Ware, for Neceſſary and Subſtantial Reaſons.

1. Becauſe they cannot ſo well make Broad-cloth, having neither convenience, Fullers-Earth, or Workmen, but eſpecially Wooll.

2. Becauſe their Country being generally hotter than ours, and the Temper of their People Nimble and Eaſie, they are beſt ſuited and pleas'd with a thin light Stuff.

But we have none of theſe Reaſons, nor any real Argument to make it tollerable, and therefore our wearing them is the more Unaccountable.

However, as we are a People always Unhappily forward in our own Misfortunes, ſo here we have taken into theſe Light Stuffs, and now behold the Conſequence.

The Towns of *Reading*, *Newberry*, and Parts adjacent, which once were as Conſiderable for Cloathing, as any in *England*; and if the Story of *Jack of Newberry* be a Truth, which, notwithſtanding ſome Addition of Fable, we have no reaſon to queſtion, were ſuperiour to moſt in *England*.

The Towns of *Farnham*, *Guildford*, *Alton*, *Alesford*; and in ſhort, all thoſe three Clothing Counties, what's become of all the Clothing Trade, which Employ'd ſo many Thouſand Families, hardly the Dregs of it are found at *Reading* and at *Guildford*, and all that Country are now hard at Work making of Druggets.

From thence let us go into *Kent*, and I can produce Men now living, who remember above 50 Clothiers in the Pariſh of *Cranbrook*, where now they pleaſe themſelves with retaining about 15, and the like Proportion in the Neighbouring Country.

I could run the like length thro' a great many Parts of *England*, but my Aim is Demonſtration, not prolix multiplying Examples.

Here's the Foot of our *Spittle-fields* Manufactures, it is not without loſs to *England*, that ſuch vaſt Quantities of Yarn come up to *London*, the Country was not Idle before, but Wove themſelves what they ſend up to us now.

Perhaps ſome may aſk, What were our Weavers in *Spittle-fields* Employ'd in before? And what is become of the Stocking Trade that is ſunk thus, for the People wear Stockings ſtill?

For the laſt 'tis plain, they are Wove now that were Knit before, and as the Frame-work began about 1664, to Encreaſe in *London*, the Knitting Work preſently felt the Force of it; and as 550 People, now by the Stocking-Frame, can

Digitized by Google

can do the Work 5000 did before, 'tis plain, when the 500 went to Work, the 5000 ſtood ſtill; this put them upon ſeeking other Employment, and they fell into the Stuff-Trade, and puſh'd it forward on one hand.

Let any one compare this to the Caſe of the Bank and the Goldſmiths, and Enquire whether Engroſſing Caſh and Credit in one Fund, had any Influence on the Caſh of *Lombard-ſtreet*, or not; but as this, together with the other Evils of the Banks Exceſs, ſhall come to be ſpoken to by it ſelf, I name it here only as an Inſtance in this caſe before me.

Nothing obeys the Courſe of Nature more exactly than Trade, Cauſes and Conſequences follow as directly as Day and Night; if one Man can do two Mens Work, one of the two muſt ſtand ſtill; if a Manufacture grows in one place, that or another will ſink ſomewhere elſe; and I wonder from what weak Thoughts in Trade, any Man could form a Notion, that vaſt Quantities of Goods ſhall be made in one place, and not the leſs either of them, or ſome other ſort, be made in another place.

As to *Spittle-fields*, in about 1679 and 80, if I remember right, when the Weavers in *Spittle-fields* Mutinied, upon ſome occaſion of ſetting up Engine-Looms, as they call'd them, in which one Man might do as much Work as 6 or 8, or more.

The Complaint was want of Work, and 'twas alledg'd then, that in *Spittle-fields*, &c. were above 50000 Narrow Weavers, as they call'd them, or in Common *Engliſh* Ribbon-Weavers.

At that time there were abundance of Broad Silk Weavers there, at *Canterbury* a great many more; of all which by it ſelf, when it may come in my way to Diſcourſe of the Publick Mournings, and ſuch like Follies.

But to the preſent Caſe, if there were 50000 Narrow Weavers in and about *London*, and 2000 will go a great way thro' their Number now, What is become of them?——The Anſwer is plain, the Trade falling off, and the People not wearing Shoulder-knots, Pantaloons, and other Fopperies, they turn'd their Hands to other Trades, *viz.* Weaving of Stuffs or Druggets, &c.

Will any Man tell me of a Manufacture ſtarted up, but I ſhall tell him of another fallen down; of a Manufacture begun in one Town, but what ſunk in another? Can the Poor of one Town be Employed in the Buſineſs another Town did, and not that Town, or ſome other, do the leſs?——If the 50000 Narrow Weavers are Employed in ſome other Work, what is it? Is it ſome Work no Body did before? If ſo, let us ſee it; if it be in ſome Work which was done before, Who did it? And what do they do now in the room of it?

If the Ribbon Work drop'd, the 50000 Weavers fell into ſome other Employ, and thruſting them out of it, who were in it before, they went farther to ſeek other Mens Work, and they others; and ſo on till the laſt ſort muſt go a Begging, unleſs there is more Work in *England*, than People to do it, which I affirm there is, and before I have done, ſhall prove it; but of that by it ſelf——

I think I have given this Gentleman's Letter more Anſwer than he expected——But I have ſomething more to ſay yet.

It has been Objected, Why are not Druggets as good a Manufacture as Cloth? And what is the Difference, ſince they Employ as many Poor in their Manufacturing, are as good a Wear, as Warm, and ſooner Worn out?

I deſire to put one of my Objector's Queries to this Objection, and ſhall ſpeak to the reſt hereafter, *viz.*

" Is it not the Intereſt of *England* to have all " her Wooll Manufactur'd here?

I put theſe Queſtions together, becauſe they may one Anſwer the other, and I ſhall therefore need to ſpeak the leſs to them.

Anſwer, Yes: And therefore,

1. Druggets are not ſo good a Manufacture as Cloth, becauſe of the ſecond Article, That it is the Intereſt of *England*, to have all her Wooll Manufactur'd here.

Now ſhould all the World be no better Friends to us, than we are to our ſelves, and ſend to us for Druggets inſtead of Cloth, we ſhould never be able to Manufacture all our Wooll in *England*.

Now Broad-Cloth is for that Reaſon, a better Manufacture than Druggets, becauſe it Conſumes more of our Wooll.

It is not only our Intereſt to Conſume all our own Wooll in *England*, that is, Manufacture it; but if we could bring all the Wooll in *Spain*, *Ireland*, and all *Europe* hither, to be Manufactur'd, it would ſtill be ſo much the better; and therefore, all things we do to Encourage our Neighbours to Erect the Woollen Manufacture againſt us, are prepoſterous, and like Sir *H. D.*'s Bill for

Digitized by Google

for the Poor, tend to ruine us; and make us Poor; but of this, I shall speak more at large, when I come to Examine the profound Policy of our Act to Prohibit or Discourage the *Scots* in their making Linen, and Importing it into *England* or *Ireland*, which if it does not push them of course into the Woollen Manufactures, and in Time do us more Prejudice, and themselves more Good than all their own Laws could, I am then mistaken in the *Scots*, and they are more Fools than ever I took them to be.

ADVICE from the Scandal. CLUB.

THE following Letter, I confess, merits to be spoken to on sundry Accounts.

Gentlemen,

You formerly declar'd your selves very Honourably on the Black List; *Pray what's your Opinion of the* List of the Tackers?

March 16. *Yours,*

1705. B. L.

As to what the Author of this Paper said formerly on the Account of the *Black List*, he sees no reason to repent of it; he always thought it Criminal to Expose Gentlemen by Name, when there was no possible Certainty of the Truth of Fact; besides he thought the things Charg'd in that List, of so Capital a Nature, *viz.* Corresponding with *France*, Confederating with the Nations Enemies, and taking *French* Money to betray their Native Country, and sell its Privileges, things Equal to High-Treason, and very little less in the Eye of the Law; he thought these so much concern'd the Life and Honour of every Person concern'd, that not the least Suggestion ought to be made of them, where there was not a Certainty beyond all possibility of a mistake.

Upon these Accounts, he cou'd not but think the Publishing that List, a Villainous Exposing Men for a Crime, without Proof of the Fact.

All this being granted in that Case, he cannot see it otherwise here, and waving the Debate of its being a Crime to Print any of the Transactions of the House of Commons, without their Permission, and waving the Debate of the Matter in hand, Tacking a Bill, as whether it be a Crime, or no; which some Men seem, more than was expected, to allow, by being asham'd to own it.

Yet let it go which way it will, this Printing Lists of Names to the Fact, must be Base and Villanous, for the following Reasons.

1. That we all know it is Impossible for any Man, tho' a Member of the House, to be able to give an Exact List, this or that Member, or several together, Concerting and Recollecting, may name a great many; but I appeal to the World, Whether any Man in *England*, nay, tho' he were one of them appointed for telling Noses, could charge his Memory with 134 Names at one View, and be able to be positive to the Men.

2. This is farther Confirm'd in that, tho' I cannot say who was of the Number, I have seen no List yet in which I could not Name several Gentlemen charg'd with this Matter, who I could prove by my own Knowledge, or undeniable Testimony, were not of that Number.

3. If this be so, 'tis a most Unaccountable Unjustifiable Baseness, and as things stand, an Irreparable Injury to Charge any Gentleman in that List, who was not of the Number.

And on this Account, as a Friend to Truth, not to the Article of Consolidation, our Society resolves to give the World a List of some of the Injur'd Gentlemen, who tho' Nam'd in the Publick Paper, are able to clear themselves of the Charge; and as this is offer'd in meer Impartial Justice to Injur'd Abus'd Gentlemen, so if there are any Gentlemen who desire to have that Justice done them, on their Notice and Assurance of the Truth of Fact, they shall not fail of a Place in our Account, as a Testimony of the Author's Unbiass'd Deference to Truth, without respect to Persons, or Parties.

As to the Article it self, this Paper at present is upon another Subject, and its Author, perhaps, may give his Opinion of those Affairs in another place.

THE Sad and Deplorable Case following, the Society could not find in their Hearts to Omit any longer, least more Poor Expecting Girls should trust to the same Weak Promises,

Digitized by Google

miſes, and meet with Equal Diſappointment.

Mr. Review,

I Am a Servant Maid, living near Boo-Church, *and I heard my Maſter ſay to my Miſtreſs this Morning, that you would have but too more Papers come out to Anſwer thoſe Queſtions as any Body ſhould ſend to you; I won'd pray you to Anſwer this one for me, for if you do not, I ſhall not know what to do in this difficult Caſe: The Caſe is truly this.*

I thought I ſhould long agoe have had a Sweetheart, but I have-wiſs'd in my Expectations, but about three Months agoe, a Young Woman of my Acquaintance came to me with her Husband, and ſhe told me, that ſhe ſhou'd Die in her Lying-Inn, which would be in a Fortnights time; and ſhe ſaid, ſhe had deſired her Husband to have me, when ſhe was Dead, and ſhe hop'd I would be a good Mother in Law to her Child. Now ſhe did Die as ſhe ſaid ſhe would, and her Husband hath not ſo much as come to me, or ſent to me all this while, which is above two Months: I would Intreat you to tell me what I ſhall do, or which way I may put him in mind of his Promiſe, for he did then promiſe me before his Wife, but now ſhe is Dead, he takes no care about it. Now if you can put me in a way how to do in this Matter, I will promiſe to ſend you a good Pair of Gloves when I am Married: For the Lord's ſake don't forget.

Sept. 17. *Your Humble Servant,*

1705. Betty.

Alas Poor *Betty!* Waiting for the Dead Womans Shooes, and yet go Barefoot ſtill: The Societies Advice to you is, in ſhort, Let him go like a Forgetful Fellow as he is, and wait for the next Comer, it may be he may be better left than found.

EXON CARRIER.

THeſe are to give Notice, That Nicholas Parry of Exon, who Bought the Horſes and Trade fairly, which were Mr. William Morris's, lately Deceas'd, continueth at the Saracen's-Head in Friday-Street, and goeth out every Saturday as uſual; and from Exon every Munday, and carrieth Goods, Paſſengers, &c. to Exon, Plymouth, and to all Parts in Cornwall and the Weſt, with Care and Expedition.

Performed by Nicholas Barry.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THe Royal Eſſence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the moſt delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greateſt Preſerver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than uſual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, ſtrengthens and confirms its Roots and effectually prevents it from falling off or ſplitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it poſſibly will, by the uſe of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it ſtrengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raiſes the Vapours in Ladies, &c. being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleaſant than) Muſk, Civet, &c. 'Tis indeed an unparalled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, &c. excellently. To be had only at Mr. *Allcraft's*, a Toy-ſhop at the Blue-Coat Boy againſt the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*. Sealed up, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Bottle with Directions.

Juſt Publiſhed,

SEveral Diſcourſes, viz. Of three Books which teach us the Knowledge of God. Of Juſtice and Mercy in general. Of Mercy in relieving the Poor. Of Mercy in Forgiving Enemies and of Humility. Of the Original of the World. Of the Original and Pedigree of Man. Of the Chief End and Duty of Man. Of God's Command, and of an Univerſal Repentance. Of the laſt Judgment. Of the three different ſorts of *St. Paul's* Auditors. Of the happy ſtate of them that die in the Lord. *St. Paul's* Confeſſion of Faith. Of *David's* Triumphant Hymn. All Preach'd in *Ireland*. By the Right Reverend Father in God, *William Sheridan*, D. D. Lord Biſhop of *Kilmore* and *Ardagh*. Printed for *Geo. Sawbridge* at the three Flower-de-Luces in *Little-Britain*, 1705.

Juſt publiſh'd,

THE Engliſh-Nun: Or, a Comical Deſcription of a Nunnery. With the Lives and Intrigues of the Prieſts and Nuns. Written by an Engliſh Lady, who Reſided near Twelve Months in a Nunnery at Bruſſels. The Second Edition, with Additions by the ſame Hand. Printed in the Year, 1705.

THE Golden Odoriferous Eſſence of Infallible Benefit for their Vapours, and all Diſtempers incident to the Brain, being a moſt Conſummate Cephalick. It likewiſe abates all Swellings and Pains of the Limbs, or Body, that proceed from any violent Cold, Chilblains, Numbneſs of the Legs or Hands, Deafneſs, &c. and is of great Efficacy in all Pains of the Cholick or Rheumatiſm. It includes all the Virtues that are aſcribed to the Q. of Hungary's-Water, Warham's Apoplectick-Baſſam, Liquid-Snuff, &c. with a peculiar fineneſs of Smell: Its Properties are more particularly expreſs'd in the Printed Paper going along with the Specifick, and will be punctually Verify'd in the Experience of it; is now offer'd to the Numerous and Pernicious Impoſitions that every Day produces. At Sam. Saunders, Periwig-Maker, in Star-Court in Cheaplide near the Conduit.

Digitized by Google

A

REVIEW

OF THE

Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Thurſday, March 22. 1705.

I Am reply'd to, tho' I think not anſwer'd on this Head of the Manufacture, by the Author of the Letter Publiſhed in a former *Review*, by telling me,

That the Stuff Trade is Encreas'd without Diminiſhing the Cloth Trade, which is juſt *Bellarmine thou Lyeſt*; for it is impoſſible to be prov'd; but in order to it, the Gentleman tells us, the War is the ſinking of the Clothing Trade, and mocks my Ignorance of the *Turkey* and *India* Trade.

I cannot do him the Juſtice to Print his prolix Banters on himſelf and me, but will give his Argument its full length in my handling the Subject, tho' I do not repeat them as I go.

I conceive 'tis a Miſtake to ſay, the *Turkey* Trade Declining, has ſunk the Clothing Trade in any of the Parts I mention'd; becauſe the particular Trades of Cloth, which I obſerv'd to be ſunk, as in *Kent*, *Surrey*, and *Barkſhire*, were very rarely if ever ſent Abroad, at leaſt not to *Turkey*, but always made uſe of at Home.

Then he Charges me with the *Eaſt-India* Trade leſſening the *Turkey* Trade, and our Woollen Manufacture, which by his leave, I am of the Opinion, is a Miſtake at leaſt in the Degree he ſuppoſes, and particularly as to Broad-cloth, little, if at all; which I refer to its proper Head, when I doubt not to make it appear, That our Deſtructive Prohibition of *Eaſt-India* Silks, has neither caus'd any more Silk to be wrought at Home, nor any, or but very few Woollen Goods the more to be made, *I mean by any, any Conſiderable.*

And if in proſecuting this Argument, I do not Effectually Anſwer all his Objections, then I'll fairly acknowledge thoſe I Omit; but as the length of this ſhort Paper will not admit it to be done at once, I Entreat his Patience and Temper, till I have done; or if he be in haſte, I'll attempt him by Conference whenever he pleaſes.

The like Courſe I ſhall take with thoſe Gentlemen, who full of Cavil, tho' Empty of Argument, are raiſing Impertinent War againſt this Work; I ſhall endeavour my Reader ſhall find any thing that has Weight in it, *if ſuch ſhall appear, for I ſee no Shadow of it yet*, clear'd up when the Story to which it belongs comes before me; or, as *Mr.* Truth *and* Honeſty *Wittily Notes, when our Title and Subject come together again*, which they will not fail to do, if the Author lives; and Juſtifie, Explain, or Acknowledge every Doubt or Miſtake, the moſt Captious can raiſe againſt it; and other Replies they muſt not Expect, for at preſent other Buſineſs is before me, and I ſhall not go out of my Way for them.

Digitized by Google

To say from all this, that raising the Woollen Manufacture in one Place, does not sink it in another; or to Erect a New Manufacture, does not lessen an Old, must be a Contradiction, unless there is some Vent or Expence for this New Commodity, which there was not before; and what else have I been saying all along?

If our Workhouse in *Bishopsgate-street*, for they will have me to drive at that in particular, and I am as indifferent as they; if this Workhouse has or can find out some Expence of the Manufacture which was not before, some Market where they can Sell their Woollen-Works, where none of them, or none such were Sold before, then they are in the right, they are an Encrease of Trade, a Noble Foundation of Charity and Improvement, and merit our Praises, and should have them; and all this I said at first.

But if this is not, they are a Publick Nuisance, an Injury to Trade, an Encrease of Poverty, and an Injustice to the Labouring Poor, and the Contrivers, Managers, and Directors, (however otherwise very Worthy Gentlemen) are Guilty of a Fatal Mistake in Trade, and acting against the very Charity they profess.

This is bringing the Argument to a close Head; and if the Gentleman has any thing Calmly to Object against this, I'll allow it a fair room in this Paper, provided he will please to put it in the same Civil Language I Treat him with; for I shall not think my self Oblig'd to foul my Paper with Terms unfit for him to give, for Gentlemen to read, or for me to return.

I am Injuring no Body, I am appealing to all the World, and I endeavour to prove what I Write; if I do not, I am very willing to be Answer'd, for I Reverence Reason and all its Messengers, but for Raillery I Contemn both it and its Authors.

Advice from the Scandal. Club.

THE following Letter is Answer'd here, not so much from any thing material in the Case it self, as for the sake of some very Useful Morals to be drawn from it.

Gentlemen,

I Am one of those whom the Prosperous Croud calls a Poor Fellow; and as such, you may be certain I never fail to meet with Neglect, Contempt and Scorn, which sometimes extorts a Sigh, and sometimes a Smile ——— Amongst my Acquaintance (which are too many) there is one Substantial Blockhead, has no Mercy upon me, which I take a little unkind, because he is guilty of some Deformities himself, and has for more than ten Years, as I am Credibly Inform'd, Unlawfully Convers'd with another Man's Wife ———

Gentlemen, *I forbear to point him out to you, because he has a little injur'd me, and will be apt to say, I have done it out of spight.*

Pray which is the greatest Crime, Poverty or Adultery?

March 15. *Your Humble Servant,*

1704. J. P.

First the Society observe, That 'tis very Imprudent as well as Ingenerous in any Man, to make Sport with other Peoples Misery, and Mock, Banter, or Jest upon them meerly for their Poverty; since

1. You see it puts them upon the pleasing Revenge of rumaging their Character to find something equally the Subject of Reproach.

2. It reflects upon the Understanding of the Person, as if he did not know an Accident from a Crime.

3. It reflects upon the Religion of the Person, as not considering that he who made him Rich, made the other Poor, and can at any time make them change Conditions in a Moment.

4. 'Tis Unmannerly to Insult the Afflictions of another.

From the Note in the Letter, that sometimes this Extorts a Sigh from him, and sometimes a Smile, the Society observe of you, Sir, that sometimes you act the Fool, and sometimes the Philosopher; and they wonder how that Unequal Mixture happens, that you that can sometimes be Wise enough to Contemn it with a Smile, should at other times be Fool enough to be so Concern'd at it as to Sigh: On the other hand they as much wonder, that you that are sometimes so weak as to Sigh at it, should ever be Wise enough to Smile at it.

They recommend it to you, carefully and equally to maintain your Vertue and your Sense; let

Digitized by Google

let this secure you against the Crimes of Poverty, and that fortifie you against the Scandal of it.

He that is Poor and Honest Smiles for Joy of the latter, when the Rich Knave is Fool enough to Reproach him for it; the Poverty with the Vertue, is an Evil without a Crime, the Wealth with the Vice is a Felicity big with Innumerable Mischiefs; the Poor Man may be a Wise Man, and the Rich Man may be a Fool; the Poor Man may be a Man, the Rich Man may be a Beast, and the Wise Vertuous Beggar, ought to slight the Contempt of a Wealthy Villain, equal to the Kick of an Ass, or the Unmusical Howl of a Dog.

From the Story of *the Substantial Blockhead, and another Man's Wife*, the Society made these Conclusions.

1. Without doubt he is a W——master, and the one of the worst Sorts of W——s, an Adulteress.

2. He is a Fool, as well as a Sinner, to provoke you, who he must suppose knew of his Crimes, and might Expose him.

3. But they cannot approve of your reproving his Crime only because of his Ill Treating you, since it favours of Revenge and Recrimination only, which is not the true Principle, from which we ought to reprove our Neighbours Errors; and therefore they are against you, when you say, You took his Reproaching you the more Unkindly, because of his own Vice; for you ought to have Reprov'd him first for his own Crime, with a Seriousness that must have moved him to Consider, and then he could not have had so little Discretion to have provok'd you; but which way soever 'tis, your Resentment ought to be no way Concern'd in your Animadversion on his Crime.

As to the Question, Whether is the greater Crime, Poverty, or Adultery? It is no Question, because one is an Accident, and not a Crime, the other a Complication of Crimes, and compounded of Lust, Robbery, Insult and Contempt both of God and Man, and all the hardned Articles Mankind can be guilty of.

THE following Observation being so Just, and the Author of the *London Gazette*, being so Intolerable, and Grossly Careless in his Stile, Sence, and Matter, notwithstanding frequent Admonitions, the Society could do no less than do the Ingenious Observer of it the Justice of a Publication, according to his most Reasonable Demand.

Gentlemen of the Scandal Club,

PRay Revise your Endeavours of Reforming our News-Writers; *let Publick Faults receive as Publick Censures; for in short, they are grown Scandalous. The* Gazette *of the Kingdom, entertains us with Nonsence.*

Among Forty Instances, that I might produce to prove it, I'll trouble you only with these two:

Gazette, *from* Monday Jan. 1. *to* Thursday Jan. 4. *in the Advice from* Turin.

" *We* set Fire to a Mine, which blew up the " *Enemies* Gallery, and Kill'd Seventeen of " *Their* Workmen. *Then he tells us*, The Ene- " my Lodg'd *Themselves* on the Sallant Angle " of the Counterscarp. *Then it follows*, The " Enemy was imploy'd in Repairing his Tren- " ches; *He* afterwards advanc'd *His* Works. *Afterwards the Ingenious Author* He's 'em, *and then* They's 'em, *and* Them's 'em, *and all this in the same Paragraph.*

So also in Gazette *from* Febr. 5. *to* Thursday, Febr. 8. *in the Article from* Turin.

Sometimes the Enemy is a He *and* His; *sometimes* They *and* Them *in the same Paragraph.*

Gentlemen,

I have been a Schoolmaster, and I'll assure you, I used to Whip my Boys for such things as these, especially when frequently committed. Pray let this be inserted in your next Review. *I am,*

Gentlemen,

Febr. 9. *Yours*, &c.

E. S.

The Society determin'd upon this Matter, That these Notes were exceeding Just, and the Author was order'd to be entred among the Number of the *Inconsistent* and *Incoherent*, in order to the Rectification of his Stile.

THE Society have had several Letters, Sign'd *Mary Fox*, relating to the Barbarous Murther of her Husband Capt. *Fox*, with Reflections both upon the Proceedings against, and Acquitting the Murtherers; and upon another Gentleman, one Mr. *T.* whom there has been Cause (as she says) to suspect was concern'd in it: and in this last Letter some Importunate Arguments are made use of, to move the Society to relate the Story.

In Answer to this, a Letter was Wrote, to which no Answer was ever given, to let Mrs. *Fox* know, tho' they are willing to Expose Villainous Practices,

Digitized by Google

Practices, yet they can by no means prevail upon themselves to meddle with Blood, or to Excuse or Accuse any particular Persons of Murther, especially unless the said Mrs. *Fox*, or some known Person, will appear and make such plain Proofs as may make their doing so both Honourable and Necessary; and in such Case Mrs. *Fox* may find her self oblig'd with an Answer.

☞ Note, *For the future the* Review *will be Publish'd three times a Week, viz.* Tuesdays, Thurldays, *and* Saturdays.

EXON CARRIER.

THese are to give Notice, That Nicholas Parry of Exon, who Bought the Horses and Trade fairly, which were Mr. William Morris's, lately Decea'd, continueth at the Saracen's-Head in Friday-Street, and goeth out every Saturday as usual; and from Exon every Munday, and carrieth Goods, Passengers, &c. to Exon, Plymouth and to all Parts in Cornwall and the West, with Care and Expedition.

Performed by Nicholas Barry.

☞ PROPOSALS (*Different from all others yet publish'd*) for a *Perpetual Assurance Office*: Wherein either SEX may Subscribe, and by Paying 6*l.* *per Annum*, secure an equal Dividend of 1000*l.* at their Deaths, which in all probability cannot amount to less than 500 Pounds, or a much greater Sum, to any Person they shall Name, besides 3*l.* out of every 6*l.* which they shall have Paid, together with other Advantages (during Life) which will reduce every Member's Yearly Payment to less than 40*s.* Subscriptions are taken, and Proposals at large given *gratis*, by *J. Matthews* a Printer, and Mr. *Sambridge*, in in Little-Brittain; Mr. *Barnes's*, in Pall-Mall; Mr. *Nutt*, near Stationers-Hall; Mr. *Strahan* and Mr. *Davis* in Westminster-Hall; and Mr. *Cox*, at Mr. *Barker* in Cornhill; Mr. *Hodgson's* in Holborn; Temple-Bar, Booksellers. (*** Note, *That no Money is to be Paid, till the Society be full, and Security given.*) Against which, if any Subscriber shall object, he shall be at Liberty, whether he will stand to his Subscription, or not.

THE Universal Cordial Anodine Powder, being a Speedy Remedy against all Sharp Pains, inward or outward; as Fevers, Agues, Gout, Stone, Colick, Fistula's, Diabetes, Plurisies, and the Small-Pox, when they need to be kept full; it wonderfully facilitates the Chirurgeon's Work in curing of Wounds and Ulcers; it doth not trouble Nature as Purging and Vomiting do, but helps it insensibly by Perspiration; it is very good for Travellers both at home and abroad; for Masters of Ships that go into hot Countries, where Fevers are so frequent; as also for the Army. To be had of Joseph Star at his House over against the Royal-Exchange in Cornhill, London, (who with his Friends have had very great Experience of it for above three Years past.) And of such Persons as he shall appoint in City and Country,

Seal'd up with his Coat of Arms, thus Blazon'd: Each single Bottle containing 25 Grains, and the double 50. Price 5*s.* and 10*s.* with Directions for taking it. The Publisher of this Noble Medicine, will be ready to wait on any Persons to give them Satisfaction about it.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HYstericon, or Anti-dote against Fits, Vapours, Hypochondriack Melancholy, Vertigoe, Giddiness or Swimming in the Head, Phrenzy, or Deprivation of Senses, Suffocations, or Risings in the Throat, Faintings, Swoonings, &c. (commonly called Fits of the Mother) for all which, it's a most admirable thing for Prevention as well as Cure, whether the Cause be Suppression or Stoppage of the Spleen, &c. or Hypochondriack, so admirably prevailing against, and taking away the very Cause of such Distempers, that they seldom return again; wonderfully comforts, relieves and cherishes Languishing Nature, restores and corroborates the weaken'd Faculties, revives the Spirits, and enlivens the whole Body, with so much Celerity, Ease, Safety, and Pleasure, that it has scarcely its Equal. Sold at Mr. Stephens's in Broad-street, near the Royal-Exchange, at 2*s.* 6*d.* a Bottle, with Directions.

On Munday next will be Publish'd,

THE *Conspiritators*; or, Memoirs of sundry Transactions in *the World in the Moon*: By a Native of that Climate. Translated from the Lunar Language, by the Author of *The True-born* English *Man*.

Lately Published,

Wilibar; in three Parts, price 6*s.* N. B. The first Part is Printed according to the first Edition; Corrected by him. And there is likewise added to this Edition, of the first Part, the Life of the Author, and some New Illustrations. Printed for *George Sambridge* in *Little Britain*.

Just publish'd,

THE English-Nun: Or, a Comical Description of a Nunnery. With the Lives and Intrigues of the Priests and Nuns. Written by an English Lady, who Resided near Twelve Months in a Nunnery at Brussels. The Second Edition, with Additions by the same Hand. Printed in the Year, 1705.

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Saturday, March 24. 1705.

I Never thought I need have ſpent half ſo much time upon Explaining to our ſelves our own Affairs; to prove that it is our Intereſt to Work all our Wooll, and all our Neighbours Wooll at Home, is too eaſie to need any Diſcourſe; that Manufacture therefore muſt be moſt our Intereſt, which Conſumes moſt of our Wooll; this 'tis plain, that Broad-cloth excels in, and the Cloathing our Country Youth of both Sexes in Light Stuffs, is an apparent Injury to our Manufacture.

I think I have now prov'd my Allegation againſt the Letter, which ſeem'd to object and have prov'd,

1. That the Fact is not true.

2. That if it was, it does not anſwer the end to prove, that there is an Encreaſe of the Manufacture in one part, and no Diminution in another.

If then this Rule of proportion be ſo Exact in Trade, and I know nothing more nice, but what riſes in one place, falls in another, a Manufacture rais'd in one Town, muſt decay in another. I would ask two Queſtions.

1. What Benefit are our Workhouſes, ſo far as they are Employ'd in the Woollen Manufacture, only to perform that Work by the Hands of Vagabonds, which was before perform'd by the Diligent Labouring Poor? What Benefit to Trade, ſince they make nothing but what ſomebody elſe made before, and ſell it where it was ſold before; and in the room of which, ſome that us'd to be made, muſt either be left unmade, or if made, left unſold, or ſome other Manufacture in the room of it.

2. What do thoſe Gentlemen merit, that in their *Superlative Cunning*, found out ſuch a Sublime Invention, and got ſo much Applauſe, ſo many Good Old Womens Prayers and Bleſſings for their Charity, and *Fiddled our Credulous Repreſentatives* into a Belief of fine things to be done for the Poor; when, in ſhort, the Upſhot of the Matter was both to leave the Nation and the Manufactures juſt where they found them; the Poor worſe, and the Pariſhes worſt of all.

Did they now deſerve our Prayers, or the Correction of their own Houſes, who made Oſtentation of all this Inconſiſtency, and call it by the *Nick-name* of Charity? The Truth is, I ſtand amaz'd at the *Engliſh* Nation, that they ſhould let Foreigners thus Ridicule them; *Engliſh Charity* will in Time become Contemptible to a Proverb, Propagating Trade, and Relieving the Poor by *Engliſh* Workhouſes, will appear to be juſt like a Man that all Day pulls his Money out of one Pocket, and puts it into another, frequently dropping ſome by the way, till at laſt he has little or none left.

But as I was always of Opinion, ſomething was fit to be done for the Relief of Trade, and

Digitized by Google

for the Employing our Vagabond Poor, ſo let me however ſay this for our Workhouſes, there is a way how they may be ſtill made uſeful, and anſwer the high Pretences of Charity they have made, and till the plain and eaſie Methods of Suppreſſing Vagabonds, are put in Practice by Authority, may make themſelves Profitable and Advantageous both to Trade and the Poor.

This is, in ſhort, by ſetting the Poor to Work *upon ſomething*, 'tis not to my purpoſe, to Enquire *What*, provided it has but this one Qualification, *viz.* That it was *never made here before*, ſome Foreign Manufacture, which the Nation wants, and which we are now oblig'd to buy with our Money, and which does not Interfere with our Manufactures.

This would make thoſe Poor, that are ſuch a Burthen to the Nation, and to the Cities, be uſeful both to the Publick, and to themſelves, becauſe they would Earn that Money only, which the Poor of other Countries Earn'd before, and no Poor Family in *England*, would have an Hours Work the leſs for them.

From this Principle, 'tis my Opinion, and I believe I ſhall not eaſily be Confuted, that the preſent Lord Mayor, to the Honour of his Judgment, as well as Charity, without Noiſe, without Boaſting in Print, how many Poor he Maintains Yearly, and the like, without ſoliciting Acts of Parliament, has done more real Service to *England*, *Whether it be ſo to himſelf, or not, I do not Examine*, than all our Workhouſes and Corporations in *England*.

The Reaſon is plain, Sir *Owen Buckingham*, Erected a Workhouſe *at Reading*, and ſet Looms at Work to make Sail-Cloth——This we either had before from *Holland*, or from *Normandy*, and for this there is not one Skein of Worſted the leſs ſpun in this Nation.

Nor ſhould the Author of this Paper boaſt in vain, if he tells the World, that he himſelf, before Violence, Injury, and Barbarous Treatment Demoliſh'd him and his Undertaking, Employ'd 100 Poor People in making *Pan-Tiles* in *England*, a Manufacture always bought in *Holland*; and thus he purſued this Principle with his utmoſt Zeal for the Good of *England*; and thoſe Gentlemen, who ſo eagerly perſecuted him for ſaying what all the World ſince owns to be true, and which he has ſince a hundred times offered to prove, were particularly ſerviceable to the Nation, in turning that hundred of Poor People, and their Families, a begging for Work, and forcing them to turn other Poor Families out of Work, to make room for them, beſides 3000*l.* Damage to the Author of this, which he has paid for this little Experience.

Is this Charity, Gentlemen, to Employ one Poor Man in what another Poor Man was Employ'd in before? I tell you, *Pardon me, Gentlemen, that I am ſo plain*, it merits not the Name; 'tis a Good Deſign Vaniſh'd over with a Specious Pretence, but built upon the moſt weak, tottering, unſteady Foundation in the World.

From hence, without any Prejudice to Sir *H.M.* or his Project, I cannot but ſay, that printed Copy of a Bill, which he calls, *A Bill for the Settlement and Employment of the Poor*, is the moſt Incongruous thing, the moſt different from its Title, and the moſt Deſtructive to the Poor, and the Trade of *England*, of any thing that I ever ſaw, with ſuch a Face on it.

The Subſtance of this Bill, or at leaſt that part of it I' object againſt is, That for the Employment of the Poor, every Pariſh ſhall have, or be Empowred to have a Stock to Employ them in the Woollen Manufactures.

If one Workhouſe be thus prov'd Prejudicial to our Trade, for God's ſake, Gentlemen, let us Conſider, what nine Thouſand Workhouſes will be; if *Stockings* are Knit, *Yarn* Spun, *Stuffs* Wove, *Cloth* Made in every Pariſh, and the People have their Neceſſaries made at their own Doors; Pray what will become of the Circulation of our Home Trade? What Occaſion of our Capital Fairs at *Briſtol*, *Exeter*, and *Sturbridge*? Our Shop-keepers in *the Towns*, our Wholeſale Men in *London*, and our Principal Manufacturers, may, as far as the Home-Trade Employs them, ſhut up and have done; ſeek ſome other Employment, and leave off their Buſineſs; their Chapman's Trade will ceaſe, every Church-Warden and Overſeer's Houſe will be a Warehouſe for the Neighbours to Buy at, and the Vagabonds of the Nation, be the Makers of the Manufactures.

ADVICE

ADVICE from the Scandal CLUB.

THE following ſhort Letter is a Story fruitful of Miſchievous Events, and Deriv'd from Ancient Evil Cauſes, and therefore merits an Anſwer.

SIR,

THE laſt Aſſizes at N——n, *the High Sheriff, amongſt other Preſents, ſent the Judge a fat Sheep; but the Butcher having neglected to ſend in the Head and the Skin, the Judg's Servants came ſaucily to the High Sheriff, and demanded to be paid for the ſame. The Society are deſired to Anſwer the following Queries.*

1. "Whether a High Sheriff is under any "Obligation to make the Judge Preſents? "And whether there is not an Act of Parliament againſt their receiving the ſame?

2. "Whether the Judges Servants being ſo "Impudent to make that Demand on the She"riff, be not only an Affront to him, but con"trary to Law? And,

3. "Whether the Judge ought not to beg "the Sheriff's Pardon?

The *Crabats*, a ſort of Dragoons in the Imperial Army, in the Wars of *Guſtavus Adolphus*, in *Germany*, were ſuch Mercileſs Plunderers of the People, that nothing eſcap'd them: A Party of theſe *Flint-skinning* Fellows, coming into a Village, a Wealthy Boor Capitulated with them, to give them all his Proviſions, and Cloths, and a certain Sum of Money, to ſave his Houſe from Burning; the Eager Soldiers having Eaten up all the Poor Man had, and Drunk up all his Drink were going away, when one of them remembred, that they had left the Empty Cask behind them; away they came back again to the Country man, and Demanded Ten Rix-Dollars of him, to ſave the Cask from ſtaving, which the Man refuſing, they ſtav'd the Cask to Pieces, and at laſt ſet Fire to the Poor Man's Houſe.

From theſe Parallel Stories, the Society upon Mature Deliberation, came to ſome Reſolves.

1. That Man, inveſted with Unlimited Power, is a Lawleſs Ravenous Creature, more Cruel than Wolves, Tygers, or Bears.

2. 'Tis no Wonder for a Man that can have his Neighbour's Cloak given him, to ask for his Coat alſo.

3. The Debt from the High Sheriffs to the Judges, ſeems to the Society, to have its Original only in Cuſtoms; but if we permit Cuſtoms to obtain Preſcription, they eaſily paſs for Laws in *England*.

4. Without doubt, the Judge's Servants not only broke the Law, but Diſhonour'd their Maſter, Abus'd the Sheriff, Expos'd themſelves, and in their Degree, acted exactly the Part of the Dragoons that Plunder'd the Country-man.

5. The Sheriff that, having given the Judge a Fat Sheep, paid his Servants for the Skin, lies under our Societies Cenſure, for Inexcuſable Eaſineſs in ſuffering himſelf to be Impos'd upon; but ſtill like the Countryman, he had better have given the Soldiers Ten Dollars, than have his Houſe Fir'd; he had better give Troubleſome Inſolent Rogues an Unlawful Demand, than have the Trouble of Suing Beggars and catching an *Engliſh* Proverb.

But if the Law will Encourage him to make Examples of them to prevent like Inſults for the future, the Society recommend it to him as a Publick Good.

As to the Judge's asking the Sheriff's Pardon, they cannot agree to that, becauſe it does not appear, that it was either by his Order, or with his Knowledge; nor can they believe any of our Judges would Connive at ſo Scoundrel an Action.

Laſtly, 'Tis their Opinion, neither the Sheep, nor the Skin, is a Debt from the Sheriff, but a Voluntary Gift, and ought to be accepted as ſuch. 'Tis true, the Judges ought not to be Expos'd to the Charge, or Inconvenience of furniſhing themſelves in their Circuits; but the having their Expences Defray'd by the Sheriffs, has Innumerable Ill Conſequences in it, in Caſe of Corruption and Partiality, Byaſs'd Proceedings, which the Sheriffs may have too much Influence on Ill Judges to procure; and as ſuch, 'tis recommended to my Lords the Judges themſelves, to ſtate the Caſe of Debt, and the Caſe of Courteſie, that Encroachments

Digitized by Google

croachments on either hand may be prevented.

As for the Servants, the Society think the High Sheriff ought to take some Care to make them remember Heads and Sheep-skins, as long as they live; and there they leave it.

PROPOSALS (*different from all others yet publish'd*) for a *Perpetual Assurance Office*: Wherein either S E X may Subscribe, and by Paying 6 *l. per Annum*, secure an equal Dividend of 10000 *l.* at their Deaths, which in all probability cannot amount to less than 500Pounds, or a much greater Sum, to any Person they shall Name, besides 3 *l.* out of every 6 *l.* which they shall have Paid, together with other Advantages (during Life) which will reduce every Member's Yearly Payment to less than 40 *s.* Subscriptions are taken, and Propofals at large given *gratis*, by *J. Matthews* a Printer, and Mr. *Sambridge*, in Little-Brittain; Mr. *Barnes's*, in Pall-Mall; Mr. *Nutt*, near Stationers-Hall; Mr. *Straban* and Mr. *Davis* in Cornhill; Mr. *Hodgson's* in Holborn; Mr. *Barker* in Westminster-Hall; and Mr. *Cox*, at Temple-Bar, Booksellers. (*** Note, *That no Money is to be Paid, till the Society be full, and Security given.*) Against which, if any Subscriber shall object, he shall be at Liberty, whether he will stand to his Subscription, or not.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Royal Essence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the most delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greatest Preserver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than usual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, strengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectually prevents it from falling off or splitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it possibly will, by the use of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it strengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raises the Vapours in Ladies, &c. being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleasant than) Musk, Civet, &c. 'Tis indeed an unparalled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, &c. excellently. To be had only at Mr. *Allcrafts*, a Toyshop at the Blue-Coat Boy against the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*. Sealed up, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Bottle with Directions.

THE Cephalick and Pulmonick Species, a little of which mix'd with your Tobacco and smoak'd, wonderfully comforts the Brain and Nerves, takes away Pain and Noise in the Head, removes thickness of Hearing, prevents and helps Apoplexies, Falling-sickness, Palsies, Vertigo's, is a most excellent Remedy for Catarrhs, Asthma's, tickling Coughs, and all Defluxions of Rheum or Humours upon the Eyes, Teeth, Throat and Lungs, admirably strengthens the latter, and preserves them from Consumptions; and for taking away the Cause of Rheumatisms, and preventing and shortning the Fits of the Gout, proves a greater Remedy than most are aware of: 'Tis of a fine fragrant Scent, and smoaks so delightfully, that 'tis admir'd by all People. Price 1 *s.* 6 *d.* the Paper (containiog four Ounces) which is enough to mix with two Pound of Tobacco. To be had only at Mr. Spooner's, removed from Goodman's-fields, to the Sign of the Golden-Key, a little way within Black-Fryars, near Ludgate.

THE Golden Odoriferous Essence of Infallible Benefit for the Vapours, and all Distempers incident to the Brain, being a most Consummate Cephalick. It likewise abates all Swellings and Pains of the Limbs, or Body, that proceed from any violent Cold, Chilblains, Numbness of the Legs or Hands, Deafness, &c. and is of great Efficacy in all Pains of the Cholick or Rheumatism. It includes all the Virtues that are ascribed to the Q. of Hungary's-Water, Warham's Apoplectick-Balsam, Liquid-Sauff, &c. with a peculiar fineness of Smell: Its Properties are more particularly express'd in the Printed Paper going along with the Specifick, and will be punctually Verify'd in the Experience of it; is now offer'd to the Publick *for Nothing*, but to Obviate the Numerous and Pernicious Impositions that every Day produces. At Sam. Saunders, Periwig-Maker, in Star-Court in Cheapside near the Conduit.

Just Published,

SEveral Discourses, viz. Of three Books which teach us the Knowledge of God. Of Justice and Mercy in general. Of Mercy in relieving the Poor. Of Mercy in Forgiving Enemies, and of Humility. Of the Original of the World. Of the Original and Pedigree of Man. Of the Chief End and Duty of Man. Of God's Command, and of an Universal Repentance. Of the last Judgment. Of the three different sorts of St. *Paul's* Auditors. Of the happy state of them that die in the Lord. St. *Paul's* Confession of Faith. Of *David's* Triumphant Hymn. All Preach'd in *Ireland*. By the Right Reverend Father in God, *William Sheridan*, D. D. Lord Bishop of *Kilmore* and *Ardagh*. Printed for *Geo. Sambridge* at the three Flower-de-Luces in *Little-Britain*, 1705.

Just publish'd,

THE English-Nun: Or, a Comical Description of a Nunnery. With the Lives and Intrigues of the Priests and Nuns. Written by an English Lady, who Resided near Twelve Months in a Nunnery at Bruffels. The Second Edition, with Additions by the same Hand. Printed in the Year, 1705.

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Tueſday, March 27. 1705.

WHAT Hazards! What Broils do I cut out for my ſelf, in ſearching the Trading Sores of this Nation?——But, Gentlemen, I liſted this Paper early in the Service of Truth, and it ſhall purſue it even to Deſperation; the Artifice of all our Trading Devils ſhall not be able to Conceal their own Miſchiefs, while we have any Steps by which to Trace out the Agency of the Nations Ruine.

I am now Embark'd againſt an Act of Parliament, a Bill Contriv'd by a Gentleman fam'd for Knowledge of the Intereſt and Affairs of his Native Country, judg'd ſo ſufficient as to be Entruſted *with the* repreſenting Quality for a whole County, a Man of Sence, all Men allow a Man of Letters; and if you'll Credit his own Book, a Man of Piety and Religion. Vid. *Principles of a Member of the* Black Liſt.

I am Embark'd againſt, not a Ludicrous Excurſion of his Florid Quality, not a Flaſh of his Pen, not a Haſty Thought, Excuſable from want of Leiſure in his more Weighty Affairs, but a thing ſtudy'd and labour'd, the Work of a Million of Thoughts, deep as the Leaden Mines of his Underſtanding, and refin'd with them at vaſt Expence for the Publick Good.

A thing on which, as a Solid Rocky Foundation, he had built a vaſt Fabrick of Reputation, and had wrote on the outſide in Capitals, COME SEE MY CHARITY FOR THE POOR; a Thing which no Man could doubt, would have purchas'd him 3 Millions of Bleſſings, and daily Prayers for his Poſterity, as the Saviour of the Poor, the Feeder of the Hungry, and the Clother of the Naked, and a thing formed into ſo Noble an Outſide, that he need have prepar'd himſelf no Epitaph, but had been ſecur'd of the greateſt Encomium an *Engliſhman* could deſire after his Deceaſe, when it ſhould be wrote on his Grave, *Here lies Sir H—— M——, the Charitable Contriver of that famous Act for the Employment of the Poor.*

Nor am I only Engag'd with this Gentleman in his Darling Propoſal, but I am to oppoſe the Votes of a whole Houſe of Commons, the Legiſlative Authority of the Nation, the Center of Wiſdom, Policy and Knowledge, the Explainers of our Laws, and Redreſſers of our Grievances.

Theſe have not only paſs'd this Law, but follow'd it up to the Houſe of Lords with a Meſſage to their Lordſhips, to put them in mind of that Bill.

Ordered,

" That a Meſſage be ſent to the Lords, to " put them in mind of the Bill, Entituled, *An* " *Act for the Relief, Employment and Settlement* " *of the Poor*; the Matter whereof has been ſo

Digitized by Google

" often recommended from the Throne, and is " so much for the Publick Advantage and Eaſe " of Her Majeſty's Subjects.

Ordered,

" That Mr. *Pool* do carry the ſaid Meſſage to " the Lords.

Unhappy *Review*! That muſt be forc'd to Erect his own Opinion, and advance his private Judgment againſt the Capitals of the Nations Politicks, and muſt ſtand the Teſt of Publick Cenſure for his Arrogance, only from the Magnitude of his Oppoſers, not at all from their Reaſons, or the Force of their Judgments.

Be it ſo, Truth and Demonſtration are the Weapons, and I am only to be Anſwer'd with the Irrefragable Arguments of Reaſon——— Where theſe are againſt me, I ſubmit and pay Homage to Truth, in the Mouth of the meaneſt Object in the Univerſe; but with theſe, I am a Match for the Greateſt, and boldly take upon me to ſay———Be it that it was Contriv'd by the moſt Conſummate Knowledge, agreed to by an Aſſembly of Inlighten'd Spirits, I affirm, That Bill is an Indigeſted Chaos, a Maſs of Inconſiſtency and Incongruous Nonſence in Trade, big with Monſters of Amphibious Generation, Brooding Needleſs and Fatal Errors, and Numberleſs Irretrievable Miſchiefs, abſolutely Deſtructive of our Trade, Ruinous to the Poor, tending to the Confuſion of our Home Trade, ſtopping the Circulation of our Manufactures, and Encreaſing both the Number and Miſery of our Poor.

The Life and Soul of our Home Trade in *England*, conſiſts not only in our having Manufactures, but in the Oeconomy and Diſpoſition of thoſe Manufactures.

Manufactures are a Benefit to the Nation, not only as they ſupply our Wants, ſerve our Exports, return Foreign Wealth, and create Trade; but as they Employ our People, Enable the Poorer Families in making them to ſubſiſt and ſupport themſelves, and the Midling ſort, by buying and ſelling them to grow Wealthy and live Happy.

That we may conceive clearly of theſe things, I think 'tis neceſſary to conſider the Circumſtances of our Manufactures, with reſpect to the People Employ'd in them, which are of two ſorts.

I. The People Making.

II. The People Selling.

1. The People Making, are Carders, Combers, Spinners, Knitters, Twiſters, Weavers, Fullers, Dreſſers, Dyers, and all ſorts of Labouring People concern'd in handing the Wooll from the Back of the Sheep to the Market.

2. The People Selling, are the Maker, the Wholeſale Man, or Factor at *London*, the Retailer or Chapman, including with thoſe the Carriers, and their Dependencies to and from *London*, the Shopkeepers under one another, from the City to the Country-Town, and again to the Villages.

This I call the Circulation and Oeconomy of our Home Trade; and I am of Opinion, there are greater Numbers of Families Maintain'd, thus by our Manufactures after they are made, than there are by the making them: Now I am an Humble Petitioner to Sir *H*——— *M*——— and any of our Senators, to tell me, which way they can ſuppoſe the Variety of our Manufactures to be ſet up by Publick Workhouſes in every Pariſh, and this Circulation not be ſtop'd and deſtroy'd.

What Occaſion will the Pariſhes have to go to the Market-Towns, and the Market-Towns to *London*, and *London* to the ſeveral Counties, where thoſe Manufactures are made, if theſe Manufactures are made in every Pariſh, and to be had at their own Door,

The only Anſwer I can gueſs at, to be given for this, is,

That no ſingle Pariſh can make all ſorts of the Manufacture; and they will ſend the Overplus of what they do not uſe, to *London*, and from thence receive the Kinds they want; and thus the Circulation may be preſerv'd——— Which Empty Allegation ſhall receive its Anſwer in the next Paper.

ADVICE

Digitized by Google

ADVICE from the Scandal. CLUB.

THE following Letter is left to the Judgment of the Learned to Enlarge upon, as *they* see Cauſe.

To the Gentlemen of the Scandal. Club.

Gentlemen,

YOU *are deſir'd to Reſolve the following Queſtion in your next* Review, *viz.*

" Whether a Dog may not properly be ſaid " to THINK on Things paſt and to come——

Your Anſwer will mightily Oblige

Your Humble Servant,

R. S. T.

The Society are not Ignorant, that their Anſwer to this will be a little wide from the Schoolmens Rules of Philoſophy, *That Matter cannot Think.*

And, perhaps, this may be True *Literally*; how far the Senſitive Life is Dependent upon meer Matter, they do not think fit to Determine here; *Tranſmigration* they ſet aſide as Ridiculous and Abſurd; nor do they meddle with a *Mens Rationis* in this Caſe.

But as all things, which admit no Demonſtrations, are beſt determin'd by their Conſequences, we cannot but think that the Effects of what we call Natural Powers in Brutes, Determine them to be under ſome Powerful Conduct, which muſt Exceed meer Inſtinct. The Story of King *James*'s Hounds forming a Syllogiſm upon the Courſe of the Hare, at four Croſs Ways, is, tho' a familiar, yet a ſtrange Operation.

The Dogs coming to four Ways, and being at a Fault, they Beat the Head of one Lane, and find no Scent; then of the ſecond, and ſo of the third; an Old Stanch Hound ſtands at the Corner, toſſes up his Noſe one way, *She is not gone this way*; then the ſecond, *Nor that way*; then the third, *No, nor this way: Bow, wow, wow,* (ſays the Hound) *She muſt be gone this way then*; and away he leads the Pack open-mouth'd the fourth way, and there they found the Hare.

If this be not Thinking, 'tis an Equivalent, 'tis a thing every way in its degree equal to that we call Thinking; it performs all the Parts of Thinking, that a Brute ſtands in need of, now Equivalent in Uſe, ought to be Equivalent in Name; if Inſtinct performs the Office of Thinking, it is Thinking in its Degree, and the Difference of the Name has no manner of Effect.

It is Immaterial therefore what we call it, and 'tis referr'd to theſe Diſtinguiſhing Gentlemen, to tell us, by what Power of Inſtinct a Beaſt when it has more Food than it can Eat, hides it? How he comes to lay it in a Secret Place, and cover it with a Stone, or with Earth? By what Inſtinct a Dog finds his Maſter's Houſe when he is loſt 20 or 30 Miles from Home? How if you carry a Dog from *London* to *Graveſend* by Water, he ſhall find his Way Home by Land.

How a Dog ſhall know his Name, and Diſtinguiſh Sounds of Pleaſure and Anger? How he is taught to help his Maſter when he is Aſſaulted, and Diſtinguiſh thoſe in Fighting, who are for his Maſter, from thoſe that are againſt him?

If all this is not Thought but Inſtinct, then that Inſtinct is Equivalent to Thought in its degree, and we will never Debate the Inſignificant Triſle of its Name, let them call it what they pleaſe.

THE Authors of two Extraordinary News-Papers, the *London-Poſt*, and the *Elixir* and *Marrow*, were Summon'd before the Society, for *Killing without Murther*.

The Fact in ſhort was, That having both Publiſhed, that the Right Honourable the Earl of *Bradford* was Dead; whereas his Lordſhip, upon Enquiry, has not been ſo much as Sick: They were Demanded to make good the Aſſertion.

Upon their Appearance, the Fact was ſo plain, it could not be Deny'd; when being Demanded, Why they did not Correct that Miſtake in their next? They Anſwer'd very roughly, They were not us'd to acknowledge their Error, and did not think it worth their while.

Whereupon they were ſeverally Entred in the Societies Books, as Publiſhers of Falſe News.

THE

THE Lady who ſent us a Letter, Sign'd *G. L.* is Deſir'd to give Notice, how a Letter may be Directed to her; when (if the Society can be ſatisfy'd the Caſe is Right and Genuine) ſhe ſhall have full Satisfaction, and the Caſe be put a little more for her Advantage, than it is in her Letter, which we think is not proper to be made Publick.

EXON CARRIER.

THeſe are to give Notice, That Nicholas Parry of Exon, who Bought the Horſes and Trade fairly, which were Mr. William Morris's, lately Deceas'd, continueth at the Saracen's-Head in Friday-Street, and goeth out every Saturday as uſual; and from Exon every Munday, and carrieth Goods, Paſſengers, &c. to Exon, Plymouth, and to all Parts in Cornwall and the Weſt, with Care and Expedition.

Performed by Nicholas Barry.

☞ PROPOSALS (*different from all others yet publiſh'd*) for a *Perpetual Aſſurance Office*: Wherein either S E X may Subſcribe, and by Paying 6 *l. per Annum*, ſecure an equal Dividend of 10000 *l.* at their Deaths, which in all probability cannot amount to leſs than 500 Pounds, or a much greater Sum, to any Perſon they ſhall Name, beſides 3 *l.* out of every 6 *l.* which they ſhall have Paid, together with other Advantages (during Life) which will reduce every Member's Yearly Payment to leſs than 40 *s.* Subſcriptions are taken, and Propoſals at large given *gratis*, by *J. Matthews* a Printer, and Mr. *Sambridge*, in Little-Brittain; Mr. *Barner's*, in Pall-Mall; Mr. *Nutt*, near Stationers-Hall; Mr. *Strahan* and Mr. *Davis* in Cornhill; Mr. *Hodgſon's* in Holborn; Mr. *Barker* in Weſtminſter-Hall; and Mr. *Cox*, at Temple-Bar, Booksellers. (**** Note, *That no Money is to be Paid, till the Society be full, and Security given.*) Againſt which, if any Subſcriber ſhall object, he ſhall be at Liberty, whether he will ſtand to his Subſcription, or not.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

***THE Royal Eſſence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the moſt delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greateſt Preſerver of Hair in the World, forſit keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than uſual) in the Curl and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, ſtrengthens and conſirms its Roots, and effectually prevents it from falling off or ſplitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it poſſibly will, by the uſe of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it ſtrengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raiſes the Vapours in Ladies, &c. being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleaſant than) Muſk, Civet, &c. 'Tis indeed an unparalled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, &c. excellently. To be had only at Mr. *Allcrafts*, a Toyſhop at the Blue-Coat Boy againſt the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*. Sealed up, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Bottle with Directions.

Yeſterday was Publiſh'd,

THE *Conſolidators*; or, Memoirs of ſundry Tranſactions in *the World in the Moon*: By a Native of that Climate. Tranſlated from the Lunar Language, by the Author of *The True-born* Engliſh *Man*.

Preparing for the Preſs,

A New Teſt of the Efficacy and Extent of Engliſh *Acts of Parliament*, being a Collection of the Briberies, Feaſtings, Drunkenneſs, Cabalings, Treatings, Corruptions, Conveying Freeholds, making Freemen, and horrid Practices, now in their *full and free Exerciſe*, in this Miſerable Divided Nation, for Debauching the Voices of the Electors in the Choice of a New Parliament, before the preſent Houſe is Diſſolv'd. Dedicated to the Inhabitants of the Borough of *Cirencester*, in the County of *Glouceſter*.

Juſt Publiſhed,

SEveral Diſcourſes, *viz.* Of three Books which teach us the Knowledge of God. Of Juſtice and Mercy in general. Of Mercy in relieving the Poor. Of Mercy in Forgiving Enemies, and of Humility. Of the Original of the World. Of the Original and Pedigree of Man. Of the Chief End and Duty of Man. Of God's Command, and of an Univerſal Repentance. Of the laſt Judgment. Of the three different ſorts of St. *Paul's* Auditors. Of the happy ſtate of them that die in the Lord. St. *Paul's* Confeſſion of Faith. Of *David's* Triumphant Hymn. All Preach'd in *Ireland*. By the Right Reverend Father in God, *William Sheridan*, D. D. Lord Biſhop of *Kilmore* and *Ardagh*. Printed for *Geo. Sambridge* at the three Flower-de-Luces in *Little-Britain*, 1705.

Lately Publiſhed,

LIves Engliſh and Foreign: Containing the Hiſtory of the moſt Illuſtrious Perſons of our own and other Nations, from the Year 1559, to the Year 1590. By ſeveral Hands; who have been aſſiſted in the Work with many private Memoirs. In two Volumes in 8*vo*. The Engliſh Lives are, *William* Lord *Burleigh*, Sir *Walter Raleigh*, *George* Duke of *Buckingham*, Marquels of *Montroſs*, *Oliver Cromwell*, Duke of *Hamilton*, General *Blake*, Duke of *Albemarle*, Earl of *Shaftsbury*, Duke of *Monmouth*. Printed for *B. Took* at the Middle-Temple Gate in *Fleet-ſtreet*; and *W. Davis*, at the Black Bull in *Cornhil*; and ſold by *J. Nutt* near *Stationers-Hall*.

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Thurſday, March 29. 1705.

I Am upon hearing the Allegations which may be made on behalf of Sir *H*— *M*—'s Bill, *viz.* That no ſingle Pariſh can make all ſorts of the Manufacture, and they will ſend the Overplus of what they do not uſe to *London*, and from thence receive the Kinds they want; and thus the Circulation may be preſerv'd

The juſt Objections I have againſt this, are theſe:

1. Some Towns are large enough to have all the neceſſary ſorts of the Manufacture made in them, or Equivalent for all.

2. If every Pariſh cannot, every County may, and doubtleſs will.

3. If none do make all the Manufactures, the Circulation will be ſtop'd, as far as they do make; and as the Manufacture, inſtead of 30 or 40 Generals, in which it now ſtands, being then ſubdivided into 8 or 9000 particular Places, by how many the more Places it is made in, ſo much the leſs Circulation; ſince the Makers cannot be ſuppoſed to go from Home to buy, and every Part will be fond of wearing their own Manufacture.

4. There are ſeveral Counties in *England*, in which there are little or no Woollen Manufactures made, if theſe come to have them made in every Pariſh, muſt not the Circulation from *London*, or from the other Counties where they bought their Goods before, ceaſe of courſe?

For Example. The County of *Suſſex*, in which, if I am not much miſtaken, there is no Branch of the Woollen Manufacture Wrought; that is to ſay, not Wrought as a Trade; for there are no Counties but ſome People Knit and Spin for their Private Account and Wearing.

I'll ſuppoſe by this Act, the ſeveral Towns of *Lewis*, *Greenſted*, *Horſham*, *Arrundel*, *Petworth*, &c. in order to Employ their Poor, ſet up Stocks to Work their Wooll, for they have ſome of the beſt Wooll in the Nation, on their Delightful South Downs. Suppoſe now that one of theſe Towns makes Stockings, another Flannels, a third Druggets, a fourth Broad-cloth, a fifth Bays, a ſixth Serges, and the like; I would ſummon ſome of the Woollen-Drapers and Mercers in *London*, or the *Burrough*, who now furniſh the Shop-keepers of *Suſſex*, to tell Sir *H*— *M*— what they would give for their Trade to thoſe Towns? Can we believe the *Suſſex* People would not Exchange with one another? Would they ſend to *London* for their Woollen Goods? And in proportion to this ſhortning of the Drapers Trade in *London*, would not they want the leſs Broad-cloth from the *Weſt*, Serges from *Exeter*, Flannels from *Salisbury* and *Wales*, Druggets and Stuffs from

Digitized by Google

Spittlefields, or *Norwich*, Stockings from *Yorkshire*, and the like.

Can the Votes of 40 Houſes of Commons, gainſay ſuch Reaſonings as theſe? Can Sir *H*—— *M*—— tell us, That the Church-Wardens of every Pariſh ſetting up Stocks to Employ the Poor in the Woollen Manufacture, ſhall ſend up all their Manufactures to *London* to be ſold, if they ſhould do ſo, tho' that would be prepoſterous, would not the Sorts be new and imperfect, the Nature of one Manufacture Ignorantly confounded with another, the Character and Reputation of our Woollen Goods, be loſt and forgotten?

Merchants abroad would not know them for ſome Ages, and the Adventurers not know what to ſend, or their Factors abroad what to Write for? Infinite Confuſions would follow in our Foreign Trade, and certain Deſtruction to our Home Trade, which now depends as much upon the Circulation, and proper Poſition of the Manufactures, as it does really upon the Making them.

When this Mighty Work ſhall be begun, if ever that Unhappy time muſt come in *England*, I would ask Sir *H*—— *M*—— what muſt become of our People, who are now diſpos'd in Quantities, by the Revolution of Years, juſt as our Manufactures are, or are not Eſtabliſh'd.

For Example. If the Manufactures of Stuffs, were removed from the County of *Norfolk*, and as far only as concern'd the Home Trade, made in the ſeveral Pariſhes of *England*? What muſt become of the Inhabitants? All People that know that Diligent County, know there are above 50000 People in it, more than it could Maintain, without the help of the Manufactures?

If any be ſo weak as to ſay, How did they live before they had any Manufactures? They will be Anſwer'd, by telling them, That Queſtion betrays their Ignorance; the Manufactures were not fix'd in thoſe Counties, becauſe they were more Populous than their Neighbours, but the Manufactures made thoſe Counties more Populous than their Neighbours.

Where Labour was plentiful, the Hands flowed, for the People follow'd the Work; and thronging to the Manufactures, Encreas'd the Employment as well as the Number of the Perſons Employ'd; Years and length of Time ſettled theſe People here, they Marry, Multiply, and become Natives.

If this be not ſo, why do we not find the Counties of *Lincoln*, *Leiceſter*, *Northampton*, *Nottingham*, *Cambridge*, *Bedford*, *Darby*, &c. where few Manufactures are made, equally Populous with the vaſt Counties of *Eſſex*, *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, *Wiltſhire*, *Berkſhire*, *Devonſhire*, *Glouceſter*, *Worceſter*, *Lancaſhire*, and *Weſtern Yorkſhire*?

Why are not the Market-Towns in *Bucks* and *Bedford*, *Lincoln* and *Nottingham* equally Populous? Why is not *Aylesbury*, *Tame*, *Buckingham*, and *Bedford*, all being Towns in a Rich Soil, and Fruitful Countries, equal for People to *Leeds*, *Wakefield*, *Bradford*, and *Halifax*? Why not *Horſham*, *Lewis*, *Petworth*, and *Chicheſter*, equal for People to *Mancheſter*, *Sheffield*, *Birmingham*, and *Taunton*? How comes either of theſe four laſt nam'd Towns, to have more People in them reſpectively, than the Capital Archiepiſcopal City of *York*?

ADVICE from the Scandal. CLUB.

Mr. Review,

YOUR Society having gain'd ſuch Reputation, is mightily deſir'd to Anſwer the following Queries, which will be the greateſt Satisfaction imaginable to a Worthy Family here, who are, (as they Imagine) troubled with Apparitions.

Firſt, "Whether there is, or ever were any "ſuch Apparitions, Ghoſts, Phantomes, or by "whatſoever Name you may call 'em?

Secondly, "Whether it is poſſible for an Aerial Subſtance to have Communication by "Parley, or any other way, with a Terreſtial "one?

If you will pleaſe to anſwer this by Saturday *next, ſo that we may have it on* Mondays Poſt, *we all being apprehenſive of being Haunted, you will much contribute to the Quiet of a Good and Worthy Family.*

Stamford, Jan. 25. 1706. J. R. S. T.

Digitized by Google

It would be thought very Arrogant for the Society to Determine against Apparitions, when the Scripture positively tells us, That the *Witch of* Endor rais'd an Appearance of an *Old Man in a Mantle*, which the Text calls *Samuel*; and 'tis said of the Disciples, when they saw our Lord walking on the Sea, they thought it *had been a Spirit*, which they would not have suggested, if there had been no such thing.

From this Observation, the Society must agree in the General part of the Question, That *there may be such a thing as we call a Spirit*, an *Apparition*, a *Phantome*, a *Spectre*, a *Ghost*, or what you please to call it.

On the other hand, the Society cannot but observe, as their Opinion, That they believe there is not one tenth part of those Things we call so, which merit the Name of Apparitions; the Teeming Imagination of Timerous People, being ever fruitful in Chimera's: And Fear, a Passion that frequently forms Millions of Terrible Objects from Impotent Vapours of Fancy and Air, which have no Reality; no, not so much as the needful Dispositions of a Whymsie.

From hence 'tis observable, how powerful the Fancie is in its realizing Emptiness and nothing, to a staring Imagination, and forming Devils in the Head, which never were in the Air; and so frighting its self for the meer sake of its own Delusion.

Thus the Reflection of the Eyes in the Dark, casts White Misty Light before them, which a terrify'd apprehending Fancy, fill'd with Horrour, Starts at, and Screams out of Devils with Saucer Eyes, and a hundred Imaginary Horrors, that the Devil himself has no manner of Concern in.

Innumerable are the Productions of a Bewildred Imagination, forming Men, Ships, Horses, Armies, Swords, Daggers, and Devils in the Clouds, whose Position is meerly Casual, and a more steady regarding them, always Dwindles and Dissolves them into meer Air.

Thus Wilder Fancies often represent
Ships, Armies, Battles in the Firmament;
But Steady Eyes the Exhalation solves,
And all to its first Matter, Cloud, resolves.

THE Author of the following Letter is so fond of making a Dispute of a Jest, that he has at least twice given the Society a Summons upon this Head.

Gentlemen,

SOME Weeks ago, I writ your Society a few Lines; wherein I desir'd to be satisfy'd as to a Passage in the True Born Englishman; *where Fraud is assign'd as the Distinguishing Character of the* Scottish Nation.

Gentlemen,

I hope then you will so far Favour me, as to satisfie my Request; which was, either that that Author make good his Charge, or else, that he have such just Censures, as such a Calumny (if that Charge be false) as this is, merits?

I am inclin'd to think, Gentlemen, *your delaying to satisfie me in this Point, may proceed from this, that the Author of that Pamphlet is the Principal, if not the only Person composing your Society. However, if this be it, I am willing to Conceive so well of that Gentleman, who commonly passes for the Author of* the True Born Englishman; *that if he can make good that Character to be peculiar to the* Scots, *he will do it as a Gentleman, and as one that hath a Value for* Truth; *but if not, that he will fairly acknowledge his Errour, it being no Disparagement to a Gentleman to have made a Mistake; since according to that old saying*, Humanum est errare, sed Diabolicum in errore persistere.

I expect to have an Answer in your Tuesday's Review, *or else some Account, why you delay to give it; but if I have neither, pardon me, if I shall think that that Author is not that Impartial, and Candid Gentleman, he gives himself out to be, and which I am very willing to think he is. I am much from*

Febr. 17. 1703. Gentlemen, *Yours*, &c.
W. G. Ph. Ca.

Now after all, the Author of that Satyr, a better Friend to his Country than he Imagin'd, being call'd in, Denies the Fact, and says, He does no where in the Book assign Fraud as a Distinguishing Character of the *Scots*, and produc'd the Phrase out of the Book,

With Native Fraud, &c.

This he says, only alledges, That the *Scots* have a Native Fraud, which, if he expects to be prov'd, the Author offer'd himself ready to Undertake —— But unless he had said, No other Nation had any Native Fraud but they, or not so much, it could not have been call'd a Distinguishing Character, which the Author having no where attempted, but on the contrary said, more of that sort on his own Country, &c.

Digitized by Google

he Claim'd the Judgment of the Society, who readily allow'd the Charge to be falſe, and left him, if he Objected, to bring farther Proof of the Fact.

At the ſame time the Society took the Freedom to tell that Gentleman, That he ſeem'd no Friend to his Countrymen of *Scotland*, *for by his* Engliſh *we underſtand him to be a* Scot; who, tho' this Author did not Charge them, will not pretend to ſay, That they have ever been Diſtinguiſh'd from the reſt of the World, by having leſs Fraud than other Nations; and whether they Deſerv'd it, or no, which they do not Determine, have paſs'd under ſome Scandal that way, nor is it very fair to take an Exception at an Expreſſion ſo wide from the Fact, and ſaid ſo many Years ago.

☞ PROPOSALS (*different from all others yet publiſh'd*) for a *Perpetual Aſſurance Office*: Wherein either S E X may Subſcribe, and by Paying 6 *l. per Annum*, ſecure an equal Dividend of 10000 *l.* at their Deaths, which in all probability cannot amount to leſs than 500 Pounds, or a much greater Sum, to any Perſon they ſhall Name, beſides 3 *l.* out of every 6 *l.* which they ſhall have Paid, together with other Advantages (during Life) which will reduce every Member's Yearly Payment to leſs than 40 *s.* Subſcriptions are taken, and Propoſals at large given *gratis*, by *J. Matthews* a Printer, and Mr. *Sambridge*, in Little-Britain; Mr. *Barner's*, in Pall-Mall; Mr. *Nott*, near Stationers-Hall; Mr. *Sarahan* and Mr. *Davis* in Cornhill; Mr. *Hodgſon's* in Holborn; Mr. *Barker* in Weſtminſter-Hall; and Mr. *Cox*, at Temple-Bar, Booksellers. (*N.B.* Note, *That no Money is to be Paid, till the Society be full, and Security given.*) Againſt which, if any Subſcriber ſhall object, he ſhall be at Liberty, whether he will ſtand to his Subſcription, or not.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Royal Eſſence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the moſt delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greateſt Preſerver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than uſual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, ſtrengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectually prevents it from falling off or ſplitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it poſſibly will, by the uſe of any other thing. By its incomperable Odour and Fragancy it ſtrengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raiſes the Vapours in Ladies, &c. being wholly free from Musk and abundantly more delightful and pleaſant than Musk, Civet, &c. 'Tis indeed an unparalled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, &c. excellently. To be had only at Mr. *Allcraft's*, a Toyſhop at the Blue-Coat Boy againſt the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*. Sealed up, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Bottle with Directions.

HYſtericon, or Antidote againſt Fits, Vapours, Hypochondriack Melancholy, Vertigoe, Giddineſs or Swimming in the Head, Phrenzy, or Deprivation of Senſes, Suffocations or Riſings in the Throat, Faintings, Swoonings, &c. (commonly called Fits of the Mother) for all which, it's a moſt admirable thing for Prevention as well as Cure, whether the Cauſe be Suppreſſion, or Stoppage of the Spleen, &c. or Hypochondriack, ſo admirably prevailing againſt, and taking away the very Cauſe of ſuch Diſtempers, that they ſeldom return again; wonderfully comforts, relieves and cheriſhes Languiſhing Nature, reſtores and corroborates the weaken'd Faculties, revives the Spirits, and enlivens the whole Body, with ſo much Celerity, Eaſe, Safety, and Pleaſure, that it has ſcarcely its Equal. Sold at Mr. Stephens's in Broadſtreet, near the Royal-Exchange, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Bottle, with Directions.

Juſt Publiſh'd,

THE *Conſolitator*; or, Memoirs of ſundry Tranſactions in *the World in the Moon*: By a Native of that Climate. Tranſlated from the Lunar Language, by the Author of *I the True-born Engliſh Man*. Juſt Publiſhed,

SEveral Diſcourſes, viz. Of three Books which teach us the Knowledge of God. Of Juſtice and Mercy in general. Of Mercy in relieving the Poor. Of Mercy in Forgiving Enemies, and of Humility. Of the Original of the World. Of the Original and Pedigree of Man. Of the Chief End and Duty of Man. Of God's Command, and of an Univerſal Repentance. Of the laſt Judgment. Of the three different ſorts of St. *Paul's* Auditors. Of the happy ſtate of them that die in the Lord. St. *Paul's* Confeſſion of Faith. Of *David's* Triumphant Hymn. All Preach'd in *Ireland*. By the Right Reverend Father in God, *William Sheridan*, D. D. Lord Biſhop of *Kilmore* and *Ardagh*. Printed for *Geo. Sambridge* at the three Flower-de-Luces in *Little-Britain*, 1705.

Lately Publiſhed,

LIves Engliſh and Foreign: Containing the Hiſtory of the moſt Illuſtrious Perſons of our own and other Nations, from the Year 1509, to the Year 1690. By ſeveral Hands; who have been aſſiſted in the Work with many private Memoirs. In two Volumes in 8vo. The Engliſh Lives are, *William* Lord *Burleigh*, Sir *Walter Raleigh*, *George* Duke of *Buckingham*, Marquiſs of *Montroſs*, *Oliver Cromwell*, Duke of *Hamilton*, General *Blake*, Duke of *Albemarle*, Earl of *Shaftsbury*, Duke of *Monmouth*. Printed for *B. Took* at the Middle-Temple Gate in *Fleet-ſtreet*; and *W. Davis*, at the Black Bull in *Cornhil*; and ſold by *J. Nutt* near *Stationers-Hall*.

Digitized by Google

A

REVIEW

OF THE

Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Saturday, March 31. 1705.

IT was a Worthy Anſwer of a Worſhipful City Knight, and once Sheriff of *London*, to a *Worceſterſhire* Clothier; a Man of Equal Eſtate and Superiour Sence to himſelf, tho' *ruſty in Dreſs*, ſhorter in *Periwig*, *Powder*, and *Pride*; when the Honeſt *Clothmaking*, *Poor-Employing*, *Punctual-Paying*, *England-ſupporting* Manufacturer, told him, This War had ruin'd their Trade; and the Stop of the *Spaniſh* and *Turkey* Trade, would Beggar their Poor. *Well*, then (ſays the Worthy Knight) *you may go and Serve the Queen*. *Ay, Sir*, (ſays our Countryman a little Angry) *I have done that already, Sir, by Paying others that Serve her*; but however, *If your Worſhip pleaſe to Lead, I'll follow; for, I think, you are as fit to go as I, for you wear a Sword*.

Angry at this, he tells him, *If the Trade was ſo Dead, he might leave it off*——*But what then muſt the Poor do, Sir*, (ſays the Honeſt Clothier) *who live upon their Labour, and are fed by the Trade? Why, the Pariſhes muſt keep them*, ſays *Sir*——: And with theſe Worthy Arguments he run on, till the Company took the freedom to Laugh at him, *and the Countryman* too; at which he was *ſo Wroth*, that he clos'd his Worthy Diſcourſe *with an Oath*, and told the Clothier, *He would ſend him to the Work-houſe*.

Theſe, indeed, are the knocking down Arguments thoſe Gentlemen uſe, who undertake the Defence of Trade, which they do not underſtand; and had *Goodman Magiſtrate* been in this caſe, *as good as his Word*, without doubt, the Workhouſe had been as Effectual an Anſwer to a Baffled Argument, as it is now an Effectual Cure to a Ruin'd Manufacture.

To ſuch Shifts and Diſtreſſes is our Trade, now reduc'd, and to ſuch Shifts will all thoſe Gentlemen be driven in Argument, who undertake the Defence of our preſent Management; but I ſhall no longer dwell upon the Ungrateful Subject.

'Tis plain, *the Poor ought to be Encourag'd to live on the Manufactures*; and thoſe Manufactures, to that End, ought to be Supported and Encourag'd, and their Courſe, Station, and Circulation maintain'd; and in this we have been Guided by our Anceſtors, in Steps which we cannot Excel; we may Improve them where they are, but to remove them, is to *Unhinge* Trade, *Unſettle* the Poor, *Scatter the People*, Beggar the *Induſtrious*, Relieve the *Vagabond*, who ought rather to be driven to the Work, than the Work harraſs'd about the Nation to follow *them*.

A Fool never ſpeaks, they ſay, but a Wiſe Man will make ſome uſe or other of it; and therefore from this Diſcourſe, the World may make one neceſſary Remark.

Digitized by Google

The *City Knight* I have been upon, has certainly found out the *Shorteſt Way* to recruit the Forces, and *Man the Navy without Preſſing*; and tho' I am very loth to give the World his Name, after the freedom I have us'd with his Character, yet, in regard to the Good of the Publick, I think he ought to make his Propoſals to the Parliament, and then we muſt all know him of Courſe.

Without all Queſtion, ruining the Manufactures in *England*, will preſently fill the Army with Soldiers.

It has frequently been the Wonder of People, ſince this War, where the *French* King finds ſuch Numbers of Men to recruit his Numerous Armies; but a Gentleman, who pretends to Queſtion the *Review*, for ſo readily finding 50000 Men for the *French* Armies laſt Year, might ſtop his Mouth, if Reaſon and Conſequences would do it, when he remembers they were rais'd, form'd, and ſent to *Italy* and the *Rhine*, without Nioſe, or Beat of Drum; and they that know any thing of *France*, know that not the ſame, but a much larger Number, are added, or adding this Year: Nor is the Story of *Henry* IV. a Fiction, or 400000 Men a Miracle in *France*, his preſent Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty Entertains above 300000 Men at this Time, and has ſeldom had under that Number, Including his Navy, for above 16 Years paſt.

Poverty and Tyranny will drive all the World into Armies, and as the Method the King of *France* takes with his Subjects, is ſuch, as moſt Effectually Anſwers the End, ſo whenever he has Occaſion to raiſe an Army, it is but Concluding in his Cabinet, what Men he wants; and the Orders iſſued to every Province, are ſo exactly and punctually Executed by the Intendants, that the Government has nothing to do, but to find Money to Pay them; from this Eaſie Method, he avoids the Expence, as well as Delay of Raiſing Men, which we are put to, who, in all our three Populous Kingdoms, really want no Men; and if his New-rais'd Men have any Advance-Money, 'tis not from the King, but from the Rich Burghers, who are bound to find a Man, or go themſelves.

Nor is this any thing of a Panegyrick on the *French* Nation, or on their King, but a Demonſtration of the Poverty of one, and the Tyranny of the other; of which, I ſhall Treat at large in their order.

But the Difficulty of our Raiſing Recruits in *England*, riſes from a Misfortune attending us, peculiar to our ſelves, and which ſome People are not well pleas'd with; *viz. That our People are too Rich*, our Poor have too great Wages, and live too well.

Now ſome of our Gentlemen, who in the abundance of their Underſtandings, are for having our Manufacture made Cheap, that we might Underſel our Neighbours; are juſt of this City Knight's Opinion, That our Poor, when they want Work, may go into the Armies and Fight.

There is no queſtion, but when either Wages in *England* falls to the Price of a Soldier's Pay, or the Government thinks fit to raiſe the Soldiers Pay up to the Price of Wages, Thouſands of Men will run into the Army, becauſe Multitudes had rather have the Lazy Idle Loytering Life of a Gentleman Soldier, than the Laborious Task of a Tradeſman, if he can get as much Money by it.

My City Knight therefore is the only Man for this Contrivance, and his Project ſhall ſtand recorded to the Honour of his very great Underſtanding; That the only way to Recruit our Armies, and be as Ready and Forward as the *French* in our Recruits, would be to ſtop our Trade, ruine the Manufactures, and let the Poor be Reliev'd in the Army: You need not beat up for Voluntiers, with an *All Gentlemen Soldiers*, &c. *that are willing to Serve Her Majeſty*; all Men will be willing to Serve, rather than Starve, and your humble Servants, the Clothiers, will Petition for the Honour of carrying a Muſquet at a Groat a Day, when they have no better Employment, nor Bread to Eat in the Country.

ADVICE from the Scandal. CLUB.

THE Society have frequently declar'd themſelves about the Article of Preſſing Landmen for the Service of the Navy, and purpos'd to have ſaid no more on that Head; but the Impor-

Digitized by Google

Importunity of the following Case, obliges them to record the Usage of an *Englishman*, and to Draw the Picture of that Bondage this Nation suffers, who pretend to be Born to Freedom merely by the Connivance and Negligence of the Magistracy, and the unbounded Insolence of Marine Tyranny; and 'tis referr'd to any Body that please to find out some Law for it.

Gentlemen,

I have your Patience, to Read this following Relation of my Case, and give me your Advice how I shall get my Grievance Redress'd: For being an Housekeeper, in a very Large and Considerable Parish, in London, *where I Serv'd Seven Years, am now a Freeman, with a Wife and Family; who with my Diligence and Labour in my Calling, have been Comfortably Maintain'd, till the Great Press came out for Seamen, wherein I was listed by a Company of Brutes, in the Shape of Men, and Torn through the City, though I told them my Circumstances, and would have Produced a Hundred Substantial Citizens to Attest the Truth of it; which they were so far from Hearkening unto, that it often Indangered my Life, so much as to put into the Shop of an Acquaintance, or before the Assistance of an Officer; and was immediately put on Board a Smack, Cold, Wet, and Dirty, and nothing to sustain me for near three Days, but a Bit of Bisket and Butter, that another Miserable Wretch gave me, nor any thing to Lodge on but the Ballast; and so was carried Captive down to a Man of War, where I got indeed something to keep me Alive, but nothing for my Lodging but Boards, together with many more, of whom I was stored with Vermin.*

My Family and Business being in much want of me, in the mean time (it being about three Weeks) and my Friends Fatigu'd from Place to Place, in order to obtain my Discharge; and hearing there were Men call'd Regulating Captains, *Applied themselves to them, and gave a full and large Testimony upon Oath,* That I never was at Sea, and what Circumstances I was in on Land; *who readily Acknowledged,* That they had no Power to Impress, or Detain such Men, but that I must go, if fit for Service, when they come to see me; if not, they would turn me Home: *But I find why my Discharge could not be Obtained from them, it was because my Friends did not approach them in the right way, by giving them* ——— *to understand, and all other ways with them were Ineffectual to Obtain that End: But at last Obtaining my Discharge another way, I am returned half Starved and Swelled, Sick and Lowse; and, for ought I know, may be rendered Uncapable of my Business, by the Unusual Hardships I have undergone. I am told,* I have a good Action against the Lieutenant that sent me away; though I was Taken by a Villain that is in no Commission, but Seizes Men, and Delivers them in at so much a Head: *And yet because I have not Money to Cope with Men too Great for me, having Maturely Considered the Matter, do think I am in the Case of a Traveller, that is set upon and Robb'd, and very Grossly Abused, and that hath not Power to bring the Thief to Condign Punishments, by the Law, that then I might make no doubt but it is very Lawful, when I know his Haunts, to Post my self in a Hedge, as he Passeth by, and so to Shoot him; which is the Method, I think, I may as Lawfully take with this Rogue, who hath stolen my Person, of more Value than any thing else I have in the World, and the Support and Subsistance of my Wife and Children: The doing of which, I shall suspend till your Answer in your next Paper. Which I shall Earnestly Expect, and will Oblige*

Febr. 21. 170⅘. *Your Distressed Friend,*
R. D.

That this is a highly Injur'd and Abus'd Person, the Society at first Hearing readily agreed, but they cannot so soon agree to his propos'd Method of Satisfaction.

The Society are Easily Induc'd to believe the Story of his Ill Treatment by the Tarrs, for 'tis their way to be Violent in all their Motions: They Sware Violently, Whore Violently, drink Punch Violently, Spend their Money when they have it Violently, and when they han't it, run in Debt Violently; at Sea they'll be Violent Sick, when they come to Short-Allowance they'll Fast Violently; in a Storm they'll Pray Violently; and give them their Due, when their Captains will let them, they'll Fight Violently: In short, they are Violent Fellows, and ought to be Encourag'd to go to Sea, for *Old Harry* can't Govern them on Shoar.

The Oppressions of their Dragging Men from their Shops, Families, and Trades, are Intollerable, and the Nation is so sick of them, that like all Extreams, it seems to be at the Height, and therefore near its Remedy.

The Person here Oppress'd, we confess, ought to have Reparation both against the Tarrs, but especially against the Officers; and above all, against

gainst those Captains, who being appointed by Her Majesty to Hear and Determine in such Cases, Deny'd or Delay'd Justice to an Oppress'd Subject: These, if the Fact be true, and can be prov'd, Merit the Gallows, instead of a Commission, and an Exemplar Piece of Justice, as a Mark of Her Majesty's Resentment, and a Testimony how Unwilling the Queen is to have her Subjects Oppress'd, would Effectually prevent these Inhumanities which are so Scandalous to the Government, and so Grievous to the People.

PROPOSALS (*different from all others yet published*) for a *Perpetual Assurance Office*: Wherein either SEX may Subscribe, and by Paying 6 *l.* *per Annum*, secure an equal Dividend of 1000 *l.* at their Deaths, which in all probability cannot amount to less than 500 Pounds, or a much greater Sum, to any Person they shall Name, besides 3 *l.* out of every 6 *l.* which they shall have Paid, together with other Advantages (during Life) which will reduce every Member's Yearly Payment to less than 40 *s.* Subscriptions are taken, and Proposals at large given *gratis*, by *T. Matthews* a Printer, and Mr. *Sambridge*, in Little-Britain; Mr. *Barnes*'s, in Pall-Mall; Mr. *Nott*, near Stationers-Hall; Mr. *Strahan* and Mr. *Davis* in Cornhill; Mr. *Hodgson*'s in Holborn; Mr. *Barker* in West-minster-Hall; and Mr. *Cox*, at Temple-Bar, Booksellers. (*N.B.* Note, *That no Money is to be Paid, till the Society be full, and Security given.*) Against which, if any Subscriber shall object, he shall be at Liberty, whether he will stand to his Subscription, or not.

AN Answer to *Tentamen Medicinale*: With an Account of several Eminent Apothecaries Medicines, lately Condemn'd at the College as Unwholsome and wanting their best Ingredients, of the sort of the College, Printed by the Apothecaries; with Marks to distinguish which Physicians will betray the Patients to their Gain by the Remedies, and which not: Of an Apothecary's Bill of 3 *l.* 7 *s.* to 4 *l.* in Physick taken in one Day; by which it is clearly prov'd, That the Apothecary, and their Physicians and Patients are the Sharpers, and Sweetners, and Cullies in the common Practice. Sold by A. Roper, at the Black-Boy in Fleetstreet. Stitch'd 1 *s.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Royal Essence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the most delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greatest Preserver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than usual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, strengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectually preserves it from falling off or shitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it possibly will, by the use of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it strengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raises the Vapours in Ladies, &c. being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleasanter than) Musk, Civet, &c. 'Tis indeed an unparalled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, &c. excellently. To be had only at Mr. *Allcrafts*, a Toyshop at the Blue-Coat Boy against the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*. Sealed up, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Bottle with Directions.

Just Publish'd,

THE *Consolidator*; or, Memoirs of sundry Transactions in *the World in the Moone*: By a Native of that Climate. Translated from the Lunar Language, by the Author of *The True-born* English *Man*.

Lately Published,

Hudibras; in three Parts, price 6 *s.* N.B. The first Part is Printed according to the first Edition; Corrected by himself. And there is likewise added to this Edition, of the first Part, the Life of the Author, and some New Illustrations. Printed for *George Sambridge* in *Little Britain*.

Just publish'd,

THE English-Nun: Or, a Comical Description of a Nunnery. With the Lives and Intrigues of the Priests and Nuns. Written by an English Lady, who Resided near Twelve Months in a Nunnery at Brussels. The Second Edition, with Additions by the same Hand. Printed in the Year, 1705.

WHereas several Advertisements are Published in the Name of *Susannah Kirlew*, pretending she is Entrusted with the Secret of preparing the Famous Medicine of Dr. *Thomas Kirlew* Deceased. These are to give Notice, That the said Dr. *Kirlew*, left the Secret with his Son *John Kirlew*, *and with him only*, which Son Practis'd the same, *Exclusive of all Pretenders*, above Seven Years; and Dying, left the same to his Widow, who has Successfully Practis'd it for above 18 Months. Since which Time, and Envying the Success of the said Widow, as well as to make Prize of the Ignorant Patients, another has pretended to the Secret aforesaid, making use of the Name of *Susannah Kirlew*, tho' Ancient and almost Blind; the Ignorance and Uncertainty of whose Preparations, is such as the several have been Cur'd by this *Mary Kirlew*, after they have, without Effect, made use of their Surreptitious Preparation. The said *Mary Kirlew* is removed from the Glass-Lanthorn in *Hoop's-Yard* (which House the other Pretenders have now taken, in hopes it may recommend their Practice) and now lives at the Golden-Ball in *Hand-Court* over against. Turn-stile in *Holborn*, where all People may see the Original Authority of Dr. *Kirlew*, and its proper Succession to the present Practitioner.

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Tueſday, April 3. 1705.

FROM what has been ſaid relating to our Manufactures, I come to Anſwer an Objection, which ſome People form into a Maxim of Trade, That it is our Intereſt to have our Manufactures made as Cheap as poſſible.

This they back with ſome Arguments, that are ſeemingly very forcible: As,

1. Cheapneſs, Cauſes, Conſumption, and we ſhould ſell the more.

2. We are Underſold Abroad, for want of this Particular.

3. Our Neighbours are Encourag'd to Erect Manufactures among themſelves, becauſe ours are ſo Dear.

I make no Queſtion to go through this Difficult Point, and at leaſt ſhow,

1. That 'tis not our Intereſt to ſink the Price of the Labour of our Poor, tho' our Manufactures were to be made the Cheaper.

2. That our Manufactures may be made Cheaper than they are, without it.

3. That our Manufacture would maintain it ſelf as it now ſtands, if ſome other Miſmanagements of Trade, were not its Obſtruction more than the Dearneſs of its Price, in ſpight of all the Lower, Cheaper, or Differing Manufactures, Foreign Countries may Erect.

'Tis true, theſe are Nice and Difficult Caſes, and muſt be attempted with more than ordinary Caution: But I proceed to the Particulars.

1. I ſay, It is not our Intereſt to ſink the Price of Labour.

The Price of Labour in *England*, is allow'd to Exceed all the Nations in the World; there is no Place in the World that I can Learn, the *American* Collonies excepted, where a Poor Man, by his meer Labour, can earn or gain equal Sums of Moneyas in *England*.

Upon this great Foundation, are built ſeveral of the moſt Capital Articles of the Nations preſent Felicity, which, if this was overthrown, would ſink as naturally, as the Conſequence obeys the Cauſe.

Wages like Exchanges, Riſe and Fall as the Remitters and Drawers, the Employers and the Workmen Ballance one another.

The Employers are the Remitters, the Workmen are the Drawers; if there are more Employers than Workmen, the Price of Wages muſt riſe, becauſe the Employer wants the Work to be done, more than the Poor Man wants to do it; if there are more Workmen than Employers, the Price of Labour falls, becauſe the Poor Man wants his Wages, more than the Employer wants to have his Buſineſs done.

Trade, like all Nature, moſt obſequiouſly obeys the Great Law of Cauſes and Conſequence; and this is the Occaſion, why even all the greateſt Articles of Trade follow; and, as it were, pay Homage to this ſecretly Minute

Digitized by Google

and Inconſiderable thing, *The Poor Man's Labour.*

I omit with ſome pain, the many very Uſeful Thoughts that occur on this Head, to preſerve the Brevity I owe to the limited Size of this Paper; but I cannot but note, how far from hence it appears, That the Glory, the Strength, the Riches, the Trade, and all that's Valuable in a Nation, as to its Figure in the World, depends upon the Number of its People, be they never ſo Mean or Poor; the Conſumption of Manufactures encreaſes the Manufacturers, the Number of Manufacturers encreaſe the Conſumption; Proviſions are conſum'd to feed them, Land Improv'd, and more Hands Imploy'd to furniſh Proviſion; all the Wealth of the Nation, and all the Trade is produc'd by Numbers of People: But of this by the way.

The Price of Wages not only Determines the Difference between the Employer and the Workmen, but it rules the Rates of every Market, if Wages grows high, Proviſions riſe in Proportion, and I humble conceive it to be a Miſtake in thoſe People, who ſay, Labour in ſome Parts of *England* is Cheap, becauſe Proviſions are Cheap; but 'tis plain, Proviſions are Cheap there, becauſe Labour is Cheap; and Labour is Cheaper in thoſe Parts, than in others, becauſe being remoter from *London*, there is not that Extraordinary Diſproportion between the Work, and the Number of Hands, there are more Hands, and conſequently Labour Cheaper.

'Tis plain, to any obſerving Eye, that there is an Equal Plenty of Proviſions, in ſeveral of our South and Weſtern Counties, as in *Yorkſhire*, and rather a greater; and, I believe, I could make it out, That a Poor Labouring Man may live near as Cheap in *Kent* or *Suſſex*, as in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*; and yet in *Kent*, a Poor Man ſhall Earn from 7 to 9 Shillings a Week, and in the North 4 Shillings, or perhaps leſs; the Difference is plain in this, That in *Kent* there is a greater want of People in Proportion to the Work there, than is in the North.

And this, on the other hand, makes the People of our Northern Counties ſpread themſelves ſo much to the South, where Trade, War, and the Sea, carrying off ſo many, there is a greater want of Hands.

And yet 'tis plain, there is Labour for the Hands which remain in the North, or elſe the Country would be Depopulated, and the People come all away to the South to ſeek Work; and even in *Yorkſhire*, where Labour is Cheapeſt, the People can gain more by their Labour, than in any of the Manufacturing Countries of *Germany*, *Italy*, or *France*, and five much better.

Advice from the Scandal. Club.

No Violence without ſome Oppreſſion, either is, or may be reaſonably made an *Engliſh* Proverb; the Truth of which, is abundantly ſeen in the following Letter.

Gentlemen of the Scandal. Club,

I Having ſome Buſineſs at the Fleet-Priſon, *laſt* Friday *Night, and ſtaying a little longer than ordinary there, my Friend was unwilling to let me come away that Night; ſo that, with much Perſwaſion, I concluded to ſtay all Night: About Three a Clock in the Morning, there came Coll.* Leighton, *with his Gang, who when had got in, declared himſelf* Warden, *and ſet a Watch at the Door, being* Conſtables, *&c. and they would let none come in, or go out, until Yeſterday that the* Lord Mayor *came, at which time I got out.*

Gentlemen, *I am a* Corporal *in the Army, and ſhould have Embark'd along with the Duke of* Marlborough, *but being Detain'd there, and could not ſend out, to let my Friends know how it was with me, am inform'd, an Order is put or putting out, to take me for Deſerting, which makes me fearful of my Life. Pray,* Dear Gentlemen, *give me your Advice, and what is moſt proper to do in this Deplorable Condition, in your next* Review *which comes out: Alſo, how I may Recover Damage of thoſe that deny'd to let me come out. From* March 28. Gentlemen,

1705. *Your Admirer, &c.*

W. Strong.

Once more, Pray do not fail of giving me your Advice in your next Review.

Id. W. S.

The

Digitized by Google

The Society unwilling to Enter into the Dispute about the *Fleet-Prison*, at least till they are arriv'd to a more perfect Knowledge of the Particulars, and the State of the Case on both sides, resolv'd only to meddle with the Case in hand.

But while they were Debating about it, they were Disturb'd by a great Noise without, and the Disturbance appearing to be from a Fellow that very Importunately demanded to speak with the Society upon Matters of the highest Importance, he was ordered to be let in; when appearing out of Breath, and in a great Heat, he told them, he was come to tell them Sad and Dreadful News; and being Enquir'd of, What it was? He Answer'd, HER MAJESTY'S FLEET WAS TAKEN. The Society were exceedingly surpriz'd at first, but presently apprehending the PUN, and that it was meant of Coll. *Leighton*'s seizing the *Fleet-Prison*, as above, they laid by the Jest, and proceeded to the Story: And resolv'd,

1. The Oppression is Casual, the Debate too difficult enough to be Decided between Coll. *Leighton*, and his Antagonists; and they are of Opinion, he will find it hard to get Satisfaction from either side.

2. The Honest Corporal, they Conceive, can be in no danger of his Life, as a Deserter; for he need but produce proper Vouchers of the Violence offered him; and no doubt his Service will be accepted still in the Army, and the Casualty taken no notice of.

3. Withal they Advise him, whenever he goes again, to see his Friend in a Prison, whether it be a He Friend, or a She Friend, he should have a care how he stays to be Lock'd up, lest when the Queen's Affairs call for him, he should not get out.

Gentlemen,

Your Opinion is humbly desired on the following Question.

" Whether a Person being Born Deaf and " Dumb, is Capable of Learning to Write, and " Understand *English* to Perfection, or the Lan- " guage of his Native Country whatsoever it " be? It's meant by perfectly, as well as any " Body that has not been brought up to other " Literature, as *Latin*, *Greek*, &c.

Your Thoughts and Judgments of it, in Answer to this, will at least end the Disputes of two of my Friends. If it can't alter their Faith about it, as they (both professing an Extraordinary Deference and Respect for your Society) have promised it shall; concluding, that your Opinion, which ever soever it's given, will alter one of them: Therefore pray let it have a Private Answer, if you don't think fit to Honour it with a Place in the Publick Advice from your Club. I am Gentlemen,

Febr. 23. 1704. *Your very Humble Servant,* Z.

The Opinion of the Society on this Matter, seems to be precluded by the Word *to Perfection*, which they think needless to the Matter; as to the Question, that Word omitted, they Answer in the Affirmative, because Daily Examples testifie for it; nor is the Explication sufficient, for that they can be taught to Understand every Critical part of the Speech, which Custom readily Instructs our Common People is, next to impossible; but that they may arrive to great Improvements in it, under the Unhappiness we speak of, is certain; and there are Examples of it, now living, several Gentlemen being able to Hunt, play at Cards, Tables, Chess, Answer, and know the meaning of other Peoples Letters, and do several things which most People before would have thought Impracticable.

But one remarkable Story, pertinent to this purpose, they cannot omit, which, if any one doubts the Truth of, they may have sufficient Proof of at the Printers of this Paper, *viz.* Of a Man, Born Deaf and Dumb, who Serv'd as an Apprentice to Mr. *H——l* a Printer in St. *John's-Lane*.

In the first place, this Man arriv'd to a Perfection in the Silent Language, or Talking with his Fingers.

In the next place, he learn'd to Write without Teaching, and wrote a good Hand, and good Sence.

And lastly, which is yet more admirable, he arriv'd to the Top of the Trade, and was a very good Compositor, and a rare Workman, tho' he Dy'd before his Time was Expired.

This Story might of it self be a full Answer to the Question here sent: And for the farther Proof of the Truth of Fact, they Refer the Reader as above.

THE Gentlemen who sent a Letter, Sign'd *Philanthropos*, have a Letter left for them is Directed.

An

AN Answer to *Tentamen Medicinale*: With an Account, Of several Eminent Apothecaries Medicines lately condemn'd at the College as Unwholsome and wanting their best Ingredients: Of the List of the College, Printed by the Apothecaries, with Marks to distinguish which Physicians will betray the Patients to them, and which not: Of an Apothecary's Bill of 3*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* in Physick taken in one Day; by which it is clearly prov'd, That the Apothecaries, and their Physicians and Patients are the Sharpers, and Sweeteners, and Cullies in the common Practice. Sold by A. Roper, at the Black-Boy in Fleetstreet. Price Bound 1*s.* 6*d.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Royal Essence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the most delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greatest Preserver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than usual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, strengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectually prevents it from falling off or splitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it possibly will, by the use of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it strengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raises the Vapours in Ladies, &c. being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleasant than) Musk, Civet, &c. 'Tis indeed an unparalled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, &c. excellently. To be had only at Mr. *Allcrafts*, a Toyshop at the Blue-Coat Boy against the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*. Sealed up, at 2*s.* 6*d.* a Bottle with Directions.

COSMETICON: A most excellent Wash to Beautifie the Face, &c. rendring the Skin surprisingly white and clear: It takes away all Hardness, Tan, Sunburn, or other Discolourings: All Morphews, Scurfs, Freckles, Lentils, &c. tho' of never so long standing, speedily heals chop'd Lips, Pimples, or other Breakings-out in the Skin, after an admirable manner. Gives such a delicate, pure, clear, natural lustre to the Face and Hands, &c. that nothing in Nature can possibly exceeds it; yet leaves no clarnith, but is wholly free from all pernicious Ingredients, as Mercury, &c. being pure sweet, clean, harmless and transparently clear; 'tis found, by many Years Experience, to make the Skin so incomparably pure, fine and soft, and so free from all Defilements and Defects whatsoever, that it leaves no room for any thing of the like kind to come after it. For Bruises by Falls, &c. Aches and Pains even of the Gout or Rheumatism, it's a present Sovereign Remedy. Sold at Mr. Steven's a Tin-shop next the Three Nuns near Salisbury-Court in Fleet-street, and at Mr. Parker's Bookseller, at the Leg and Star in Cornhill, over against the Royal-Exchange, at 3*s.* 6*d.* a Pottle, with Directions.

Just Publish'd,

THE *Consolidator*; or, Memoirs of sundry Transactions in *the World in the Moon*: By a Native of that Climate. Translated from the Lunar Language, by the Author of *The True-born English Man*.

Just Publish'd,

COpernicans of all Sorts, convicted: By proving, That the Earth hath no Diurnal or Annual Motion, as is supposed by Copernicans, from the Beginning of the World to this Day. As also, That their Hypothesis is Astronomically, Philosophically, and Sensibly False, to all Impartial Apprehensions. To which is annexed, A Treatise of the Magnet: As also how to find the Annual Variation of the Compass, at Land and Sea, Mathematically demonstrated, by a Process Unknown before, for the Improvement of Navigation. Illustrated with Sculptures. By the Honourable Edward Howard, of Berks. Printed for Jeffery Wale, at the Angel in St. Paul's Church-yard, 1705.

Lately Published,

Hydrostaticks; in three Parts, price 6*s.* N. B. The first Part is Printed according to the first Edition; Corrected by himself. And there is likewise added to this Edition, of the first Part, the Life of the Author, and some New Illustrations. Printed for *George Sambridge* in *Little Britain*.

Just publish'd,

THE English-Nun: Or, a Comical Description of a Nunnery. With the Lives and Intrigues of the Priests and Nuns. Written by an English Lady, who Resided near Twelve Months in a Nunnery at Brussels. The Second Edition, with Additions by the same Hand. Printed in the Year, 1705.

WHereas several Advertisements are Published in the Name of *Susannah Kirlew*, pretending she is Entrusted with the Secret of preparing the Famous Medicine of Dr. *Thomas Kirlew* Deceased, These are to give Notice, That the said Dr. *Kirlew*, left the Secret with his Son *John Kirlew, and with him only*, which Son Practis'd the same, *Exclusive of all Pretenders*, above Seven Years; and Dying, left the same to his Widow, who has Successfully Practis'd it for above 18 Months. Since which Time, and Enwying the Success of the said Widow, as well as to make Prize of the Ignorant Patients, another has pretended to the Secret aforesaid, making use of the Name of *Susannah Kirlew*, tho' Ancient and almost Blind; the Ignorance and Uncertainty of whose Preparations is such, as that several have been Cur'd by this *Mary Kirlew*, after they have, without Effect, made use of their Surreptitious Preparation. The said *Mary Kirlew* is removed from the Class-Lanthorn in *Hosyeh-Yard* (which House the other Pretenders have now taken, in hopes it may recommend their Practice) and now lives at the Golden-Ball in *Hand-Court* over against Turn-stile in *Holborn*, where all People may see the Original Authority of Dr. *Kirlew*, and its proper Succession to the present Practitioner.

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Thurſday, April 5. 1705.

ON the Dearneſs of Wages, is grounded that fundamental Maxim, which however objected againſt, can never be Confuted, that we have no want of Labour for our Hands in *England*; but on the contrary, we want Hands for our Labour.

From this it will appear, That all Laws, Acts of Parliament, or Contrivances to find the Poor Work, are Empty ill-grounded Speculations, and deriv'd from the *Ignes fatui* of thoſe Mens Brains, who fancy to themſelves, that our Poor want Buſineſs.

If there was one Poor Man in *England*, more than there was Work to Employ, either ſomebody elſe muſt ſtand ſtill for him, or he muſt be Starv'd; if another Man ſtands ſtill for him, he wants a Days Work, and goes to ſeek it, and by conſequence ſupplants another, and this a third; and this Contention brings it to this: *No*, (ſays the Poor Man *that is like to be put out of his Work*) *rather than that Man ſhall come in, I'll do it Cheaper*: *Nay*, (ſays the other) *but I'll do it Cheaper than you*: And thus one Poor Man wanting but a Days Work, would bring down the Price of Labour in a whole Nation; for the Man cannot Starve, and will work for any thing rather than want it.

Suppoſe any particular Manufacture, and ſuppoſe now in the Weaving of Ribbons, or any thing elſe, for it will hold in all Trades.

If there are more Journeymen than the Maſters call for, thoſe out of Employ, to get in, offer of courſe, to Work the Cheaper: Upon this they are Entertain'd, and, of conſequence, the reſt are told, If they will not Work as Cheap as others, they muſt turn out; rather than loſe their Employ, they Comply; or, if they do not, others will.

On the contrary, If the Maſters want Hands, the Servants are ſollicited to Work, and I need not ſummon the Employers to Vouch for me, that the Conſequence of that is raiſing their Wages; if one Man gives more Wages than another, they all hear of it; and truly, if their Price is not rais'd, they will be gone.

I do not love to dwell on an Argument, I think, this is Demonſtration ſufficient; and that 'tis undeniable, that where a Labouring Man can by his ſingle Hand Earn more Money than will Maintain himſelf *in that Nation, let it be where it will*, there is no want of Work.

It may be Objected here, This is contradicted by our Number of Beggars.

I am ſorry to ſay, I am oblig'd here to call Begging an Employment, ſince 'tis plain, if there is more Work than Hands to perform it, no Man that has his *Limbs* and his *Senſes*, need to Beg, and thoſe that *have not*, ought to be put into a Condition not to want it.

Digitized by Google

So that Begging is a meer Scandal in the general; *in the Able*, 'tis a Scandal upon their Induſtry, and *in the Impotent*, 'tis a Scandal upon the Country.

Nay, the Begging, as now practis'd, is a Scandal upon our Charity, and perhaps is the foundation of all our preſent Grievance——— How can it be poſſible, that any Man or Woman, who being ſound in Body and Mind, may, as 'tis apparent, have Wages for their Work, ſhould be ſo Baſe, ſo meanly ſpirited, as to beg an Alms for God's ſake———Truly the Scandal lies on our Charity, and People have ſuch a Notion in *England*, of being Pitiful and Charitable, that the Encouraging Vagrants, and by a miſtaken Zeal, do more Harm than Good.

This is a large Scene, and much might be ſaid upon it; I ſhall Abridge it as much as poſſible———The Poverty of *England*, does not lie among the Craving Beggars, but among Poor Families where the Children are Numerous, and where Death or Sickneſs has depriv'd them of the Labour of the Father; theſe are the Cauſes that the Sons and Daughters of Charity, if they would order it well, ſhould ſeek out and Relieve; an Alms ill directed, may be Charity to the particular Perſon, but becomes an Injury to the Publick, and no Charity to the Nation. As for the Craving Poor, I am perſwaded, I do them no wrong, when I ſay, that if they were Encorporated, they would be the Richeſt Society in the Nation; and the Reaſon why ſo many pretend to want Work is, that they can live ſo well, with the pretence of wanting Work, they would be Mad to leave it, and Work in Earneſt; and I affirm, of my own Knowledge, that when I have wanted a Man for Labouring Work, and offered 9 *s. per* Week to Strouling Fellows at my Door, they have frequently told me to my Face, they could get more a Begging; and I once ſet a Lufty Fellow in the Stocks for making the Experiment.

I ſhall, in its proper place, bring this to a Method of Tryal, ſince nothing but Demonſtration will affect us; 'tis an eaſie matter to prevent Begging in *England*, and yet to Maintain all our Impotent Poor at far leſs Charge to the Pariſhes, than they now are oblig'd to be at.

When Queen *Elizabeth* had gain'd her Point, as to the Manufactures in *England*, ſhe had fairly laid the Foundation, ſhe thereby found out the way, how every Family might live upon their own Labour, like a Wiſe Princeſs, ſhe knew 'twould be hard to force People to Work, when there was nothing for them to turn their Hands to; but as ſoon as ſhe had brought the Matter to bear, and there was Work for every Body that had no mind to Starve, then ſhe apply'd her ſelf to make Laws to oblige the People to do this Work, and to Punith Vagrants, and make every one live by their own Labour, all her Succeſſors follow'd this Laudable Example; and from hence came all thoſe Laws againſt Sturdy Beggars, Vagabodns, Stroulers, &c. which had they been ſeverely put in Execution by our Magiſtrates, 'tis preſum'd, theſe Vagrant Poor had not ſo Encreas'd upon us, as they have.

And it ſeems ſtrange to me, from what juſt Ground we proceed now upon other Methods; and fancy, that 'tis now our Buſineſs to find them Work to Employ them, rather than to oblige them to find themſelves Work, and go about it.

From this Miſtaken Notion come all our Workhouſes and Corporations; and the ſame Error, with Submiſſion, I preſume was the Birth of the Bill lately depending, which enables every Pariſh to Erect the Woollen Manufacture within it ſelf, for the Employing their own Poor.

'Tis the Miſtake of this Part of the Bill only, which I am Enquiring into, and which I endeavour to ſet in a true Light.

In all the Parliaments ſince the Revolution, this Matter has been before them, and I am juſtify'd in this Attempt, by the Houſe of Commons, having frequently appointed Committees, to receive Propoſals upon this Head.

As my Propoſal is General, I preſum'd once to Offer it to the General Body of the Houſe; if I am Commanded to Explain any part of it, I am ready to do that, or any thing that may be ſerviceable to this Great and Noble Deſign.

Digitized by Google

ADVICE from the Scandal. CLUB.

THE following Queſtion, the Society think fitter to be ſent to the Parſon of the Pariſh, than to them; but they cannot refuſe it part of an Anſwer, humbly recommending it to the Clergy of this City, to let their Pulpits, as frequently as they pleaſe, ſupply the Deficiency of the following Reply, and open the Eyes of the People, made Blind rather by Intereſt and Cuſtom, than Ignorance of their Duty.

SIR,

Frequently reading your Weekly Paper, called the Review, *I have met with ſo many Ingenuous and Undeniable Anſwers to the Queſtions therein ſtated, and by you and your Society anſwer'd, that they have not only render'd me one of your Chiefeſt Admirers, but have alſo prompted me to intrude upon your Repoſe, in order to grant me an Anſwer to the following Queſtion; the which, may prove of good Uſe to the Publick in general, as well as to me in particular.*

Sir, *The Queſtion is as followeth: I being a Handicraft Trade, and thereby being obliged of neceſſity, partly for the Support of my Self and Family, which is not ſmall, to follow the preſent Cuſtom of the Town; that is, to Work at my Trade on Sunday Morning throughout the Year, as the moſt part of Handicrafts do, as alſo abundance of Shopkeepers, as* Milliners, Chandlers, Headdreſſers, *and others do alſo Work and Sell on that Day. Now I often reflecting on the* Fourth Commandment, *how it bids me remember to keep that Day Holy; and in Obedience thereto, I have endeavour'd to forbear ſo doing, as much as in me lay, and indeed at laſt left it off altogether; which I had no ſooner done, but that I loſt my Buſineſs, and by reaſon thereof render'd me incapable of providing for my Family, and not only ſo, but Revil'd by thoſe that had been my Cuſtomers with theſe Words,* If I Starved, that I was not to be pity'd, as having Buſineſs, and out of a Preciſeneſs, would not do as others did; *and indeed, I muſt acknowledge, whether I be in the right or in the wrong, at preſent Neceſſity obliges me to do as others do, although it is very much againſt my Will. Now.*

Worthy Gentlemen, *The Sum of what I require is, that ſeeing the* Jewiſh Church *would not diſpenſe with any part of the* Moral Law, *I humbly intreat you to inform me, if the* Chriſtian Church *does Diſpenſe with any part thereof? And how far ſhe does, I mean the* Reformed Churches, *and more particularly the* Church *of* England, *I being an Unworthy Member thereof. I heartily beg, that you will be ſincere in the Reſult of your Opinion; for I ſhall unfeignedly depend thereon: And in ſo doing, you will exceedingly oblige*

Febr. 19. *Yours*, &c.

1704. B. L.

Gentlemen,

If your Time will permit, pray Anſwer my Requeſt in your Paper that comes out on Saturday *next, being the* 24*th.*

Without entring into a long Diſſertation of the Morality of the Fourth Commandment; and how far it is, or is not to be obſerv'd, with an outward *Jewiſh* and Literal Exactneſs, when, and at what Hours it begins or ends, or which or what Days, or if a Day, or no, is to be obſerved, the Opinion of the Society is contain'd in the following Heads, which all People are to Believe or Diſpute as they pleaſe.

1. Part of our Time is to be Dedicated to the Service of God, and the Example of his own Command, whether literally obliging, or not, is a large Hint, that ſuch a part of Time as is there allotted is reaſonable, and was then agreeable to his Will.

2. Whatever part of Time we pretend to Dedicate to God, ought to be kept Holy and Separate, ſuitable to the firſt Inſtitution, as a Reſt from Labour, and Sanctify'd to Divine Imployment.

3. The Time being Unpreſcrib'd in Scripture Senſe, ſince the coming of him, who is *Lord of the Sabbath*, that Time, that by Conſent of a Nation is legally ſet apart for the Worſhip of God, is the Legal Sabbath to that Nation, and no Man can diſpenſe with the Obligation of obſerving it, without a Breach of the Law, which every Man is bound (*Points of Conſcience only excepted*) to Submit to and Obey.

4. If any Man, *from meer Scruple of Conſcience*, cannot comply with the Day ſo Legally Inſtituted; he is, without doubt, nevertheleſs obliged

Digitized by Google

ged to Abstain from Labour on that Day, in Obedience to the Laws of the Land, and to avoid Scandalizing or Offending the Weaker Christian.

5. Such Man scrupling the Day, and observing another Day with like Exactness, is, in Deference to the Soveraignty of Conscience over Human Laws, to be Tolerated or Conniv'd at; but he that Objects against a Day as a Day of Worship, in order Prophanely to neglect all manner of Religious Separation of Time, ought to be restrain'd as a Criminal, because the Laws of the Land, commanding things lawful, ought to be Observ'd and Enforc'd.

As to the Case in hand, whatever the Pretence, whatever the Injury or Damage pretended to your Trade, you are most certainly in the wrong, for the following Reasons.

1. You own 'tis against your Conscience, and that alone is above all other Arguments, directly against you.

2. You have small respect to your Conscience, and less Faith in your Great Provider, that you cannot venture losing your Trade, and believe he will find some way to supply you in a Conscientious Adherence to what you know a Duty.

3. They cannot believe, if you tell any of your Customers, your Conscience forbids you Working on that Day, or at such Hours that any *English Protestant*, of what Church soever, would Disrespect you on that Account, or Abandon your Shop for that reason.

4. At last if he should, an Offence against your own Conscience is to be avoided at all Hazards, which is a Thesis of Divinity too plain to be deny'd, and which the Society leave to the Masters of the Text to maintain; to whose better Instructions they remit your Enquiry.

THE *Supplement*, *N.* 5. being in the Press, the Gentleman, who was Marry'd by a *Romish* Priest, will find his Question there Answer'd, it being too long for the Single Papers; and as the Society think he is too hasty to tax them either with want of Good Nature or Manners, by the Delay; they hope it may be to his Satisfaction, and that they shall have no occasion to Complain of the Breach of his Honour.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Royal Essence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the most delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greatest Preserver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than usual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, strengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectually prevents it from falling off or splitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it possibly will, by the use of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it strengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raises the Vapours in Ladies, *&c.* being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleasant than) Musk, Civet, *&c.* 'Tis indeed an unparalled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, *&c.* excellently. To be had only at Mr. *Allcrafts*, a Toyshop at the Blue-Coat Boy against the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*. Sealed up, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Bottle with Directions.

HYstericon, or Antidote against Fits, Vapours, Hypochondriack Melancholy, Vertigoe, Giddiness or Swimming in the Head, Phrenzy, or Deprivation of Senses, Suffocations, or Risings in the Throat, Faintings, Swoonings, *&c.* (commonly called Fits of the Mother) for all which, it's a most admirable thing for Prevention as well as Cure, whether the Cause be Suppression, or Stoppage of the Spleen, *&c.* or Hypochondriack, so admirably prevailing against, and taking away the very Cause of such Distempers, that they seldom return again; wonderfully comforts, relieves and cherishes Languishing Nature, restores and corroborates the weaken'd Faculties, revives the Spirits, and enlivens the whole Body, with so much Celerity, Ease, Safety, and Pleasure, that it has scarcely its Equal. Sold at Mr. Stephens's in Broadstreet, near the Royal-Exchange, at 1 *s.* 6 *d.* a Bottle, with Directions.

WHereas several Advertisements are Published in the Name of *Susannah Kirlew*, pretending she is Entrusted with the Secret of preparing the Famous Medicine of Dr. *Thomas Kirlew* Deceased, These are to give Notice, That the said Dr. *Kirlew* left the Secret with his Son *John Kirlew*, *and with him only*, which Son Practis'd the same, *Exclusive of all Pretenders*, above Seven Years; and Dying, left the same to his Widow, who has Successfully Practis'd it for above 18 Months. Since which Time, and Envying the Success of the said Widow, as well as to make Prize of the Ignorant Patients, another has pretended to the Secret aforesaid, making use of the Name of *Susannah Kirlew*, tho' Ancient and almost Blind; the Ignorance and Uncertainty of whose Preparations is such, as that several have been Cur'd by this *Mary Kirlew*, after they have Without Effect, made use of their Surreptitious Preparation. The said *Mary Kirlew* is removed from the Glass-Lanthorn in *Hungerford* (which House the other Pretenders have now taken, in hopes it may recommend their Practice) and now lives at the Golden Ball in *Hand-Court* over against Turn-Stile in *Holborn*, where all People may see the Original Authority of Dr. *Kirlew*, and its proper Succession to the present Practitioner.

Digitized by Google

A

REVIEW

OF THE

Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Saturday, April 7. 1705.

WHILE I am purſuing the Truth of Fact, thro' the Labyrinth and Errors of Cuſtom and Opinion, I am daily Attack'd by Importunate Cavil; and yet even to theſe, our Arguments are in ſome Bondage, and find themſelves Oblig'd to make ſome Anſwers, that they may not Glory in their own Notions, or think themſelves ſecure of the Conqueſt over mine.

To this end, I give the following Letter room in this Paper, only that its Author may not think himſelf ſlighted, or judge the Anſwer Impertinent, on the Authority of his own Opinion.

Mr. Review,

I Admire to ſee with what Superbneſs you run down the preſent Conſtitution of the Workhouſes, *and the* Honourable Founders *of them, and all upon a weak Notion,* That they are prejudicial to Induſtrious Families——— *The weakneſs of your Argument, I hope to demonſtrate, that thereby the World may know, that you are apt to determine things* prima facie, *and examine them ſuperficially.*

You take no notice, that (as one Town may be a Rival to another, in Manufacture or Trade) ſo have we Nations that are Rivals to us in our Manufactures; Holland *and* France, *are our Competitors as Foreign Markets; nay, the firſt hath abſolutely outdone us, in the* Eaſt Country; *for whereas we uſed to ſend, perhaps, one hundred Bales of Cloth to* Dantzick, *in a Year, we ſend ſcarce one, that Trade being wholly ſupplied by the* Dutch, *and this (by the by) is the the cauſe of the Diminution, or rather total decay of your Cloathing Trade in* Suffolk.

Now, as we have ſuch Potent Rivals, it ought to be our care, to Under-ſell them at Foreign Markets, *and then we need not be ſtudious to find out new Conſumptions for our Manufacture——— You own, that it is our Advantage, to have all our Wooll Spun, but you are for prohibiting the Spinners of it, till they have found out a New Market, (I hope you do not intend, they ſhall go to your* Lunar World *for one)——— I preſume you will not deny, but that both* Dutch *and* French *do ſend Woollen Manufacturies to Foreign Markets, whom, if we can under-ſell, it will appear, that our Manufacturers do not deſtroy one another, but do inherit the Ancient Glory of their Predeceſſors, as being the chief Spring of the Woollen Trade.*

I need not take pains to convince you, That if we can ſell a Perpetuana *or* Bay, *a* Dollar *or two, perhaps, cheaper than our Neighbours, and of equal Goodneſs, that the* Italians, Spaniards *and* Portugueze, *will take ours, and let our Neighbours lie; from whence I infer, That if we can do this (which I am poſitive by prudent Conduct we may) the* Foreign Markets *will become wholly ſupplied with our Manufactures; and whether they are made by* Workhouſes, *or by* Induſtrious Families, *it is*

Digitized by Google

equal to the Nation, since our Woll is Spun, and Money, or its equivalent, returned for it and their Labour, and consequently the Poor encouraged both in the Workhouses, *and in* Industrious Families.

To find out proper Expedients to out-doe our Neighbours, will (with submission) be a performance valuable to the Publick, and make up for the Blow you endeavour to give it, by discouraging the tender Compassion of a Worthy People.

If you please to take notice of this Letter in your Review, *and give your Thoughts on the Contents, may do some Service; and if you do not, will confirm me in the Opinion I have conceived of your Essay; however, I think fit to tell you, I am not concerned in any* Workhouse, *any manner of way, and that I would gladly serve you, if in the Power of*

March 24. 170$\frac{4}{5}$. *Your Friend,* E. G.

I think my self unconcern'd to Answer this Gentleman's Ill Language; and some of it, with respect to himself, I have purposely omitted. I am only concern'd in that of his Letter, which seems to have some stress of Argument in it, *viz.* The Rivals our Manufactures have Abroad, which this Gentleman can find no way to deal with, but by Under-selling them; and, I presume, he can find no way so effectually to do that, as by finding ways to make them cheaper; and, perhaps, no way to do that, but by reducing the Price of Labour.

I shall now endeavour to prove,

1. That to reduce the Price of Wages, would be greater damage to *England*, than all the Advance he can suppose would be made by it, in the Sale of our Goods, can recompense; which if I do, then I think, with submission, I have sufficiently gain'd my Point.

2. I shall further prove, there are other ways to match our Rivals in Trade, besides sinking the Price of our Goods Abroad, and Entailing upon the Nation, all the Evil Consequences of sinking our Wages at Home.

3. I shall prove, That we have sunk our Price very considerably, and it has not answer'd the End, no not in proportion to the Value sunk.

4. I shall prove, That we are not able to sink our Prices so low, without Entirely ruining the Nation, but that the same Rivals will still sink lower in proportion, and as much Under-sell us as they do now.

I ask Pardon for the breach of Custom in such Cases, and begin with the least of these things first; and I prove this,

1. From the general Scheme of this Nations Oeconomy, I mean the Habits, Customs, and Manner of our People, compar'd with those in other Nations——The Temper of other Nations, and their Poor, not to reflect too much upon our own, differs from ours too much in their submitting to greater Hardships, than we can do, or at least, than we can be brought to do.

1. The Rich Abroad, will do more Work than our Poor; the Poor Abroad, do more Work than ours; they will sit more Hours at it, and follow it closer; and, in short, are more Industrious than ours are: I think, I need not enter into the long Decision of this Case.

2. They are innur'd to Live harder, and can be content with meaner Diet; and not only so, but in their very way of Eating, live on things which ours cannot.

3. They are more frugal, and when they have Work, and can get any thing beforehand, carefully save it till a time of need; and so, if at any time they are out of Work, they can hold it and live, whereas the Luxury and Extravagance of our Poor, which, by the way, this Gentleman will find very hard to reduce, is such, that those who Earn 20 *s. per* Week in full Work, at our Manufactures, on the least stop of Trade, cry out of Misery and Starving.

Now these Circumstances of our Poor, and theirs, makes it plain, that as we sink the Price, so can they; and 'tis plain, their Poor can Starve ours.

If it be said, Our Poor must learn to live hard, I believe the Methods to bring them to it, will be hard —— Our People may be Starved, but they will never be Frugal; and to reduce them to it by either Force of Laws, or Necessity of Trade, would be to make them Mad, and end in such Confusions, as I care not to describe.

If a Foreign Nation can bring their Poor to Work for 3 *d.* to 5 *d.* a Day, it would be found Impracticable here, unless you would reduce the General Value of the whole Kingdom, and bring Provisions to the Price they are now in *Ireland*; and this, I shall make appear, would be

Digitized by Google

be as fatal to *England* almoſt, as a General Conflagration: But of that by it ſelf.

The reducing therefore our Prices, will not anſwer the End; for as we ſink our Rates, Foreigners, who, as this Author ſays, Under-ſell us, will do ſo too; and the Conſequences will be this: You will, like two Shop-keepers, go on Undermining, and Under-ſelling one another, to ſee who ſhall Break firſt, till both are Undone, and the Trade Entirely ruin'd.

ADVICE from the Scandal. CLUB.

THE following Letter is Publiſh'd, not for any real Weight in it, but to Introduce a General Anſwer to frequent Objections againſt our way of Expreſſing our ſelves in the *Engliſh* Tongue.

Gentlemen,

I Was in Company, not long ſince, where there was a Wager laid about calling a Wall, a Dead Wall. *A Gentleman was telling of ſomething which happened as he was going between* Lincolns-Inn *and* Great Turn-Stile: *Says he*, As I went along by *Lincolns-Inn* Dead-Wall, I met *Mr.* ——, &c. *Now*, Gentlemen, *your Opinion is deſir'd ſo ſoon as your Convenience gives you leave*," Whether you think the calling a Wall, "a Dead Wall, proper, or not? If proper, "wherein the Property does conſiſt? (*With Submiſſion*, Gentlemen) *to me it looks like Diſtinction, as if there was ſuch a thing as a Live Wall, which we know there is not. A ſpeedy Anſwer will Oblige*

Jan. 19. *Your Great Admirer*,
1704. P. B.

The *Engliſh* Tongue is Entirely govern'd by Cuſtom, and the Authority of General Uſage, ſuperſedes *Grammar*, Literal Conſtructions, and all the Power of *Syntax*.

From hence we derive the very Beauties of our Expreſſion, from thoſe very things which are the Deformities in other Languages; by this Legitimacy of Cuſtom, we are not aſham'd to ſay, an Iron Rolling-ſtone, a Silver Inkhorn, a Stone Horſe-block, and the like; ſtand ſtill, ſit up, ſay nothing, hold your Tongue, and Innumerable Inconſiſtencies, which are Figures of Speech, more than all the Syſtems of Rhetorick ever preſcrib'd.

This the Society are the larger on, that it may ſerve for an Anſwer to ſome other Gentlemens Letters on the ſame Subject: As,

One on which we have been told, a great Wager depends, *viz.* Whether the *High-German*, who has no Arms, but Writes very Legibly with his Foot, may not be ſaid to Write a good Hand?

To which, by the ſame Rule, the Society Anſwer, Yes; becauſe all ſorts of Writing is denominated from the Hand, as Court-Hand, Round-hand, &c. and 'tis not the leſs ſo, tho' it were perform'd with the Mouth, or the Foot, or any other Engine.

A like Objector to this, we have againſt ſome Expreſſions in the *Engliſh* Liturgy; which, if the Sender thought would be particularly Acceptable to the Society, he was exceedingly miſtaken.

We wiſh there was no other Objection or Difference between the *Church* and the *Diſſenters*, than what was Literal or Figurative, or than what depended upon the Propriety of Speech, the Cadence and Diction of the Performance; in which Caſe, there would not be one Diſſenter in our Society: The Objector is therefore deſir'd to Conſider, That in our uſual way of *Engliſh* Diction, that manner of Expreſſion is frequently allow'd, and Cuſtom, by its Undiſputed Authority, has Legitimated it for Common and Lawful Uſe, either to God or Man.

THE Gentleman who Wrote the Author Two Letters, Sign'd *A. A.* about his Intereſt in the Publick Stocks, is Acquainted, That an Anſwer was ſent to his laſt, Directed as he Deſir'd; which, at leaſt, it is Deſir'd he would ſignifie is Receiv'd.

A Gentleman who Wrote a Letter, Sign'd *A. B.* &c. about the Profits of the *Review*, is Deſired to ſignifie how an Anſwer may be Directed to him.

MAdam *Celinda*, may Expect an Anſwer to her very Nice Queſtion, in the next *Supplement*, which is now in the Preſs.

A D

PROPOSALS (*different from all others yet publish'd*) for a *Perpetual Assurance Office*: Wherein either S E X may Subscribe, and by Paying *6 l. per Annum*, secure an equal Dividend of 10000 *l.* at their Deaths, which in all probability cannot amount to less than 500 Pounds, or a much greater Sum, to any Person they shall Name, besides 3 *l.* out of every *6 l.* which they shall have Paid, together with other Advantages (during Life) which will reduce every Member's Yearly Payment to less than 55 *s.* Subscriptions are taken, and Proposals at large given *gratis*, by *J. Matthews* a Printer, and Mr. *Sambridge*, in Little-Brittain; Mr. *Barnes's*, in Pall-Mall; Mr. *Nutt*, near Stationers-Hall; Mr. *Strahan* and Mr. *Davis* in Cornhill; Mr. *Bossenn's* in Holborn; Mr. *Sawyer* in Westminster-Hall; and Mr. *Cox*, at Temple-Bar, Booksellers. (*N.B.* Note, *That no Money is to be Paid, till the Society be full, and Security given.*) Against which, if any Subscriber shall object, he shall be at Liberty, whether he will stand to his Subscription, or not.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Royal Essence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the most delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greatest Preserver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than usual) in the Curl, and Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, strengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectually prevents it from falling off or splitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it possibly will, by the use of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it strengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raises the Vapours in Ladies, &c. being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleasant than) Musk, Civet, &c. 'Tis indeed an unparalled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, &c. excellently. To be had only at Mr. *Allcrafts*, a Toyshop at the Blue-Coat Boy against the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*. Sealed up, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Bottle with Directions.

THE Universal Cordial Anodine Powder, being a Speedy Remedy against all Sharp Pains, inward or outward; as Fevers, Agues, Gout, Stone, Colick, Fistula's, Diabetes, Pluriſies, and the Small-Pox, when they need to be kept full; it wonderfully facilitates the Chirurgeon's Work in curing of Wounds and Ulcers; it doth not trouble Nature, as Purging and Vomiting do, but helps it insensibly by Perspiration; it is very good for Travellers both at home and abroad; for Masters of Ships that go into hot Countries, where Fevers are so frequent; as also for the Army. It is likewise of excellent use to Children breeding of Teeth. To be had of Joseph Star at his House over against the Royal-Exchange in Cornhill, London, (who, with his Friends, have had very great Experience of it for above three Years past.) And of such Persons as he shall appoint in City and Country. Seal'd up with his Coat of Arms, being a Cheveron between three Stars: Each single Bottle containing 25 Grains, and the double 50. Price 5 *s.* and 10 *s.* with Directions for taking it. The Publisher of this Noble Medicine, will be ready to wait on any Persons to give them Satisfaction about it.

Lately Published,

THE Posthumous Works of Mr. De St. Evremont. Containing Variety of Elegant Essays, Letters, Poems, and other Miscellaneous Pieces, on several Curious Subjects. Vol. III. Printed for Jeffery Wale at the Angel in St. Paul's Church-yard.

Just publish'd,

THE Experiment, or the Shortest Way with the Dissenters Exemplify'd; being the Case of Mr. Abraham Gill, a Dissenting Minister of the Isle of Ely; and a full Account of his being sent for a Soldier, by Mr. Fern, an Ecclesiastical Justice of Peace, and other Conspirators; to the Eternal Honour of the Temper and Moderation of High-Church Principles. Humbly Dedicated to the Queen. Sold by Benj. Bragg in Ave-Mary-Lane. Where may be had the Double Welcome. A Poem to the Duke of Marlborough. By the Author of the True-Born Englishman.

Just Publish'd,

A General Bill of Mortality of the Clergy of London, who were Defunct by reason of the Contagious Breath of the Sectaries of that City, from the Year 1641, to the Year 1647, with the several Casualties of the same: Or, A brief Martyrology and Catalogue of the Learned, Grave, Religious and Pious Ministers of the City of London, who were Imprisoned, Plundered, Barbarously used, and deprived of all Livelihood for themselves and their Families in the aboveſaid Years: For their Constancy in the Protestant Religion Establish'd in this Kingdom, and their Loyalty to their Soveraign. Reprinted in the Year 1705. by way of Moderation. Price 2 d.

Lately Published,

LIves English and Foreign: Containing the History of the most Illustrious Persons of our own and other Nations, from the Year 1589. to the Year 1690. By several Hands; who have been assisted in the Work with many private Memoirs. In two Volumes in 8vo. The English Lives are, *William* Lord *Burleigh*, Sir *Walter Raleigh*, George Duke of *Buckingham*, Marquess of *Montrose*, *Oliver Cromwell*, Duke of *Hamilton*, General *Blake*, Duke of *Albemarle*, Earl of *Shaftesbury*, Duke of *Monmouth*. Printed for *B. Took* at the Middle-Temple Gate in *Fleet-street*; and *W. Davis*, at the Black Bull in *Cornhil*; and sold by *J. Nutt* near *Stationers-Hall*.

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Tueſday, April 10. 1705.

THE laſt Paper preſented you with a Gentleman that will have all or the moſt part of our Grievance in Trade, be in our Neighbours Under-ſelling us in our Manufactures; and that therefore, if I will do any thing for the Benefit of our Trade, I muſt find out ſome way to come Cheaper to Market.

Before I come to Anſwer this Head, which in courſe is at Hand, I muſt a little Enquire, whether it be really true in Fact, that our Neighbours do Under-ſell us, which, by the way, I am of Opinion, is not ſo.

By Under-ſelling in Trade, two Things are to be underſtood.

1. When two Tradeſmen, or two Nations, *for 'tis all one*, making the ſame ſort of Goods, equal in Value, and Goodneſs of Make, one can afford them Cheaper than the other; and in this caſe, he that ſells loweſt, will certainly have all the Trade.

2. When one Tradeſman makes a meaner ſort of Goods than his Neighbour, which being brought to Market, tempts the Buyer, by the Lowneſs of the Price to make them anſwer the End of the other; and ſo gains upon the Trade by the Ignorance and Weakneſs of the Buyer, not the Goodneſs of his Ware.

In the firſt ſence of theſe two I affirm, no Nation can Under-ſell the *Engliſh* in their Manufactures, I mean the Making conſidered; for with all the Advantages of Cheap Living, and Cheap Working, the Foreign Rivals we have in Trade, do not, and cannot make Woollen Manufactures of equal Goodneſs, and ſell them Cheaper than ours.

If there is any thing, in which they have the Advantage, it is, that they can indeed go Cheaper to Sea, Build, Furniſh, and Navigate their Ships Cheaper than the *Engliſh*, and this is an Evil of another Nature, and which I recommend to thoſe People to Anſwer, who ſtart this Caſe; which, if they fail in, *as I doubt they will*, I may ſpeak to in its turn.

From this I might Anſwer this Gentleman's Inſtance about *Dantzick*, by telling him, That when he ſays, We us'd to ſend 100 Bales of Cloth to *Dantzick* in a Year, and now ſend ſcarce one; and from thence Argues the Decay of our Trade; he falls into a manifeſt Error, and I would inform him of a Myſtery in Trade, which perhaps he may know as well as I, but forgot to mention here, *viz.* That tho' we may not ſend one Bale of Cloth a Year to *Dantzick*, *which yet I do not grant*, yet there are many Bales of *Engliſh* Cloth ſent thither ſtill; and Excepting the Interruption of the War in *Poland*, perhaps, as many as uſual; and here, indeed, appears the Riddle I ſpeak of, *viz.* That the *Dutch* can Buy our Goods here, carry them

Digitized by Google

over to *Holland*, and from thence to other Countries, and yet Sell our own Goods at those Countries Cheaper than we.

If this be true, as is very Easie to make out, then there must be some other Reason why our Neighbours Under-sell us, than the bare Price of our Manufactures.

'Twould be very hard now, and make a horrid Gap in the Nations Stock, as well as Credit, that our Manufactures should be oblig'd to sink their Value to make good the Deficiency of our ill-manag'd Navigation, and other Improvident Circumstances of Trade; which filling us with Misfortunes in Trade, drive us to ruine one part to relieve another.

If these Gentlemen, quitting the Deficiencies and Misfortune of our Trade, which as Accidents to it, bear it down with the Weight of their own Mischiefs, will fly to the Foundation, and have the Substantial part diminished, to make good the rest; they will Endanger the whole: But these Evils ought to be Cur'd separately, as they arise from separate Causes.

The Circumstances of Foreign Trade are such, that sometimes a Nation can carry Goods Cheaper to one part, than another Nation can; or than they themselves can to another place; and this is plain in the Trade to *Dantzick*.

The *Dutch*, who send several hundred Sail of Ships to *Dantzick*, every Year for Corn, can, without doubt, carry our Cloth for little or nothing Freight, and so in proportion, can come Cheaper to Market than we: Nay, such is the Advantages of the *Dutch* Corn-Trade, such the Differences of Exchanges between the Countries, so much greater is the Value they bring from *Dantzick*, than the Value they send thither, that if they lose five or six *per Cent.* one way, they can make it up another.

From this Cause, the *Dutch* may be suppos'd to Buy our Cloth at *Hull*, *Leeds*, &c. carry it from thence to *Amsterdam*, and from thence to *Dantzick*, and yet sell it Cheaper than we can, because we bring no Corn back, and cannot sail so Cheap by a great deal as they.

Let any Man tell me now, Must we sink the Price of our Manufactures to Answer this? Let such consider what that means, and where it will end.

I doubt not to prove, That if you did, it would not answer the End; nor are we able to sink in proportion, so much as to make it worth while to Trade, and yet recover our Market, so as to suppress our Rivals.

Thus indeed Foreigners Under-sell us, while they go to Sea in Ships, which do not cost them above two Thirds, or, perhaps, half so much as ours, in Building and Fitting out; Sail at lower Wages, are Cheaper Furnished, and make use of fewer Hands.

It will be time to talk of the Necessity of lowring our Manufactures, and the Price of Labour, when our Navigation is reduc'd to a better pitch, and we are able to Sail as Cheap as others.

In the mean time, I say, we are no where Undersold in our Manufacture, Value for Value. Neither the *Dutch* nor the *French* can make Goods equal in Goodness, and real Worth, and sell them Cheaper.

One sort Imitates our Courser Cloths, the other runs into Toys and Light Stuffs, and by Selling Cheap, pushes them upon the Market, in the room of our Goods, Imposing their Novelty, and Conceal'd Imperfections upon the Ignorance of the Buyer; but real Value always appears in the Usefulness of any Manufacture, and this is apparent in the *English* Goods, in that in spight of all these Falacies of Trade, *they yet Sell*; for if the Foreign Goods were really as good as ours, and sold Cheaper, we should Sell none at all; but we find the Intrinsick Goodness of the *English* Manufactures preserves them, and keeps up their Sale against all the Imitations or Under-sellings of our Rivals.

Sinking Prices, is always Destructive to Trade, and is Eternally follow'd by lessening the Value, and lowring the Quality: From whence I Argue, and believe it may be made out, if once the *English* Manufactures come to Sink in Value Abroad, they are Ruin'd, their Fall may be dated from that Hour; hitherto their Goodness preserves their Reputation Abroad; and that is the only Dependance we have for their Continuance.

Digitized by Google

Advice from the Scandal. Club.

WHAT the Deſign of the Queſtion following may be, the Society knows not, but abſtracted from all Concern in the Party-Cauſe they give their Opinion as follows.

Gentlemen,

Whether, if the Right of Voting for Members to Serve in Parliament, ſhould be granted to be a Matter Determinable by the Common Law, and conſequently by the Houſe of L—ds, the L—ds, by this means, would not have a very great Influence over all future Elections?

And, *Whether ſuch an Influence be conſiſtent with the Safety of the Rights and Liberties of the People? I am,*

Gentlemen,

John's Coffee-houſe, Fulwood's Rents, March 16. 1704.

Your moſt humble Servant, P. L. M.

Law is a Determination of Right and Wrong between the Sovereign and the Subject, and between one Subject and another.

If the Law could not Determine all manner of Right, there could be no Deciſive Concluſion of Right or Wrong. There are, without doubt, ſome Societies that have Privileges and Immunities, not Cognizable by the Law, and none more than the Houſe of Commons; and they, without doubt, have a Power uncontroulable, by the Law, over themſelves and their own Members.

But if the Houſe of Commons ſhould have any Right to Determine who has, or has not a Right to Chooſe them, as the contrary may give the Lords a great Influence on Elections; ſo that Practice may give the Commons, at laſt, a Power to Chooſe themſelves.

And the laſt Queſtion is therefore return'd to the Author of this Letter: "Whether ſuch an "Influence be conſiſtent with the Safety of "the Rights and Liberties of the People?

Right of Electing, is now by Charter, or Preſcription Inherent in the Freeholders, Burroughs, *&c.*

To ſay, a Vote of the Houſe of Commons, or any Declaration of that Houſe, ſhall limit, preſcribe, ſettle, or determine that Right, is to ſay, It is abſolutely in their Power to Chooſe themſelves; ſince, by the ſame Right, they may Claim to Chooſe who they will, making themſelves Conjunctively the Electors of themſelves, ſeparately Conſider'd.

If it is not in their Power, it muſt be in the Law, where all manner of Right is Determinable; and if ſo, to Commit Men for ſeeking their Remedy at Law, when they are Abridg'd of their Right, is to Invade the Law it ſelf, is Illegal and Arbitrary, and Declaring a Vote of the Houſe Superior to the Laws of *England*; and this is ſo plain a Truth, that the Author is no way ſhy of Declaring himſelf on that Head, let the Conſequence be what it will.

THE Common Cheats of the Pretenders to Art, are ſo many in this Town, that the Society thought People were a little too Wiſe to be Catch'd in ſuch a manner as follows.

Gentlemen,

I Preſume to Trouble you with the following Caſe; which, I hope, will fall under your Conſideration, the next ſitting.

After having liv'd ſeveral Years in a Gentleman's Service, I Marry'd, and ſet up for a Seller of Beloh by Retail; and what by the great Acquaintance I had Contracted whilſt in Service, and the good Situation of my Houſe, I fell into very good Buſineſs, and begun to pick up Money apace; but I had not continued long in this thriving ſtate, before I had the Misfortune to have a Club of Alchymiſts *reſted in my Houſe: I muſt confeſs, I was mightily taken with 'em at firſt, and look'd upon 'em to be the beſt Cuſtomers I had; for they, Sweetner like, for the firſt Month, or ſo, paid for what they had with ready Darby. But alas, this did not hold long; for they not only began to Tally for Drink, but to Borrow Money of me, which I furniſh'd 'em with, to a conſiderable Sum; but the Time drawing on, in which my Brewer and I were to make up our Accounts, and being behind-hand with my Landlord, I begun to be very uneaſie; which they obſerving, to ſtop my Mouth, let me into a* Secret, viz. *informed me, That they had found out a Way to Extract Silver out of all Baſe Metals, with very little Charge; and aſſured me, That in a very little time, they did not doubt to carry it within one degree of the* Philoſopher's-Stone; *and as an Evidence of the Truth of what they told me, ſhewed me*

a Piece, weighing about a quarter of a Pound, which they averred to me, was Extracted out of a Pound and a half of Old Iron. Thus for a long time was I buoy'd up with the Notion of Extraction, *till, in short, they had Extracted the greatest part of my Stock out o'th' Cellar, and that little Ready Money out of my Pocket, which I had received from other Customers: At length my Landlord and Brewer beginning to be very urgent for their Money, and I pressing very hard upon the* Gentlemen Extracters, *they were forced to break up their Club, and I to break up House, and left a parcel of Old empty Butts and Barrels, to be divided between my Landlord and Brewer.*

Now, Gentlemen, *If you can put me in a way to get Satisfaction from these* Extracting Gentlemen, *without going to Law (for 'twill be to no purpose to go that way to work, because all, or most of 'em, are either Suing or Defending in* forma Pauperis *already) you will do me a singular Favour, who am,*

Mint, March 13. 1704. Gentlemen, *Your humble Servant,* P. P.

To this Enquiry, the Society have only this to say, The Ale-seller has nothing to do, but to be Wiser next time; and to do as they do at *Tyburne*, Desire all good People to take warning by their Example.

PROPOSALS *(different from all others yet publish'd)* for a *Perpetual Assurance Office*: Wherein either SEX may Subscribe, and by Paying 6*l.* *per Annum*, secure an equal Dividend of 10000 *l.* at their Deaths, which in all probability cannot amount to less than 500 Pounds, or a much greater Sum, to any Person they shall Name, besides 3 *l.* out of every 6 *l.* which they shall have Paid, together with other Advantages (during Life) which will reduce every Member's Yearly Payment to less than 40 *s.* Subscriptions are taken, and Proposals at large given *gratis*, by *J. Matthews* a Printer, and Mr. *Sambridge*, in Little-Britain; Mr. *Barnes's*, in Pall-Mall; Mr. *Nutt*, near Stationers-Hall; Mr. *Strahan* and Mr. *Davis* in Cornhill; Mr. *Hodgson's* in Holborn; Mr. *Barker* in Westminster-Hall; and Mr. *Cox*, at Temple-Bar, Booksellers. (*.*, Note, *That no Money is to be Paid, till the Society be full, and Security given.*) Against which, if any Subscriber shall object, he shall be at Libert, whether he will stand to his Subscription, or not.

The Finest Honey of all Sorts, Wholesale and Retale, at very Reasonable Rates, is Sold at the Three Crowns, a Cheesemongers Shop without *Bishopsgate*, over against *Devo Place-Square, London.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Royal Essence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the most delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greatest Preserver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than usual) in the Curl, and Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, strengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectually prevents it from falling off or splitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it possibly will, by the use of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it strengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raises the Vapours in Ladies, &c. being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleasant than) Musk, Civet, &c. 'Tis indeed an unparalled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, &c. excellently. To be had only at Mr. *Allerafts*, a Toyshop at the Blue-Coat Boy against the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*. Sealed up, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Bottle with Directions.

Just Publish'd,

A General Bill of Mortality of the Clergy of London, who were Defunct by reason of the Contagious Breath of the Sectaries of that City, from the Year 1541, to the Year 1647, with the several Casualties of the same: Or, A brief Martyrology and Catalogue of the Learned, Grave, Religious and Pious Ministers of the City of London, who were Imprisoned, Plundered, Barbarously used, and deprived of all Livelihood for themselves and their Families in the abovesaid Years: For their Constancy in the Protestant Religion Established in this Kingdom, and their Loyalty to their Soveraign. Reprinted in the Year 1705. by way of Moderation. Price 2 d.

This Day is Publish'd,

THE Third Edition of the Humble Representation and Complaint of the Lower House of Convocation, against the Right Revered the Bishop of *Sarum*. Printed for G. Sawbridge, at the Three Flower-de-Luces in Little-Britain, and Sold by J. Nutt, near Stationers Hall, 1705. Price 2 d.

Lately Published,

LIves English and Foreign: Containing the History of the most Illustrious Persons of our own and other Nations, from the Year 1559, to the Year 1590. By several Hands; who have been assisted in the Work with many private Memoirs. In two Volumes in 8vo. The English Lives are, *William* Lord *Burleigh*, Sir *Walter Raleigh*, *George* Duke of *Buckingham*, Marquess of *Montrose*, *Oliver Cromwell*, Duke of *Hamilton*, General *Blake*, Duke of *Albemarle*, Earl of *Shaftsbury*, Duke of *Monmouth*. Printed for *R. Took*, at the Middle-Temple Gate in *Fleet-Street*; and *W. Davis*, at the Black Bull in *Cornhill*; and sold by *J. Nutt* near *Stationers-Hall*.

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Thurſday, April 12. 1705.

I Receiv'd but two Days ago, a very Ingenious Letter from a Gentleman, who does this Paper the Honour to own himſelf a Convert to theſe Arguments; I have not Vanity enough to publiſh what he is pleas'd to ſay on that Account; but this Gentleman Names a Paper Publiſhed on this Head, to which he owns alſo much of his Information, *Entitled, Some Arguments to prove, That the Tackond Poor of* England, *cannot be Employ'd in our Woollen Manufactures, without the certain Ruine of the Trade.* I confeſs, I was ſurpriz'd with a certain Pleaſure, to ſee ſomething before me upon this Head; and tho', I confeſs, I never ſaw the Paper, and ſhould be oblig'd to any Body that would help me to it; yet it tells me at firſt thought, that there muſt be ſomething in it very much to the preſent Purpoſes I am upon, and deſtructive of all the Methods lately attempted to ſet the Poor to work.

I farther obſerve, that Paper proceeds to propoſe Remedies in this Caſe, and the Gentleman ſeems to blame me, that I have not done the like. I muſt own I ſomething wonder at that, ſince thro' the Multitudes of Daily Interruption, I have not yet been able to come to the bottom of the Diſtemper, and the Cure is the laſt thing of Courſe to be attempted.

What I have yet advanc'd, I profeſs to be purely my own thoughts of the *Engliſh* Conſtitution in Trade, I neither have conſulted, nor indeed know what has been writ on this Head. Reaſon, the Nature of Things, the Courſe of Trade, and the Hiſtory of Trade, is in every Man's Head, and before every Man's Eyes that has been converſant Abroad, and that knows any thing of General Correſpondence.

If therefore I have Err'd, it is all my own, I am therefore ſo much the more Careful to keep Cloſe to Fundamentals and Principles in Trade, not fearing but to the very laſt Articles I ſhall be juſtify'd by Men of Knowledge and Candor, and ſhall be able to Defend what I Advance in this Caſe, by Reaſon and Experience.

'Tis own'd, I have made a bold Attempt, and Abundance of my Friends tell me, 'tis too hard for me, I ſhall never go thro' it. Pray, Gentlemen, let the Man alone, *his Heart is in it*, and he will certainly work his way thro' it with Diligence and Time.

The Diſeaſes of Trade are Coroded and Rank, this Wood of Trade is grown thick with Bryars and Thorns, and he may ſcratch his Face; *but if he puts his Eyes out, he will yet open yours, let him go on*, he warrants you, he'll go thro', give him but Time, there ſhall not be a Grievance in Trade, but he will find it out for you, not a Croſs-line drawn in the Mathematicks of Trade, but he'll ſhow it you; he will find out all the

Digitized by Google

Little *Animalcula* Imperceptible without the Optick-Glaſſes of Trade, that lie at the Root of Trade, and ſucking the Sap, which ſhould nouriſh the Branches, make it all Wither and Decay.

At leaſt, Gentlemen, Accept his Endeavours, his Attempt, like the Old Wives Plaiſter to the Neck, which was to Cure the Biſhop of a Bone in his Throat; *if it does you no good, 'twill do you no harm*; the Eſſay muſt in its Parts be Inſtructive, if it be not in the whole ſo Compleat as you deſire; 'tis therefore very hard, you will not let him go on.

The Subject of low'ring the Prizes of our Manufactures has been lightly touch'd at in our laſt, I preſume what is there offered, may have ſo much Self-Evidence as to ſtand upon its own Foot, till an Occaſion of further Debate may bring it in Courſe to be ſpoken more fully to.

The Matter of our Neighbours Under-ſelling us, is now before me; Under-ſelling, as is noted before, conſiſts in two Tradeſmen making Goods of Equal Goodneſs, but one Selling Cheaper than the other, this 'tis apparent our Neighbours cannot do, in that we have any Trade left, which, if their Goods were as good as ours, and Cheaper, we ſhould dot have

The next part of Under-ſelling is, when one makes Goods of an Inferiour Nature, and puſhes them on the Market by their meer Cheapneſs, to ſupplant another ——

This indeed our Neighbours may do, and this they do; but I ſay, tho' this may hurt us, yet this is not a ſufficient Reaſon, why we ſhould ſink the Price of our Manufactures to follow their Counterfeits, and ſo fall the Value with them, which will be the Conſequence, and be but Counterfeits our ſelves. And here,

1. I ſay, it will be found Impracticable to lower the Price of our Goods, and the Price of Labour, and yet preſerve the Quality; the Worth of our *Engliſh* Manufacture, is an Intrinſick, not an Imaginary Worth; the Rates of them are ſtated upon real Foundations, and bare a true proportion to the *Weight, Subſtance and Excellence* of Workmanſhip, and I am of the Opinion, no Nation in the World, notwithſtanding the Dearneſs of Wages in *England*, can be found, who bring Manufactures to the Markets Abroad Cheaper than ours, whoſe Goods are Equal to ours in thoſe three Qualities.

This Intrinſick Value of our Manufactures, is the Glory of our Trade, 'tis to this we owe the being able to carry on our Trade Abroad, in ſpight of Counterfeits, Starving Manufacturers, and Low-priz'd Navigation; the Reputation of our Goods in Foreign Markets, depends upon their real Worth, and as that has been carefully maintain'd in ſome of our Goods, thoſe Goods have thereby been preſerv'd from Counterfeits and Rivals, even among our ſelves. 'Twould be in vain for any County or Town in *England*, to Erect the Trade of Bays, tho' they made them lower than *Colcheſter*, *Bocking*, &c. They are known by their Faces, the Foreign Merchants buy them by the Seal and Marks of the Towns, and know they are not deceiv'd; fair dealing and keeping up to Length and Goodneſs, has brought the Town of *Colcheſter* to ſuch a Reputation, that the Buyer will take the Hall-Mark for the Goodneſs of his Wares he Buys, and preſerving their Integrity at Home, has preſerv'd their Reputation Abroad.

I cannot think any Man will inſiſt upon it, that it can be for the Intereſt of *England* to Lower the Goodneſs of the Manufacture, which would be to ſink the Reputation at once, which has been ſo many Ages in gaining.

But ſhould this prepoſterous Step be taken, the End would be ſtill Unanſwer'd, for the Foreign Goods would fall in proportion.

If you are for Low'ring the Prices, and not the Goodneſs, tho' I am of the Opinion, that is Impracticable; then,

1. This could not be done ſo much without poſitively Starving the Workmen, but that the Foreign Rivals we ſpeak of, by the help of a Cheaper Navigation, and a Cheaper way of Living, would be able to ſink their Prices ſtill much beyond us, becauſe they would have ſeveral Articles to do it in, we but one.

2 This cannot be done without Low'ring the Rates of our Poors Wages, which I ſhall Examine more particularly into, to the Satisfaction, I hope, of ſuch as are willing to be ſatisfied, and as can have Patience to ſee the End of a Caſe, before they paſs their Cenſures.

ADVICE

Digitized by Google

ADVICE from the Scandal. CLUB.

OUR Society has often been Desir'd to say something that might be Directory to the Unwary People, who are now liable to be made the Tools of a Party in the Approaching Elections.

They Confess they have a long while Declined it, but as they think they are always Debtors to their Country, for every thing they are Capable of doing for a General Service, so they could by no means resolve against it freely speaking their Minds on this Head.

In order to this, and according to their peculiar Province in Censuring Things Scandalous, they resolve to Expose, as far as in them lies, the Horrid Practices now made use of all over the Nation, for the procuring Votes in Elections of Members, being a thing really Scandalous to the Nation, Injurious to the Publick, and at this time particularly, dangerous to the Safety and Peace of this *Protestant* Nation.

And because in the Prosecution of this Purpose, they shall give all such Relations, as merit their place here, their due force; They begin with the following, which indeed requires little Answer, but is so Scandalous in it self, that it requires only to be Exposed: The General Fact is too well known; as to the Particulars they neither know, nor enquire.

Gentlemen,

THE Violent Insinuations and Proceedings to make Voices to Elect Members for the Ensuing Parliament, with the mean Condescention of Persons of Honour and Worth (or which ought to be so) in shaking Hands, Saluting, Imbraceing, Kissing, and keeping Company with Beggars, Chimney-sweepers, &c.——To again their Ends, puts me upon desiring your Speedy Answer, in one of your Reviews, *to the following Queries.*

1. " Whether a Person taking a Lease of " Land, at a certain Ground-Rent, for 50 or " 60 Years, and Builds thereon a House worth " 15 or 20 *l. per Annum*, can (according to the " Constitution of our Government) be a Free-" holder, to Elect Members for Parliament? " If not,

2. " Whether —— and —— his Father, " having oftentimes Voted as such Free-holders (tho' often admonish'd to the contrary) " and taken their Oaths on the Holy Evange-" list, and their Names entred in the Sheriff's " Books, are not Perjur'd and Forsworn, and " lie liable to an Indictment for the same?

3. " Whether a Poor Man, never charged " to Church, Poor, nor Queen, but on all E-" mergent Occasions receives Alms of the " Parish, building, a Hut, Cabin, Cottage, or " what you please to call it, on the Common " or Waste, is (as before) a Free-holder, and " capable of Electing Members of Parliament? " ——And,

4. " Whether *Mad Robbin*, being such a " Free-holder, and Headed by the Mob, may " not be set up as a Candidate against—— " Persons, striving (as above, to be Knights of " the Shire?

I desire you'll not call the Orthography of my Writing before you, but the true Intent and Meaning of him, who is a True English*man, and Lover of his Country,* R. M.

To the first Query the Society Answer, by asking a Question, *tho' that is counted a wrong way of Arguing*, Whether Lease-hold, can be Free-hold? And tho' there are many Instances of this Practice, which are Base in the Manner, and Absurd in the Persons, yet it is doubly a Crime in those, that Contrive or Encourage it, in order to get Votes; are certainly Guilty of the worst sort of Perjury.

2. Without doubt, —— Father and Son, ought to receive the Rewards due to Perjury, when Lawfully Convicted.

3. Cottagers can no more be Free-holders, than Commoners can be Enclos'd; unless the Lord of the Manner, by such Usage as is agreeable to the Custom of the respective Manners, has first Legally Declar'd the Premises a Free-hold.

4. As for *Mad Robin*, the Society cannot judge of the Story; but they conclude, If there is such Tacking of Free-holds without Doors, no Wonder we come to Tacking of Clauses within: *English* Liberties may easily come in Danger, when *English* Parliaments are Chosen by

Digitized by Google

by Sham Free-holders, by Perjury and Subornation: But of this, a larger Scene of Scandal is at hand.

☞ PROPOSALS (*different from all others yet publish'd*) for a *Perpetual Assurance Office*: Wherein either S E X may Subscribe, and by Paying 6*l.* *per Annum*, secure an equal Dividend of 10000 *l.* at their Deaths, which in all probabilitycannot amount to less than 300Pounds, or a much greater Sum, to any Person they shall Name, besides 3 *l.* out of every 6 *l.* which they shall have Paid, together with other Advantages (during Life) which will reduce every Member's Yearly Payment to less than 40 *s.* Subscriptions are taken, and Proposals at large given *gratis*, by *T. Matthews* a Printer, and Mr. *Sawbridge*, in Little-Brittain; Mr. *Barnes*'s, in Pall-Mall; Mr. *Nutt*, near Stationers-Hall; Mr. *Strahan* and Mr. *Davis* in Cornhill; Mr. *Hodgson*'s in Holborn; Mr. *Barker* in Westminster-Hall; and Mr. *Cox*, at Temple-Bar, Booksellers. (*N.B.* Note, *That no Money is to be Paid, till the Society be fully and Security given.*) Against which, if any Subscriber shall object, he shall be at Liberty, whether he will stand to his Subscription, or not.

WHereas it is Asserted in some Papers, by the YOUNG Widow *Mary Kirlew*, (who was Married to Mr. *John Kirlew* but about 15 Months) that the Secret of Preparing, and use of the Famous Dr. *Kirlew*'s Medicines, was only left to her said Husband: These are to inform the Publick, That the Doctor's Son *John Kirlew* was render'd *Incapable* of *Acting*, by not giving his Mind to Study and Practice in his Fathers Life-time; after whose Death the Mother permitted her said Sons Name to be put to Advertisements, &c. but ordered and prepared the Medicines her self all her Son's Life-time, which was not above five Years after the Death of his Father the Doctor; and that the said Dr. *Tho. Kirlew*, out of his tender Affection to his Wife SUSANNA, and for her Maintenance only, left the Secret with the said *Susannah*. She has liv'd in the House where she now is, above 20 Years, as can be testify'd by the Landlord, and most of the Neighbourhood, at the Glass-Lanthorn in Plough-yard in Grays-Inn Lane, and carries on her Practice with good Success, notwithstanding what may have been insinuated to the contrary.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Royal Essence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the most delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greatest Preserver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than usual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, strengthens and confirms its Roots and effectual prevents it from falling off or splitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it possibly will, by the use of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it strengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raises the Vapours in Ladies, &c. being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleasant than) Musk, Civet, &c. 'Tis indeed an unparalled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, &c. excellently. To be had only at Mr. *Allcraft*'s, a Toyshop at the Blue-Coat Boy against the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*. Sealed up, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Bottle with Directions.

HYsterico, or Antidote against Fits, Vapours, Hypochondriack Melancholy, Vertigoe, Giddiness or Swimming in the Head, Phrenzy, or Deprivation of Senses, Suffocations, or Risings in the Throat, Faintings, Swoonings, &c. (commonly called Fits of the Mother) for all which, it's a most admirable thing for Prevention as well as Cure, whether the Cause be Suppression, or Stoppage of the Spleen, &c. or Hypochondriack, so admirably prevailing against, and taking away the very Cause of such Distempers, that they seldom return again; wonderfully comforts, relieves and cherishes Languishing Nature, restores and corroborates the weaken'd Faculties, revives the Spirits, and enlivens the whole Body, with so much Celerity, Ease, Safety, and Pleasure, that it has scarcely its Equal. Sold at Mr. Stephens's in Broadstreet, near the Royal-Exchange, at 1 *s.* 6 *d.* a Bottle, with Directions.

Just Publish'd.

THE Third Edition of the Humble Repentation and Complaint of the Lower House of Convocation, against the Right Revered the Bishop of *Sarum*. Printed for G. Sawbridge, at the Three Flower-de-Luces in Little-Britain, and Sold by J. Nutt, near Stationers Hall, 1705. Price 2 d.

Just Published,

THE English-Nun: Or, a Comical Description of a Nunnery. With the Lives and Intrigues of the Priests and Nuns. Written by an English Lady, who Resided near Twelve Months in a Nunnery at Brussels. The Second Edition, with Additions by the same Hand. Printed in the Year, 1705.

Lately Published,

THE Battles. A Poem. On the late Successes of Her Majesty's Arms by Sea and Land. Printed for *John Nutt*, near Stationers-Hall, 1705.

THE Golden Odoriferous Essence, a most Consummate and Perfect Cephalick: Nothing yet known, that gives speedier, or more certain Help in all Pains of the Head and Vapours, &c. or more Pleasure in the Using. Sold by Samuel Saunders, Periwig-Maker, in Star-Court in Cheapside near the Conduit. Price One Shilling the Bottle.

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Saturday, April 14. 1705.

I Cannot but think I have Convinc'd the Thinking part of the World, that we have in *England*, no want of Work for our Poor, but a want of Poor for our Work.

I will not ſay, but our Poor may be ill-ſorted in *England*, too many in one Work, too few in another; too many in our Manufactures, and too few in our Husbandry; too many in our Corporations, and too few in the Country; too many on Shore, and too few in our Ships: But of this by it ſelf.

Nor will I affirm, but in Extraordinary Caſes, ſuch as the Stop of this or that Manufacture; a Faſhion, a War, a Popular Humour, a General Mourning, of which we have had too many needleſs ones, or any other Accident of Trade, there may be a want of Work in this or that particular Trade; as in a Mourning, the Silver-Spinners, Wire-Drawers, and Lacemen, *&c.* may want Work, or in caſe of a Stop of the *Turkey* Trade, the Scarlet-Dyers would do the ſame; and the like.

But in general, the height of Wages is a proof that there is more Work in *England*, than there are Hands to perform it.

I come now to prove, That this Price of Labour, is the vaſt Hinge on which the Wealth of the Nation turns; and that it cannot be the Intereſt of *England* to reduce it.

Firſt, By the Rate of Labour, the Poor are Enabled to live in *England* in a poſture Equal to the Midling Tradeſmen in other Countries; that many of them do not, is owing to the Luxury and Extravagance of our People: Of which, I ſhall have Occaſion to ſpeak at large.

But if any Man will permit himſelf to Examine how well thoſe People may Live, and how well ſome of them do Live, who are good Husbands, and regard their Families, who only by their Handy labour, as Journey-men, can Earn from 15 *s. per* Week, to 50 *s. per* Week Wages, as Thouſands of Artiſans in *England* can; if any Man pleaſe to Compare theſe People, 'tis plain the Dearneſs of Wages forms our People into more Claſſes than other Nations can ſhew.

Theſe Men Live better in *England*, than the Maſters and Employers in Foreign Countries can; and you have a Claſs of your Topping Workmen in *England*, who being only Journey-men under Manufacturers, are yet very ſubſtantial Fellows; Maintain their Families very well, have good Things about them, and Enjoy a Plenty unknown in Foreign Countries.

To reduce theſe to Wages juſt ſufficient for Life, would be a Diminiſhing the Publick Wealth to a Degree unexpreſſible, and Robbing *England* of the Peculiar, which is her Ho-

Digitized by Google

nour, that her Poor Live better than in any Part of the World.

But this is not all: If you reduce the Rate of Wages in *England*, you, of Course, reduce the Price of Provisions, or else you Starve the Poor; if you reduce the Price of Provisions, you reduce the Rent of Lands, or else you Starve the Farmer, and Ruine the Tenants; if you reduce the Rent of Lands, you of Course sink the Value; and thus, at once, you Weaken your General Stock, lower the Estates of all the Gentry in *England*, and sink the whole Freehold of the Nation.

Now let us Examine here two Things:

1. What Proportion these Things will bear to one another; and whether the Advantage will be an Equivalent to the Damage: And,

2. By what Methods Trade can make us amends for the Loss on our Free-hold.

1. As to the Proportion, let us state it fairly; To reduce the Price of our Manufactures a little, will not answer the End; to reduce it a great deal, will Ruine it; but it will be allow'd, that to reduce it effectually, it must be brought to an Equality, at least, with those that attempt to Rival it.

Suppose then to reduce our Manufacture 10 *per Cent.* in Value, that is to sink the Price 10 *per Cent.*

First, 'Tis plain, this must lie all on the Wages, for on the Ingredients, or Materials, it cannot lie; 10 *per Cent.* on the Value at Market, plac'd on the Materials, would be 50 *per Cent.* and could not be, but on the Labour it would lie; and this 10 *per Cent.* on the Value, would be on the Labour 15 *per Cent.* at least.

15 *per Cent.* on the Labour of the Manufacturer, amounts to about an Eigth part of their Wages; let us trace this in its Natural Progress, this must sink Provisions an Eighth part, and that the Rent of Farms; and thus the whole Nation is at one Blow, an Eighth part less worth than they were before; he that has 800 Pounds a Year, has now but 7; he that had 8 Score Pounds a Year, has now but 7; and so in every thing.

Let us proceed to another Terrible Consequence of this, which perhaps every Body does not foresee; as this Low'ring the Wages of the Poor will sink the Free-hold of *England*, so the Publick Charge being the same, and the Value less; that is to bear it, the Nation will be Burthen'd Intolerably.

From whence will proceed two fatal Articles.

1. We shall not be able to raise those Powers, or appear so formidable in the World, as now we do.

2. Our Esteem Abroad, and the Figure we shall make in the World, will sink in proportion, and the Effects of that may be Innumerable.

ADVICE from the Scandal. CLUB.

THESE Ladies are strange Creatures, said the Society (*Reading the following Letter*) when they come to ask hard and close Questions.

To the Gentlemen of the Scandal Club.

SIRS,

I Am a Young Woman, who have been highly Educated, and so Tenderly brought up by my Parents, that since their Decease, with the Misfortune of a Bad Husband, who has left me, I am altogether incapable of getting my Livelihood; and consequently am reduced to great Streights: Now here lies the Case; I have Two Admirers, who equally promise to Assist me, and Court me to keep them Company (I hope not Unevilly.) The first is a Young Man that I did truly Love before Marriage; the other a Person, whose Love is the firmest of the Two; and (I am certain) would do the most for me; but then, on the other hand, I don't Affect him with that Veneration as I do the former. Your Advice would be very acceptable in this case; Whether I should please my self, in Obliging the former, without much Profit, (for I fear he'll be but an Ordinary Benefactor;) or, reject him for the sake of the latter, of whom I have received Considerable Favours, and that in an Innocent way of Kindness, which I can't promise my self the like from the other? Pray be pleas'd to give me your Opinion in your next Review: And you will infinitely Oblige,

March 14. 1703. *Your humble Servant,*

L. C.

Pardon

Digitized by Google

Pardon the Society, Madam, if they cannot help paſſing ſome ſeverer Cenſure on your Letter, than you might Imagine; and if they Wrong you, they are very ſorry for it.

In ſhort, they perceive by your Letter, that having ſome Inclination to be Wicked, you deſire to know, Whether you ſhould purſue your Inclination or your Intereſt? Whether you ſhould take the Man you have ſome Kindneſs for? Or him you ſhall get moſt Money by?

To Juſtifie this Cenſure, your own Words put together, ſeem to Lead to it; for that you own you have moſt Inclination to the firſt, tho' at the End of your Letter, you ſay, You cannot promiſe your ſelf an Innocent Converſation with him; this, they think, needs no Comment.

Their Advice therefore, inſhort, is, That if you have any regard to your Reputation, and any Deſign to preſerve your Vertue, (ſuppoſing you have it to preſerve) you would pleaſe to let them both alone, till you can link your ſelf with Honour and Safety, to ſome or other that may Cover your Reputation, and Relieve your Wants.

THE following Doubt, had ſome appearing Difficulties in it, which being Examin'd, are made Eaſie, as follows.

SIR S,

Being ſomething ſurpriz'd this Morning, by a Gentleman's Informing me, that I was under a Miſtake, in obſerving Eaſter *on the 8th Inſtant; whereas it ought to have been obſerved on the 1ſt Day of this Month, according to our ſtanding Rules appointed in our* Common-Prayer Books; *which Aſſertion, I find (in my Opinion) to be true, but am not willing to relie on it, until I have the Judgment of your Society, which is very much Eſteem'd by,*

Eaſter-Monday, Rainbow Coffee-houſe, *near* Gray's-Inn-Gate, Holburn

Gentlemen, *Your Humble Servant, and Admirer,* W. B.

Your Speedy Anſwer is humbly deſired in your Review.

To this the Society Anſwer: It is true, that according to the Expreſs Letter of the Tables of Feaſts, ſet down in the Rules before the Common-Prayer; 'tis ſaid thus.

" *Eaſter-Day* (on which the reſt depend) is " always the firſt *Sunday* after the firſt Full-" Moon, which happens next after the 21ſt of " *March*; and if the Full-Moon happens upon " a *Sunday*, *Eaſter Day* is the next *Sunday* af-" ter

By this Calculation 'tis true, *Eaſter-Day* this Year ought to have been upon the firſt of this Month.

But then the Cuſtomary Calculation, which (as we Conceive) has been from the firſt Day of *Lent*, reſolves it for the eighth, as follows.

" *Shrove-Sunday*, is always the next imme-" diate *Sunday*, after the Second New-Moon " which ſhall happen after *New-Year's-Day*; and " that Day Seven Weeks, always *Eaſter-Day*.

Here the Difficulty is Solv'd: What Reaſon there is for the Diſagreement between the Practice, and the Direction, the Society are not able to Determine——But this, they preſume, they may ſay without Reflection, That this Uncertainty of Times, is apt to take off from the Reſpect People might pay the Obſervation of thoſe Days, and ought to have ſome further Examination, by that Authority to whom it belongs.

THE Reader is Deſir'd to prepare, not to be too much Surpriz'd at an Unuſual Digreſſion in our next.

A Gentleman, who Wrote a very Civil Letter, about the Woollen Manufacture, Sign'd *A. B. C.* is Deſir'd to ſignifie how he may be Wrote to.

PROPOSALS (*different from all others yet publiſh'd*) for a *Perpetual Aſſurance Office*: Wherein either S E X may Subſcribe, and by Paying 6*l. per Annum*, ſecure an equal Dividend of 10000 *l.* at their Deaths, which in all probability cannot amount to leſs than 500 Pounds, or a much greater Sum, to any Perſon they ſhall Name, beſides 3*l.* out of every 6*l.* which they ſhall have Paid, together with other Advantages (during Life) which will reduce every Member's Yearly Payment to leſs than 40*s.* Subſcriptions are taken, and Propoſals at large given *gratis*, by *J. Matthews* a Printer, and Mr. *Sawbridge*, in Little-Brittain; Mr. *Barnet's*, in Pall-Mall; Mr. *Nutt*, near Stationers-Hall; Mr. *Strahan* and Mr. *Davis* in Cornhill; Mr. *Hodgſon's* in Holborn; Mr. *Barker* in Weſtminſter-Hall; and Mr. *Cox*, at Temple-Bar, Bookſellers. (*N.B.* Note, *That no Money is to be Paid, till the Society be full, and Security given.*) Againſt which, if any Subſcriber ſhall object, he ſhall be at Liberty, whether he will ſtand to his Subſcription, or not.

THeſe are to give Notice, That *Sufannah Kirleus* Relict of Dr. *Tho. Kirleus*, a Collegiate Phyſician of London, and Sworn Phyſician in Ordinary to King Charles II. is THE Perſon that ſells

sells(rightly prepar'd)his Famous Drink and Pill, which is eminently experinc'd to cure all Ulcers, Sores, Scabs, Itch, Scurfs, Scurvies, Leprosies, Venereal and French Disease, Running of the Reins, and all such Malignities, tho' never so inveterate, in all Constitutions, at all Seasons of the Year, hindering no Business, without Sweating, Smoaking, Fluxing, or the use of Mercury, which generally raises the Malignity, fixing it in the Head, from whence it is not easily carried off, but destroys many. These excellent Medicines have cured many after Fluxing; and in Compassion to the Distressed,will deal with all according to their Abilities. The Drink is 3 s. the Quart, the Pill 1 s. the Box, with Directions. She gives her Opinion for Nothing, to all that write or come to her. She lives at the Glass-Lanthorn in Plough-Yard,Gray's-Inn-Lane.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Royal Essence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs,being the most delicate and charming Perfume in Nature,and the greatest Preserver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than usual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, strengthens and confirms its Roots,and effectually prevents it from falling off or spitting at the ends,makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it possibly will, by the use of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy, it strengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raises the Vapours in Ladies,&c. being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleasant than) Musk, Civet, &c. 'Tis indeed an unparalled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, &c. excellently. To be had only at Mr. *Allcrafts*, a Toyshop at the Blue-Coat Boy against the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*. Sealed up, at 2 *s. 6 d.* a Bottle with Directions.

COSMETICON: A most Excellent Wash to Beautifie the Face, &c. rendring the Skin surprisingly white and clear: It takes away all Hardness, Tan, Sunburn, or other Discolourings: All Morphews, Scurfs, Freckles, Lentils, &c. tho' of never so long standing, speedily heals chop'd Lips, Pimples, or other Breakings-out in the Skin, after an admirable manner. Gives such a delicate pure, clear, natural lustre to the Face and Hands, &c. that nothing in Nature can possibly exceed it; yet leaves no darnish, but is wholly free from all pernicious Ingredients, as Mercury, &c. being pure sweet,clean,harmless and transpatently clear; 'tis found, by many Years Experience, to make the Skin so incomparably pure, fine and soft, and so free from all Defilements and Defects whatsoever. that it leaves no room for any thing of the like kind to come after it. For Bruises by Falls, &c. Aches and Pains even of the Gout or Rheumatism, it's a present Sovereign Remedy. Sold at Mr. Steven's a Tin-shop next the Three Nuns near Salisbury-Court in Fleet-street, and at Mr. Parker's Bookseller, at the Leg and Star in Cornhill, over against the Royal-Exchange, at 3 *s. 6. d.* a Bottle, with Directions.

THE Universal Cordial Anodine Powder,being a Speedy Remedy against all Sharp Pains, inward or outward; as Fevers, Agues, Gout, Stone, Colick, Fistula's, Diabetes, Plurisies, and the Small-Pox, when they need to be kept full; it wonderfully facilitates the Chirurgeon's Work in curing of Wounds and Ulcers; it doth not trouble Nature, as Purging and Vomiting do, but helps it insensibly by Perspiration; it is very good for Travellers both at home and abroad; for Masters of Ships that go into hot Countries, where Fevers are so frequent; as also for the Army. It is likewise of excellent use to Children breeding of Teeth. To be had of Joseph Star at his House over against the Royal-Exchange in Cornhill, London, (who, with his Friends, have had very great Experience of it for above three Years past.) And of such Persons as he shall appoint in City and Country. Seal'd up with his Coat of Arms, being a Cheveron between three Stars: Each single Bottle containing 25 Grains,and the double 50. Price 5 *s.* and 10 *s.* with Directions for taking it. The Publisher of this Noble Medicine,will be ready to wait on any Persons to give them Satisfaction about it.

Just Publish'd,

A General Bill of Mortality of the Clergy of London, who were Defunct by reason of the Contagious Breath of the Sectaries of that City, from the Year 1641, to the Year 1647, with the several Casualties of the same: Or, A brief Martyrology and Catalogue of the Learned, Grave, Religious and Pious Ministers of the City of London, who were Imprisoned, Plundered,Barbarously used, and deprived of all Livelihood for themselves and their Families in the aboveaid Years: For their Constancy in the Protestant Religion Established in this Kingdom, and their Loyalty to their Soveraign. Reprinted in the Year 1705. by way of Moderation. Price 2 *d.*

This Day is Publish'd,

LIves English and Foreign: Containing the History of the most Illustrious Persons of our own and other Nations, from the Year 1559, to the Year 1690. By several Hands; who have been assisted in the Work with many private Memoirs. In two Volumes in 8*vo*. The English Lives are, *William* Lord *Burleigh*, Sir *Walter Raleigh*, *George* Duke of *Buckingham*, Marquess of *Montross*, *Oliver Cromwell*, Duke of *Hamilton*, General *Blake*, Duke of *Albemarle*, Earl of *Shaftsbury*, Duke of *Monmouth*. Printed for *B. Took*, at the Middle-Temple Gate in *Fleet-street*; and *W. Davis*, at the Black-Bull in *Cornhil*; and sold by *J. Nutt* near *Stationers-Hall*.

THE Golden Odoriferous Essence, a most Consummate and Perfect Cephalick: Nothing yet known, that gives speedier, or more certain Help in all Pains of the Head and Vapours, &c. or more Pleasure in the Using. Sold by Samuel Saunders, Periwig-Maker, in Star-Court in Cheapside near the Conduit. Price One Shilling the Bottle.

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Tueſday, April 17. 1705.

THO' the Author of this has abundance of Buſineſs on his Hands, and has often Repulſed the Invitations made him from ſundry Perſons, to meddle with the Contending Parties of this Nation; yet the following Letter had ſo much Argument in it, and ſuch moving Importunities, that he could no longer refrain Endeavouring, *a Word in Seaſon*, to our Wounded Country, if poſſible, to heal the Wide Breaches of the Nations Peace; and, at leaſt, to ſhow the People the Way to their own Happineſs; which, if they will not obſerve, the Miſeries, Ruine, Diſtraction, and Diſorders that follow, *be at their Door*, that refuſe the Bleſſed Propoſals, and who ſlight that Opportunity which God and the Queen has put into their Hands, to make themſelves and the Nation Happy. The Occaſion of this Reſolution proceeded from the following Letter.

SIR,

YOU have attempted to give Advice in Difficult Caſes, and whether it be the Aptneſs of the Subject, or your ready Anſwers, we know not; but the Succeſs you have had, we own, has been Unuſual and Unexpected; wherefore, as the Critical Juncture of the Publick Affairs is ſuch, that at this Time, and on this Occaſion, the Nation ſeems to be in her Criſis of Deliverance, or Deſtruction; what if you ſhould give your Advice, at leaſt, to ſuch People that want it, with relation to the following Particulars.

1. *As to the Judgment and Cenſures of the late Proceeding.*

2. *As to Her Majeſty's Methods to prevent our Deſtruction.*

3. *As to changing Hands in the Government.*

4. *As to the Danger of the Church, which a Party of Men, with great Diligence Inſtil into the Heads of the Unwary Country.*

5. *As to Future Elections for Parliament-Men.*

6. *The Scandalous Methods taken to procure Elections.*

7. *As to the War Abroad.*

8. *As to ſucceeding Peace.*

The Subject of this Letter, as it is not at all remote from the Deſign of this Paper, I ſhould willingly Enter upon, as is Deſir'd; but as the Matters of Trade I am upon, are Weighty and Serious, and cannot at preſent be Intermitted, I ſhall only here make a General Eſſay at the main thing this Nation ſtands in need of to finiſh our Happineſs; and ſhall in my next, give an Account of what Method I ſhall take, to proceed on the Particulars.

The Author of theſe Sheets, without Vanity or Affectation, ſeriouſly Declares himſelf in-

Digitized by Google

cerely Desirous of the General Peace, abstracted from the Prejudice of Parties; he abhors, from his Soul, all the Remains of that Spirit of Strife, *be it on which side it will*, that hinder a General Union of Charity and Love among *Christians*, *Protestants*, and *Englishmen* of all sorts; he is a most humble Petitioner to all his Countrymen of what Opinions, Parties, Religion, or Perswasion soever they are, That they would but view with Pity their Bleeding Country, see the deep Wounds, Envy, Strife, Interests, Ambition, and Armies of private Invaders, have made in the Publick Peace.

If they have any regard to the Honour of God, the Good of Religion, their Safety from Foreign Invasion, the Security of a *Protestant* Succession, the Glory of a *Protestant* Queen, the Success of a Just War, the needful Preservation of Trade, the flourishing of useful Manufactures; if any sence of Danger's in View, of Destruction easie to be wrought by our selves, hard and morally impossible to be brought to pass, without our own Concurrence; if any Pity to their Families, any Memory of their Ancestors, any regard to their Posterity, and the Liberties of their Innocent Children, to whom they ought to Convey Untorn'd and Unembarrass'd, the same Foundations their Fathers Purchas'd for them with their Blood; if they have any Forecast of Evil, any Desire of Good, any Love, any Charity, any Sence of Duty to God, to themselves, and to their Neighbours, *That they would* STUDY PEACE.

Any Man that has the least Sence of these things upon his Heart, that has but Eyes to see on one side *Destruction at the Door, ready to Enter*, and private Disgusts, Prejudice, and Party Spleen opening the Door with both Hands to *let it in*; Glory, Victory, Prosperity, and lasting Enjoyments, pressing on the other side to come in, and our Follies, Feuds, and Unnatural Prejudices within, bolting the Door to keep *them out*; it must needs wound him to the Soul, that has any Concern upon him for his Native Country.

For God's sake let us not open our own Wounds, let us not be our own Destroyers; the Queen would save us, God Almighty would save us, if we would but Concur to be sav'd; but I am of the Opinion, the *standing Rules* of Providence, in spight of all those things we call *predestinated Decrees*, are such, that no Nation, no People, no particular Person's Prosperity shall come **against their will**; it may come unforeseen, **unexpected**, and very much undesir'd, but no Man is sav'd against his Will; as to secret Invincible Powers subduing the Will, I shall not enter upon that here, but that Nation that sets themselves to resist, and shut out Peace, and Damn their own Prosperity by positive absolute force, shall go without it, shall be miserable, and Enjoy the Destruction they Choose, till they are fill'd from Heaven with their own Ways, and receive the Punishment of their Folly from their own Hands.

That we may not be this Perverse People, were the Power of Perswasion given me from high, were I bless with the Gift of Unresistible Eloquence, could I speak with Words that should be felt as well as heard, that should touch the very Soul, and make the Blood of the Readers turn within them; those Powers should be all Employ'd to Perswade, to Entreat, and, if possible, to prevail upon the *English* Nation at this time, above all times, TO STUDY PEACE.

I cannot think an *English* Man can read this, without a secret Assent to the reasonableness of the Proposal; he cannot be a true Lover of his Country, and not be sensible of the want of be this Heavenly Temper among us; he cannot a *Protestant*, hardly a *Christian*, and not be touch'd with the Miseries we feel, and those we fear from the Unhappy Divisions, which every Society, every Neighbourhood, every Town, and almost every Family are Embarrass'd: With what Envying, Railing, Supplanting, Undermining, Reproaching among fellow Citizens, fellow Officers, Neighbours and Countrymen; he that is not affected with it, as a sad presage of a National Destruction, seems to have less Concern for his Native Country, than can be look'd for in any thing that merits but the Name of an *English* Man.

Speaking for my self, and in it I believe I speak for every Serious *Protestant* in the Nation, without Hypocrisie, I profess if I had Peace in my Blood, I'd let it out for the Advantage of this Cause, if my Flesh would Poison that Brood of Devils, who are Obstructers of the Peace of this Nation; I wish, from my Soul, every one of them was to Eat of it, and that it might be Ashes in their Mouths, and Rottenness in their Bowels; for surely *Accurs'd from God shall they be*, as well as hated by their Native Country, who bury its Prosperity in these Unnatural and Barbarous Divisions.

From

Digitized by Google

From this Principle I Act, to this End I Write, and I would freely Assent to a Law, That he should Die without Mercy for the first Fact, that writes from any other Design, or Aims at any other End.

For this I am Content to be Banter'd, Lampoon'd, and Expos'd, to have my Name cry'd about Street to every Ballad, and every Villainous Perjur'd Scribler ruffle me with his Buffoonry and Impertinence.

For this I freely Expose my self to Fines, Gaols, Pillories, and Exorbitant and Unjust Sentences. If the worst Enemy to me, or my Writing, will Calmly prove, I ever Wrote any thing that did not tend to this Peace, I'll Explode it, and own my self in an Error; if any thing I am yet upon, has any other End, I'll freely Decline it, and if my Silence would further it, I'd never Write more; The End of Debate should be a right Understanding, and no War can be Just, but what is made for Peace. This is my ultimate end, ought to be every Christian's, and if an Angel from Heaven Preach any other Doctrine to us, to me he shall be Accurs'd.

What has the Queen so often said to us? To what purpose does Her Majesty speak? And how sordidly Blind must they be, that cannot see the reason of it? Her Majesty's Safety, the Nations Prosperity, the Glory of *England*, the Establishment of Religion, all depend upon Peace; Peace among our selves, Peace of Families, of Societies, and Parties, *where there is Strife and Contention, there is every Evil Work*; Millions of Devils, like the *Animalcula* in the Liquids of Nature, hover over us, and the brooding Innumerable Mischiefs in the Corruption and Corroded Matter of our National Spleen; which, unless some care be taken to smother in their Birth, in vain the Queen Perswades, in vain the Ministry Contrive, in vain Authors Write, and Honest Men *Pray*, even God himself, *but by Miracle*, cannot save us.

STUDY PEACE *is the short Advice*, if any Man can give better, take it; the Methods of Peace are Plain and Easie, every Body may see them; *be this WILL Study Peace, 'TIS ALL I Learn in*, and the main Direction is, but to perswade all Men to be Enclin'd to it, first to covet it, and then pursue it.

This will be the Sum and Substance of this Paper when it comes to speak of the Heads above mention'd: If I Offend, I cannot answer for it; let the Crimes of Men, with which this Healing Doctrine cannot suit, bear the Blame.

I am very well satisfy'd, I shall offend neither God, the Queen, nor any Honest Man; and if these are in Confederacy for Peace, who shall I fear, or who shall withstand it?

What, can Hell, Envy, and Men of Blood say, to Contradict this Doctrine? Shall they say, Peace is the way to ruine the Church? How Scandalous is this to the Church? And the Church of *England* ought severely to Censure those that thus Reproach her.

May that Church, whatsoever it be, fall like *Dagon* before the Ark of God, whose Foundation is not *Peace*, whose Prosperity is not consistent with *Peace*, whose Danger is from *Peace*.

They *Insult the Church* in a most Scandalous and Criminal manner, who say, That Peace and Union can be prejudicial to her, and they give too much Reputation to the Dissenters, who with want of Manners, as well as want of Duty, call the *Queen*, *Presbyterian*, a *Whig*, and I know not what, because Her Majesty Espouses this Blessed Principle of *Peace*.

I am bold to affirm, without it Her Majesty *could not be Faithful* to her Great Trust. God from on high, and Conscience *his Representative* in Her Royal Breast, would give Her Majesty no Quiet, *if her Eyes, by his Distinguishing Goodness, being open'd to her Peoples Blessing*, she did not to her utmost Power, pursue, and with her utmost Eloquence perswade all her People *to Peace*.

If you would know, *Gentlemen Free-holders*, who to Choose in your approaching Elections, in *Order to Secure the Church*, to Save the State, and Protect the *Protestant Religion*, see their Description here, *Let them be Men of Peace*; the contrary is from Hell, *Persecution is contrary to the Principles of the Christian Religion*, Strife is born of Pride, and Pride of the Devil.

The Church can be in no Danger from *Men of Peace*, nor can the Church have any Safety, but in *Men of Peace*; From Men of Peace, *Dissenters can have nothing* to fear, tho' *they are Churchmen*; 'tis our Desire the Government should be in the Hands *of Churchmen*, 'tis our free Choice, that we should have a *Church Parliament*, only let them be *Men of Peace*, other Qualifications may be requisite, but this is absolutely necessary.

To

To tell the Country People, that such Men as these are Dangerous to the Church, that Her Majesty in perswading to Peace, is pulling down the Church, is to tell 'em, *God Almighty* is declaring War against *Jesus Christ*; that there is a Civil Commotion in Heaven, and that *Eternal Truth* is acting in Contradiction to it self.

The Danger of the Church, is from Men of Heat and Passion, who having *Turn'd the World upside down, are come hither also*; from such as these all our Ruine has proceeded, Occasional Bills, Imprisoning Electors, denying the Benefit of the Law to *English* Men, Addressing the Queen to Extend her Prerogative, and to deny Justice; all these things were done by Men of Heat, Men of Passion, and of Principles contrary to this Blessed Principle of Peace.

What were the Men that Opposed this thing? What the Remainder of the House of Commons? What the House of Lords? What the Bishops? What the Queen? Will any Man have the Face to say, The Bishops of the Church, are not of the Church; or that the Queen is not of the Church?

Was there but 134 Churchmen in the House of Commons? Or must none be of the Church, but such as would run her upon the Rocks, and force her to Blood and Persecution?

What Church is that which cannot be upheld, but by Ruining, Plundering, and Starving our Neighbours? The Church of *England* abhors it; and therefore the Queen, the Bishops, the Nobility, and all the Wise Men in the Nation have declar'd the only way to Preserve and Maintain the Church, is to Preserve and Maintain Peace and Union among our selves.

Let all True *English* Men but consider, how shall Popery be kept out? How shall the *French* be Beaten? How our Trade be carried on? How our Taxes paid? If instead of every Man's letting his Shoulder to the Burthen, we fall out, with Oppress, Undermine, Exclude, and Tack upon one another.

They certainly therefore, Delude and Impose upon the People, who offer to suggest to them, that the Church is in Danger; Choose Men of Peace, Men of Moderation, Men of Sence, Men of Morals, Men of Estates, and Men of the Church; And then Gentlemen, tell us if you can, what Danger the Church can be in.

The Queen from good grounds has told us, in her last Speech to the Parliament, that the Nation made a narrow Escape from the Dangerous Experiment these hot Men made, from their unreasonable Humours and Animosities.

'Tis hard, Men should make Experiments upon their Native Country, and play with the general Safety; the Queen and all Good Men look upon it at a narrow escape, but we are not quite escap'd, if we do not with the utmost Caution prevent the like hazards, and this will effectually be done, by following Peaceable Principles, and Chooſing Men that are known to be Peaceably enclin'd.

Peace can never be of Evil Consequence at Home, and is the only way to procure Peace Abroad.

Perhaps this Paper may in time, farther Explain this Matter, and tell you farther, what is meant by Peace, and what Methods to obtain it, and what Her Majesty may be supposed to mean by Exhorting us all to Peace and Union; and what by the Dangerous Experiment Mention'd in Her Most Gracious Speech to the Parliament.

In the mean time every Body knows what belongs to Peace; Peace of Parties, of Opinions, of Interests, and of Society Uniting to bear the Publick Burthens, and to Oppose the Publick Enemies.

On the foundation of this Principle, the Safety of the Church stands; 'tis the Men of Heat and Passion, that put the Church in Danger, that Expose her to the Tongues as well as Teeth of her Enemies, and that have always brought her to the greatest Extremities.

Wherefore, if any Men desire to Support and Maintain the Church, let 'em *Mark those that have Endeavour'd to sow Divisions among us*, study Peace, Choose Men of Peace, and having done so, let them give Instructions to them to act from Principles of the same Peace; *so God shall Delight to Dwell among us*, and *Bless us*; the Queen will be honour'd with being the Happy Instrument of setling our Felicity; *Fewds, Parties, private Interest* shall die, and be forgotten, and we shall once again be a Happy People.

MDCCV.

Digitized by Google

A

REVIEW

OF THE

Affairs of *FRANCE:*

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Thurſday, April 19. 1705.

THE Digreſſion of the laſt Paper, I hope, will be Excus'd from the real Value of its Subject, however weakly perform'd; I purſue with ſome Impatience, the Matters of Trade before me, in order to return to what I have farther to ſay on the Glorious Subject of the Nations Peace.

I have already own'd the Subject of the Nations Peace, to be, as it really is, a Matter of great Moment, and very ſuitable to the Deſign of this Paper, a Subject that in its Nature is too Importunate to be Omitted, or indeed Adjourn'd, and I hardly know what to Anſwer for Adjourning it: But as I am willing to do every thing poſſible, that may render this Paper both Uſeful and Seaſonable, I ſhall make an Eſſay on all theſe Heads, as ſoon as the preſent Head relating to the *Engliſh* Manufactures is at an end; and that I have but made a ſhort Introduction on the next Article, *viz. Of Publick Credit*, in which the Nature, Conduct, Miſchiefs, and Advantages of the *Bank* of *England*, and other *Banks*, now Erected or Erecting in this Nation, will come of courſe to be ſpoken to; the late Act of Parliament for the Currency and Regulation of Promiſory Notes be Examin'd; the Extenſive Benefit of it Explain'd, and a Map of Paper Credit drawn for the Benefit of ſuch, as yet are at ſome loſs about theſe things, and the Injury of all Engroſſings of Caſh, laid Open and Expos'd.

Theſe vaſt Oceans of Publick Buſineſs, are too many to go through in the Compaſs of theſe Sheets, and at the ſame time to ſuffer any Digreſſions; but that the Publick may not want any uſeful Obſervations, the Author is capable to make, I ſhall take the Freedom, on theſe Occaſions, rather to Adjourn ſometimes the Entertaining part of this Paper, than not to proſecute with all my Power, any thing that may give an Opportunity of being ſerviceable to the General Good.

The laſt Paper brought me to Examine the Publick Fatal Conſequences of ſinking the Price of Labour in *England*.

I had brought it to a Calculation of an Eighth Part, and that this would, in proportion, ſink Proviſions, and the Rents, and that the Value of our Freeholds One in Eight all over *England*.

Now the Value of Rents being ſunk an Eighth Part, it muſt be a Conſequence; all our Levies upon Land will be leſſen'd in proportion: 4 *s.* in the Pound Land-Tax will then raiſe no more than 3 *s.* 6 *d.* now: 8 *d. per* Pound for the High-ways no more than 7 *d.* now, and ſo of all Pound Rates for the Poor, Conſtables, Church-Rates, and all Pariſh, Hundred, or County Charges.

By this means, your Lands are not only ſunk an Eighth in Value, but the Charges, Taxes,

Digitized by Google

and Payments upon them Encreaſe One in Eight upon what remains; which is a ſecond Reduction of Value.

The Conſequences of this, as to Publick Affairs, are very plain, as before.

1. That in the War with our Neighbours we ſhall be one Eighth Part weaker than before; we muſt appear in the Field with One Thouſand Men in Eight leſs than we can now; and at Sea with One Ship in Eight leſs in our Navy, and conſequently be One Year in Eight longer a doing every thing we undertake.

The Power of Nations is not now meaſur'd, as it has been, by Proweſs, Gallantry, and Conduct. 'Tis the Wealth of Nations that makes them Great, and that People ſhall certainly ſubdue their Enemies at laſt, who can bear the Expence of the War longeſt.

The *Romans*; indeed, gain'd the Wealth of other Nations by ſubduing them, and their own Poverty was the Spur to their Valour; and at laſt they fell a Prey to the poor numerous Nations of the *Goths* and *Vandals*: But now the Caſe alters, 'tis the longeſt Purſe, and not the longeſt Sword that conquers Nations: The Art of War has Conquer'd the Bravery of the Warriour; and the Moſt Chriſtian King, who gain'd Victories enough the laſt War to have ſubdu'd two Worlds, was oblig'd at laſt, by the meer Expence of the War, to think of making an end of it, tho' by reſtoring the vaſt Conqueſts he had gain'd. Thus a Prince may now beat his Enemy, till he is himſelf abſolutely ſubdued by Victory, and run on with uninterrupted Conqueſts till he is undone.

The Battle of *Landen* was a great Victory, and yet we ſaw the King of *France* leſs able to meet the Confederates the next Year after it than before; and the Loſs of *Namure* was the next Conſequence of that ſucceſsful Campaign: 'Tis plain what a riſing Wealth is able to do, by Examining what we have done in theſe Nations for about 16 Years paſt, and comparing it with what we were able to do in former times.

Had Queen *Elizabeth* been to raiſe 80 Millions Sterling to have carry'd on Her War againſt *Spain*, what muſt have become of theſe Nations? *Spain* was broke by Stratagems, by the Obſtinacy of his blind Courtiers puſhing at the Low Country War: Had the King of *Spain* ceaſed his Perſecuting the *Flemings*, but granted them Liberty of Conſcience, he had been able to have reduc'd the whole World, and Form'd the Univerſal Monarchy; which the Houſe of *Auſtria* was then as much ſuſpected to be contriving, as the Houſe of *Bourbon* has been ſince.

Philip the Second was heard to ſay, the *Flemiſh* War had coſt him 360 Millions, and 300000 Men. 'Tis allow'd his Soldiers were then the beſt in the World, and *Henry* the 4*th* of *France*, who frequently tryed them to his Coſt, gave the *Spaniſh* Foot the Teſtimony of being the beſt Infantry in the World. When the Duke of *Parma* relieving *Paris* before his Face, repaſs'd the *Oyſe* in the Face of his more numerous Army without Fighting, and at laſt March'd thro' the whole Province of *Picardy*, and could never be forc'd to Engage; of which I ſhall ſpeak at large, when the Courſe of theſe Papers ſhall return me to the Hiſtory of the Proteſtants in *France*, which I have not at all laid by, otherwiſe than as they may come in order to be ſpoken to, when the ſtrange things I have advanc'd, and which ſome People are pleas'd to cavil at, relating to that Great King *Henry*, will more plainly be made out, and the Ignorance of the Objector appear.

But to the Caſe in hand, it ſeems to me plain, and I hope I am not arrogant in ſaying, That the reducing the Price of our Manufactures will run us up to all thoſe Extremes, and weaken our Hands abroad, as it weakens our Sinews at Home; and therefore it cannot be the Intereſt of *England* to reduce the Price of the Wages of our Poor.

I think I need ſpend no time in enlarging on the ſecond Head, *viz.* That our Eſteem abroad, and the Figure we ſhall make in the World will ſink, in proportion to the ſinking of our Wealth at Home.

All Nations are valu'd by their Strength, and that Strength is now meaſur'd by their Wealth.

Why elſe do not the *Scots* make an equal Figure in the World to the *Engliſh*? They are Equally Brave in the Field, and Equally Numerous abroad, if not beyond us; but the Caſe is plain, they are Poor at Home: When they raiſe Armies, they cannot furniſh them, nor maintain them abroad, and therefore they are only valued as Regiments in Pay, not as a Nation; and their Figure (not but that their ill Conduct adds to their Misfortune) is meaner than their Merit.

Digitized by Google

ADVICE from the Scandal. CLUB.

THE Society have frequently receiv'd Letters reflecting on the Author of the *Poſtman*——Some of which, have really Charges that are not Matter of Fact, others reflecting on Errors of the Printer, whoſe Underſtanding there are ſome particular Reaſons, why that Author ſhould not Anſwer for.

Atlaſt here comes a Gentleman, and gives a home Charge upon the Author firſt, and next upon our Society for Partiality in refuſing to take Notice of it——

both which, with Impartial Juſtice to the Authors, are as follows.

Gentlemen,

WE are ſenſible ye prevent by your Review, *the Impoſition of many Careleſs Errors on* the Publick; *be pleaſed to grant the following* Paragraphs *Admittance into your next* Paper, *and we doubt not, you'll thereby add Diligence to their Authors, and Oblige*

March 25. 1705. *Your humble Servants,* Legeon.

The Poſt-Man, N. 1387.

From Tueſday, March 27, *to* Thurſday, March 29. 1705.

Paris, March 30. " The King received an " Expreſs from *Piemont* the 27th Inſtant, with " Advice, That the Governour of *Verue* has " once more refus'd to Surrender that Place; " whereupon they continue to Batter it with a " great deal of Fury. " That General has re- " turn'd Thanks to His Majeſty, for the Leave " he had given him to come hither, and ſignifi- " ed, that immediately after the Siege was " over, he would march towards the *Adige*, to " oppoſe the Paſſage of the Imperial Troops.

" That General: *Here's no General before mention'd, but the Governour of* Verue; *and if he be the Relative, the Sequel informs us,* " *The* " *King of* France *has Invited him to* Paris, *for* " *which he returns his Majeſty Thanks, and ſig-* " *nifies his Deſign to oppoſe the Paſſage of the* " *Imperial Troops.*

THis is follow'd with another upon himſelf, thus.

Scandal. Gentlemen,

WE have ſometimes troubled ye with Queries, but ye never gave your ſelves the Trouble to Anſwer, which makes us dubious of better Succeſs now; however we're reſolv'd to try, viz.

Pray why do ye Expoſe in your Paper, *the Authors of the* Gazette, London-Poſt, Engliſh-Poſt, Elixir *or* Marrow of Foreign News, *&c. upon the Commiſſion of a Blunder, and refuſe to do the like by the Author of the* Poſtman?

Reprehenſio ſemper vel meliores vel cautiores ſapientes reddit.

Gentlemen,

We had no ſpiteful Deſign againſt the Penman *of the* Poſt-Man; *but to render him* cautiorem *in the Reviſal of his* Paper, *before he commits it to Publick View.*

Fideles exiſtima non eos qui omnia & dicta tua & facta laudarint, ſed qui etiam errata & delicta reprehenderint. *Socrates.*

Perhaps there's a Pecuniary Underſtanding betwixt your Club, and this Gentleman; if this, or ſomewhat Homogeneal, be the Reaſon, and you're aſhamed to declare it publickly, if you'll be ſo free, to inform us thereof by a Letter to be left for us at Mr. Matthews, *the Matter ſhall remain conceal'd by*

April 12. 1705. *Your humble Servants,* Legeon.

The Author of this, gives his Anſwer to both theſe in ſhort, as follows.

'Tis true, he omitted the Publiſhing the firſt Letter on the *Poſt-Man*, becauſe having narrowly obſerv'd, That the Author of the *Poſt-Man* was always the moſt careful of his Stile, as well as Matter; of any Paper now Publiſh'd, when he made any Slip, carefully Corrected it; and in ſhort, Wrote both moſt to the Purpoſe, and moſt worth Reading of any Paper yet Extant, he thought it was not either worth the Societies while, or ſuitable to their propos'd Deſign of Reforming Errors, to Expoſe him for one Miſtake.

Secondly, They Declare they cannot be guilty of any Partiality in this, becauſe they have paſs'd by many more Miſtakes in, and ſpar'd the

Digitized by Google

the Errors of every Paper, besides what they have Animadverted upon, much more than they have in this.

Thirdly, For Bribes, Correspondence, Concert, or any Homogeneal Affair, as this Author is pleas'd to call it, 'tis below that Author to offer it; his way of Performance, has no occasion for it; 'tis below our Society to Accept it, and it ought to be below any Honest Man to suggest it, unless they could make it out.

PROPOSALS (*different from all others yet publish'd*) for a *Perpetual Assurance Office*: Wherein either S E X may Subscribe, and by Paying 6*l. per Annum*, secure an equal Dividend of 10000 *l.* at their Deaths, which in all probability cannot amount to less than 500 Pounds, or a much greater Sum, to any Person they shall Name, besides 3 *l.* out of every 6 *l.* which they shall have Paid, together with other Advantages (during Life) which will reduce every Member's Yearly Payment to less than 40 *s.* Subscriptions are taken, and Proposals at large given *gratis*, by *J. Matthews* a Printer, and Mr. *Sawbridge*, in Little-Brittain; Mr. *Barnet's*, in Pall-Mall; Mr. *Nutt*, near Stationers-Hall; Mr. *Strahan* and Mr. *Davis* in Cornhill; Mr. *Hodgson's* in Holborn; Mr. *Bowker* in Westminster-Hall; and Mr. *Cox*, at Temple-Bar, Booksellers. (*.*, Note, *That no Money is to be Paid, till the Society be full, and Security given.*) Against which, if any Subscriber shall object, he shall be at Liberty, whether he will stand to his Subscription, or not.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Royal Essence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the most delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greatest Preserver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than usual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, strengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectually prevents it from falling off or splitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it possibly will, by the use of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it strengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raises the Vapours in Ladies, *&c.* being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleasant than) Musk, Civet, *&c.* 'Tis indeed an unparalled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, *&c.* excellently. To be had only at Mr. *Allcrafts*, a Toyshop at the Blue-Coat Boy against the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*, Sealed up, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Bottle with Directions.

COSMETICON: A most Excellent Wash to Beautifie the Face, *&c.* rendring the Skin surprisingly white and clear: It takes away all Hardness, Tan, Sunburn, or other Discolourings: All Morphews, Scurfs, Freckles, Lentils, *&c.* tho' of never so long standing, speedily heals chop'd Lips, Pimples, or other Breakings-out in the Skin, after an admirable manner. Gives such a delicate, pure, clear, natural lustre to the Face and Hands, *&c.* that nothing in Nature can possibly exceed it; yet leaves no darnish, but is wholly free from all pernicious Ingredients, as Mercury, *&c.* being pure, sweet, clean, harmless and transparently clear; 'tis found, by many Years Experience, to make the Skin so incomparably pure, fine and soft, and so free from all Defilements and Defects whatsoever, that it leaves no room for any thing of the like kind to come after it. For Bruises by Falls, *&c.* Aches and Pains even of the Gout or Rheumatism, it's a present Sovereign Remedy. Sold at Mr. Steven's a Tin-shop next the Three Nuns near Salisbury-Court in Fleet-street, and at Mr. Parker's Bookseller, at the Leg and Star in Cornhill, over against the Royal-Exchange, at 3 *s.* 6 *d.* a Bottle, with Directions.

Just publish'd,

THE *Consolidator*; or, Memoirs of sundry Transactions in *the World in the Moon*: By a Native of that Climate. Translated from the Lunar-Language, by the Author of *The True-born* English *Man*.

Just Pubish'd,

COpernicans of all Sorts, convicted: By proving, That the Earth hath no Diurnal or Annual Motion, as is supposed by Copernicans, from the Beginning of the World to this Day. As also, That their Hypothesis is Astronomically, Philosophically, and Sensibly False, to all Impartial Apprehensions. To which is annexed, A Treatise of the Magnet: As also how to find the Annual Variation of the Compass, at Land and Sea, Mathematically demonstrated, by a Process Unknown before, for the Improvement of Navigation. Illustrated with Sculptures. By the Honourable Edward Howard, of Berks. Printed for Jeffery Wale, at the Angel in St. Paul's Church-yard, 1705.

Lately Published,

Hudibras; in three Parts, price 6*s.* N. B. The first Part is Printed according to the first Edition; Corrected by himself. And there is likewise added to this Edition, of the first Part, the Life of the Author, and some New Illustrations. Printed for *George Sawbridge* in *Little Britain*.

Just Published,

THE English-Nun: Or, a Comical Description of a Nunnery. With the Lives and Intrigues of the Priests and Nuns. Written by an English Lady, who Resided near Twelve Months in a Nunnery at Brussels. The Second Edition, with Additions by the same Hand. Printed in the Year, 1705.

MDCCV.

Digitized by Google

A

REVIEW

OF THE

Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Saturday, April 21. 1705.

HAving thus run thro' the Conſequences of Low'ring the Prices of our Manufacture, I come to Enquire what Amends our Trade can make us for all the Inconveniences we ſhall ſuffer on this Head, and I think the utmoſt the Advocates of this Article ever yet pretended to, is concluded in this one, the Encreaſe of Conſumption, that we ſhall make a larger Quantity.

Now 'tis true, and I'll readily grant, that Cheapneſs cauſes Conſumption; but how will this make us amends for ſinking the Value of our Lands in the Labour of our Poor?

I confeſs, I do not foreſee the Poſſibility of it; for to whom ſhall the Gain of it redound?

To the Poor it can be no benefit, for nothing can do them any Service, but what raiſes the Price of their Labour, or links the Price of Proviſions; and either of them would bring back the Matter to what it was before.

All that can be ſaid is, It would Encreaſe the General Stock of the Nation in Trade: This is replyed to then, That this Method would Enrich the Merchant by Impoveriſhing the Gentry, and the Labouring Man; ſo that it would ſtill be ruining both Ends, to keep the Middle whole.

But let us Examine a little, how they are ſure this falling in Price would anſwer this one End they pretend to; there was an Act of Parliament, or two, in King *William*'s Reign, which in favour to the Woollen Manufacture, gave two great Aids to it in *England*, one of which, leſſen'd the Price at Market, and the other prevented a Growing Rival; and I would fain have our Advocates for the Trade, give a good Account of the Advantages the General Trade has made of theſe two Privileges, before they Enter their Claim to more.

1. The taking off a Duty of 5 *per Cent.* paid upon the Exportation of all Woollen Manufactures.

2. The prohibiting the Inhabitants of *Ireland* from Exporting any of their Woollen Manufactures.

The firſt of theſe Enabl'd the Merchant immediately to come to Market 5 *l. per Cent.* Cheaper than he did before; and I would be glad any Man of Dealing, either in the *Dutch*, *Hambrough*, or *Turkey* Trade, would tell me, Whether they have ever ſold one Piece of Cloth the more for it at *Hambrough* or *Scandaroon*?

If they ſhall ſay, That was not enough, I would Enquire then, Whether that 5 *l. per Cent.* was *bona fide* abated Abroad on their Sales, or no? Or, Whether it was not buried in the Profit of the Merchant? If the firſt, it muſt in a Proportion Encreaſe the Trade, by bringing our Price nearer to the Encroaching Neigh-

Digitized by Google

bour, or *Cheapneſs will not in this Caſe cauſe Conſumption*; and if ſo, than Low'ring our Prices would not anſwer the End; but if it was only 5 *l. per Cent.* added to the Profit of the Merchant, then was the End of that Act Defeated by the Exporter, and the Nation *very little beholden to them.*

And thus 'tis very likely it would be, were the farther Abatements granted, they can pretend to.

It may remain to bring this to a Concluſion, to Enquire how much can the *Dutch* out do us in *Turkey* or *Germany*, in our Woollen Manufactures? And ſuppoſe it ſhould be anſwer'd, 15 *per Cent.* which is a great deal more than I hope is true.

To this I reply then, by making a Demand, That if an Act of Parliament ſhould paſs, that inſtead of the Duty of 5 *l. per Cent.* paid formerly on the Export of our Woollen Manufactures, 10 *per Cent.* Bounty-Money ſhould be paid to the Exporter of all our *Engliſh* Broad-Cloth ſhip'd to *Hambrough* and *Turkey*, how much more in Value would the Merchants Engage to Export to theſe Places?

I confeſs, there is more in this Propoſal, than I have room to Inſert in theſe Papers; and the Ill uſe made of Bounty-Money in our Corn-Trade to *Holland*, is a great Objection againſt Bounty-Money in General; the *Dutch* frequently laying up great Quantities of our Corn, Exported from hence when Cheap, and for which they have receiv'd the Bounty on Exportation, which on any ſuddain Riſe of the Price they Import again upon us, and receive a ſecond Profit from our own Improvidence and Neglect.

However, in the Caſe before us, a Bounty of 10 *per Cent.* paid by the Government, upon the Export of ſuch Branches of our Manufacture, as ſuffer by the Rivaling of our Neighbours, would have four Remarkable Conſequences.

1. If the Grievance be real, it would remedy it, and Enable our Merchants to come to Market 15 *per Cent.* Cheaper than they could before; and 'tis hop'd Cheaper than any Rival Traders; or elſe it is very hard, and the Grievance is too far gone to admit a Remedy.

2. The Encreaſe of the Export would be to the Publick much more advantage that the Payment can be a Loſs, tho' a Tax ſhould be rais'd for it.

3. It will be a compleat Diſcovery, whether the Grievance be real, or no? And whether coming Cheaper to Market, would be a Remedy, or no? And if it be not, 'twould be very hard we ſhould attempt to Lower the Wages of the Poor, with all the fatal Conſequences of it, to remedy an Evil which is grounded ſomewhere elſe; and which, at laſt, will not admit of Remedy by that Coſtly Method.

Laſtly, The Miſchief will be healed, at a Cheaper Rate to this Nation, than the fatal way of reducing the Wages of the Poor, and the Bounty given for the Encouraging our Manufactures, may eaſily be rais'd upon ſome other part of our Trade, which may much better bear it, and which would be far from being a Grievance, at leaſt, not equal to this.

Thus the Cure may be wrought without Poiſon; the Nation, which is the Patient, will ſuffer no Convulſions, nor run any Danger of Death in the Operation.

ADVICE from the Scandal. CLUB.

HERE's another Promiſer of Marriage, wants the Societies Diſpenſation, if Infallibility were their Portion, this among other Emoluments, might bring them in a good Penſion; for we find People are mighty fond of promiſing Matrimony, and often Repent before they come to Church.

SIR,

Admiring the Impartiality you uſe in the Solution of all Queries, and the good Advice you preſcribe to the Afflicted, emboldens me to beg the Favour of your Aſſiſtance in the following Caſe.

I am a Widower, with about ſix of the Pſalmiſt's *Bleſſings (living in the Metropolis of* Surry*) and tho' not of two Months ſtanding, yet by the Importunity of a Perſon, about the Bulk of a Maid, have given*

Digitized by Google

given my Promiſe to Marry her (not being able to reject Female Courtſhip) and as a Teſtimony thereof, I've made ſeveral Alterations in my Houſe, deſigned for the Reception of my new Elected Spouſe. But being Adviſ'd by ſeveral Friends, and deliberately conſidering my too raſh Undertaking, I find She's too Moroſe a Temper for a Mother-in-Law; and to ſpeak plainly, I know not one good Quality She has (however I was blinded.) Now, Sir, finding the Match is ſo diſagreeable, it will certainly (if done) be to the Prejudice of both; I've endeavour'd to perſuade her to deſiſt her Courtſhip, and Annihilate my Promiſe: But being loth to be bilk'd of a Husband, tho' She buys him at never ſo dear a rate, turns a Deaf Ear to my Perſuaſions. Therefore I beg your Advice, Mother, or no, I mayn't give her a Poſitive Denial, (for nothing leſs will ſerve) without being guilty of the Breach of Honour, Honeſty, or Good Manners. Your ſpeedy Anſwer will mightily oblige,

S I R,

Yours,

Jan. 29. 170[illegible] Averruncus.

I expect your Anſwer in the Review, *and with the* Supplement; *and if you can poſſibly in your turn.*

Indeed, Sir, the Society cannot Diſcharge you in either of the three Articles of Honour, Honeſty, or Good Manners; tho' in pity to the ſix Dear Bleſſings you ſpeak of, they are mighty willing to adviſe you not to comply with it yet, and perhaps Time may anſwer your End, and bring her ill-natur'd Ladyſhip to Diſmiſs your Engagement; for 'tis very hard, if it is as you ſay, That you ſhould Expoſe ſix Innocent Children, to the Moroſe Government of a Mother-in-Law, that you ſay, has not one good Quality in her.

The Office of a Mother-in-Law, being alſo, perhaps, the moſt Difficult any Woman can undertake; the Society humbly recommend it to the Party her ſelf to conſider, if this Gentleman has any Love for his Children, what ſort of a Life ſhe will Live? And whether ſhe had not much better deſire to hear St. *Sepulchres* Bell Tole for her, than be Married.

SIN and Shame always go together, ſaid the Society, when they read the following Letter.

Gentlemen,

BEing Inconſiderately fall'n under ill Circumſtances, muſt beg a little of your Wholſome Advice; (not knowing a freer, or more purer Spring, which flows with ſuch Bounty and Good Will as yours.) The Caſe is ———

Prompt with Supernatural Folly, and not foreſeeing the fatal Conſequences that often follow L———y, reſolv'd to purſue my premeditated Deſign; (you know what I mean) but then ſhock'd between the fear of a Clap, and a Kid, (having ſeen many direful Events of the former, but alas, (till now) none of the latter, reſolv'd on that, and accordingly purſued my Reſolution, alas, to my Sorrow.

For Thurſday *Night laſt, the Perſon being a Servant Maid, and yet of goodly Parentage, came to me, and told me, She was Pregnant, and Vow'd ſhe knew no other but me; (which indeed I believe.*

Gentlemen, *This is the Caſe: I am a Young Man, and have not yet receiv'd my Portion of my Friends; they are Old, and conſequently againſt any Sin of this kind: The* Gentlemen, *may be my Ruine, my own Head can't well bring me off, which makes me have recourſe to you; wherefore deſire you would conſult the propereſt means to preſerve my Reputation, I mean, in diſpoſing of things ſo, that it might be kept in darkneſs from the World, particularly my Friends. I am,*

Gentlemen,

Your humble Servants,

M. S.

The Society always profeſs themſelves willing to Adviſe any People how to avoid things Scandalous, and if poſſible, to draw the Picture of Vice in its own proper Colours; that the Ignorant and Unwary may avoid it, and learn to Walk Watchfully and Wiſely in this Difficult World.

But really, Gentlemen, how to Conceal Crimes, how to Convey away Baſtards, procure Secret Places for a Scandalous W——— to drop her Spurious Burthen in Private; this is a Part of the Work of thoſe Members of Darkneſs that are concern'd in the Propagation and Encouragement of Vice, which are things they deſire not to be Concern'd in.

Further they obſerve, this Young Gentleman does not ſay one Word to them about Repentance, or a Senſe of the Crime, nothing of Concern for the Injury done himſelf, or the Woman, and the Affront to the Omniſcient, but abundance of Solliciteus Care about the Shame, and the Knowledge of Friends, &c.

Digitized by Google

These things the Society Declare themselves unconcern'd about, if he has any thing to say to them about the former Matter, they are ready to Advise him, when he thinks fit to Desire it——— But as to hiding of Bastards, and Great Bellies, they beg his Pardon, and Desire him to go to the next House, 'tis none of their Trade.

☞ PROPOSALS (*different from all others yet publish'd*) for a *Perpetual Assurance Office*: Wherein either S E X may Subscribe, and by Paying 6*l. per Annum*, secure an equal Dividend of 10000 *l.* at their Deaths, which in all probability cannot amount to less than 500 Pounds, or a much greater Sum, to any Person they shall Name, besides 3 *l.* out of every 6 *l.* which they shall have Paid, together with other Advantages (during Life) which will reduce every Member's Yearly Payment to less than 40 *s.* Subscriptions are taken, and Proposals at large given *gratis*, by *J. Matthews* a Printer, and Mr. *Sambridge*, in Little-Brittain; Mr. *Barnes's*, in Pall-Mall; Mr. *Nutt*, near Stationers-Hall; Mr. *Strahan* and Mr. *Davis* in Cornhill; Mr. *Hodgson's* in Holborn; Mr. *Barker* in Westminster-Hall; and Mr. *Cox*, at Temple-Bar, Booksellers. (*N.B.* Note, *That no Money is to be Paid, till the Society be full, and Security given.*) Against which, if any Subscriber shall object, he shall be at Liberty, whether he will stand to his Subscription, or not.

THE *Consolidator*; or, Memoirs of sundry Transactions in *the World in the Moon*: By a Native of that Climate. Translated from the Lunar-Language, by the Author of *The True-born English Man*.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Royal Essence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the most delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greatest Preserver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than usual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, strengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectuall prevents it from falling off or splitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it possibly will, by the use of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it strengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raises the Vapours in Ladies, *&c.* being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleasant than) Musk, Civet, *&c.* 'Tis indeed an unparalled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, *&c.* excellently. To be had only at Mr. *Alexanders*, a Toy-shop at the Blue Coat Boy against the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*. Sealed up, at 1 *s.* 6 *d.* a Bottle with Directions.

THese are to give Notice, That *Susannah Kirlew* Relict of Dr. *Tho. Kirlew*, a Collegiate Physician of London, and Sworn Physician in Ordinary to King Charles II. is THE Person that sells (rightly prepar'd) his Famous Drink and Pill, which is eminently experinc'd to cure all Ulcers, Sores, Scabs, Itch, Scurfs, Scurvies, Leprosies, Venereal and French Disease, Running of the Reins, and all such Malignities, tho' never so inveterate, in all Constitutions, at all Seasons of the Year, hindering no Business, without Sweating, Smoaking, Fluxing, or the use of Mercury, which generally raises the Malignity, fixing it in the Head, from whence it is not easily carried off, but destroys many. These excellent Medicines have cured many after Fluxing; and in Compassion to the Distressed, will deal with all according to their Abilities. The Drink is 3 *s.* the Quart, the Pill 1 *s.* the Box, with Directions. She gives her Opinion for Nothing, to all that write or come to her. She lives at the Glass-Lanthorn in Plough-Yard, Gray's-Inn-Lane.

THE Universal Cordial Anodine Powder being a Speedy Remedy against all Sharp Pains, inward or outward; as Fevers, Agues, Gout, Stone, Colick, Fistula's, Diabetes, Pluritis, and the Small-Pox, when they need to be kept full; it wonderfully facilitates the Chirurgion's Work in curing of Wounds and Ulcers; it doth not trouble Nature, as Purging and Vomiting do, but helps it insensibly by Perspiration; it is very good for Travellers both at home and abroad; for Masters of Ships that go into hot Countries, where Fevers are so frequent; as also for the Army. It is likewise of excellent use to Children breeding of Teeth. To be had of Joseph Star at his House over against the Royal-Exchange in Cornhill, London, (who, with his Friends, have had very great Experience of it for above three Years past.) And of such Persons as he shall appoint in City and Country. Seal'd up with his Coat of Arms, being a Cheveron between three Stars: Each single Bottle containing 25 Grains, and the double 50. Price 5 *s.* and 10 *s.* with Directions for taking it. The Publisher of this Noble Medicine, will be ready to wait on any Persons to give them Satisfaction about it.

Just publish'd,

THE Moon Calf: Or, Accurate Reflections on the Consolidator. Giving an Account of some Remarkable Transactions in the Lunar World. Transmitted hither in a Letter to a Friend. By the Man in the Moon. Price Bound 2 *s.* 6 *d.*

Just Published,

THE English-Nun: Or, a Comical Description of a Nunnery. With the Lives and Intrigues of the Priests and Nuns. Written by an English Lady, who Resided near Twelve Months in a Nunnery at Brussels. The Second Edition, with Additions by the same Hand. Printed in the Year, 1706.

Digitized by Google

A

REVIEW

OF THE

Affairs of *FRANCE:*

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Tueſday, April 24. 1705.

THE Second Act of Parliament made in King *William*'s Reign, for the real Encouragement of the Woollen Manufactures in *England*, was prohibiting the People of *Ireland* from Exporting any of their Woollen Manufactures Abroad.

I confeſs this was uſing them like a Conquered People, and I will by no means Engage to Vindicate the Juſtice of that act, as to them; becauſe I am loth to undertake any thing I cannot go thro' with; and I profeſs my ſelf Impotent in Argument on behalf of that Act, as well as of ſeveral others relating to the Trade of that Kingdom.

But let it be how it will on their ſide, 'tis plain it was a good Act of Parliament for the *Engliſh*, as it effectually Check'd a riſing Nation in their eaſie Advantages over our Manufactures.

No Nation in the World has thoſe Opportunities to Injure our Trade as they; the Goodneſs and Quantity of their Wooll, the ſame, if not exceeding ours in *England*, the Cheapneſs of Land, and conſequently the Plenty of Proviſions, are things that might eaſily have drawn all our Trade for Woollen Goods in time to that Nation.

Theſe were Rivals indeed, they have the Tools among them, and nothing but bringing fat Sheep down here to half a Crown apiece, and Beef to a Halfpeny a Pound, as we are told is now to be ſeen in *Ireland*, could ever Enable us to match the *Iriſh* Trade; and therefore however Juſt or Unjuſt that Act of Parliament was to the *Iriſh*, it is certain, it was a very neceſſary Act of Parliament for us, and an Act for which we had all the Politick Reaſons in the World.

Now let any one look back and tell us, what muſt have been the Conſequence, if the *Iriſh* had gone on in their Liberty of Trade, and Exporting their Goods to Foreign Markets, they having the Wooll and Workmanſhip ſo much Cheaper.

1. Either the Trade Abroad Encreaſing equal to the Surplus of a whole Kingdoms Labour, *Ireland* in time growing Rich, like *England*, the vaſt Demand for Goods would raiſe the Rate of Labour, and that of Proviſions, and that of Lands, and ſo they would gradually be Rich, like us. Or,

2. The more Goods they made, the Markets and Conſumption being the ſame, the leſs we muſt make in proportion; and our Poor, by that means, wanting Employment, would (rather than Starve) Work for any thing; Proviſions would ſink with the Decay of Wages, and Lands in *England* fall down to the Period we have ſeen there.

To thoſe that are not pleas'd to be Convinc'd by Argument, I would be glad to ſay, *Gentle-*

Digitized by Google

men, Will you be Convinc'd by Demonſtrations?

Ireland is to *England* as a Great Workhouſe in the City of *London*, while they ſet their People to Work on our Manufacture, and ſending them to our Markets, ſold them inſtead of ours; by how much the more they made, the leſs we made; and the Richer they grew, the Poorer we were; our Manufactures ſo viſibly Declin'd by it, that our Parliament, in a happy Hour for our Trade, took it into Conſideration.

Let no Man take it for a Boaſt, if I ſay, this Act of Parliament had the ſame, and no other Arguments for its Foundation, than I have laid down to prove the Prejudice of Employing our Vagabond Poor in the Works our Diligent Families did before.

It was a plain Caſe, two Kingdoms could not live on one Kingdoms Work, but that one Kingdom that had it all before, would be the Poorer for it.

Now let our Readers turn the Tables. *Ireland* began to Flouriſh amain, by the great Share they had in our Trade, and the Violence with which they purſued our Manufactures, was a proof of the Sweetneſs and Advantage they found by the Trade; *France*, *Flanders*, *Holland*, *Germany*, and the *Baltick* began to fall in with them amain; this fill'd them with Wealth, their Poor gain'd good Wages, Proviſions held a Moderate Price, and Lands daily Encreas'd in Value.

The War we muſt allow to be an Interruption to them, as to Trade; but that was but in common with their Neighbours, and they had Advantages by it ſeveral ways: For inſtance, All the while they were under King *James*, they had an open Trade with *France*, where their Manufactures were welcome Commodities, but eſpecially their Wooll: Afterwards they had a great Trade to *Holland*, and the *Eaſt*, and ſtill they fill'd them with their Manufactures; nay, to ſuch Perfection did they grow, in the Proſecution of the Woollen Trade, with the Advantages of Cheapneſs, both in Wooll and Labour, that even in *England* we began to wear the Workmanſhip of *Ireland*; and ſeveral of their Manufactures found a very good Reception in the room of our own.

Will any Man be ſo ignorant to ſay this was no Damage to *England*? And that Cheapneſs cauſing Conſumption, the more Goods we made, the better?

Will any Man ſay, We ought to have ſunk our Prices, Wages, &c. in order to have ſold our Goods as Cheap as the *Iriſh* Merchants, and have brought our Poor to have Work'd as Cheap as they? I cannot ſuppoſe any Man ſo Ignorant; and therefore recommend it to thoſe Gentlemen, who have thought fit to Object againſt what I have advanc'd on theſe Heads againſt our Workhouſes, to Examine, Whether it was not plain, That the more Goods they made in *Ireland*, there was not the leſs made in *England*?

In this Caſe, methinks there remains no room for Argument, the Matter of Fact was very plain; The *Engliſh* Nation felt the Damage, the Underſtandings of the People were preſently opened to the Conviction, and they ſaw the reaſon of the Injury they felt.

Nor am I to ſeek to form the Parallel the *Iriſh* Nation made to our Workhouſes, they were Abroad, juſt what our Vagabond Poor are at Home; and I cannot paſs it over without ſome proper Obſervations on the ſimilitude of the Caſes.

ADVICE from the Scandal. CLUB.

THE following Caſe had, indeed, never been Anſwer'd, if a ſecond Importunity had not Extorted it; for the Fact having been done, there could be no room for Advice; and an Anſwer to ſatisfie Curioſity, the Society thought themſelves not oblig'd to.

THE *Author of the* Review *having an eſtabliſh'd Credit, both for Profundity, and Integrity, a Perſon whoſe Caſe is here-under written, deſires your Opinion of it, for that he ſhall Act with a Deference thereunto.*

Many Years paſt, when he was a Young Man, and launch'd into the World under his own Management, he took to Wife, a Woman of a Moroſe Temper, Averſe to the Conjugal Endearments of a Married Life; and to be ſhort, a Woman of that Nunniſh

Digitized by Google

Nunnish Nature, that she forsook her Husband's Bed and Habitation, purely thro' a Want of Inclination thereunto, and retired into the Country; and all his Perswasions could not intice her to cohabit with him: He has not a Word to say of her Dishonesty to him any way; but only complains of her, as to this part of her Carriage.

In fine, Gentlemen, *having an Inclination to Travel, takes the Opportunity of a Widower Bewitch'd, and remain'd beyond Seas some Years, but upon his return, strikes up a Marriage with a second Wife, notwithstanding the first was living and justifies the Fact, upon her refusing cohabiting with him, and doth believe he has acted according to the Laws of God and Man; and affirms the Opinion of the great* Calvin *in his own Justification, in the Case of the Marquess* ———, *who Marry'd the* Protestant Religion *at* Geneva, *and a Wife, after the reiterated Requests to his first Lady at* Rome, *proved ineffectual to bring her to him. Your Opinions in this Matter, may be of great moment to him, and in such case, need not be too troublesome in pressing you for an Answer, when you know it may be Serviceable.*

Yours, &c.

Tomaso Pandolpho.

The Author of the Review, *being a Critick, and can see as far into an Ænigma as any Man, one that is very much his Friend, and admires his Parts, and Ingenious Abilities, begs the favour to inform him into the meaning of* Martial, *in the following Lines* ———

Dic mihi quod Animal terræ nascatur in Oris,
Masculus est mater cui, mulierque Pater.

Calvin in the Case of *Galeacius Carocciolo* the *Italian* Convert, rais'd abundance of Scruples, and had the Opinion of all the *Protestant* Churches upon that Head, and the following Foundation Principles were part of the Case.

1. That he had a sufficient Call to come away from her.

2. That he us'd all possible Methods to Induce her to come to him.

3. That he was debar'd of Legal Methods to Oblige her to it.

4. That he had a Necessity of a Woman.

In the Case now offered, we do not see any of these Circumstances concurring.

1. For first here is no going away from the Wife, but the Wife (as the Letter says) going away from him, which is a Breach, not of her Matrimonial Contract, and her known and professs'd Duty only, but a Breach of the Law, but yet does not Dissolve the Contract, but the Law provides Relief in it: And therefore,

2. You have not used all possible means to reduce her to return to her Duty: For,

3. The Law will force her to it, and no Man dare Detain her from you; and this is a plain Indication, that the Law does not allow you to Marry another Woman on her bare Elopement; for that it has Empower'd you to fetch her to you by force, and given you a Remedy against any Man that shall attempt to Detain her.

Besides the Society are of Opinion, the Methods you have in this case taken, are Extrajudicial and Unwarrantable.

All Redress by our own Measures, without the Assistance of the Law, where the Law prescribes Rules of Redress, are Illegal and Unjust; if the Law were silent in your Case, you had some Pretence of going to Work your own way, but when the Law had Chalk'd out the Method you are to take, your taking another is Unwarrantable and Unjust.

In this Case *Galeacius Carocciolo*, is your Pattern as you have made him in the other; for he did not do this; till he had taken all the Legal Methods possible, and then acted under the Protection and Approbation of the Law of that Country in which he then liv'd, and where he had a sufficient Call to live absent from his Wife.

Here the Case exceedingly differs, for after having used all the Powers the Law would Depute to you, to have forc'd your Wife home; you ought then to have proceeded against her by a Legal Process to a Divorce, and then in Parliament to have declar'd the Marriage void, and then the Law would have justify'd your Re-marrying.

Now to descend to the particular Conduct of this Case, we cannot see how, without this, you could pass thro' a second Marriage, without Direct Perjury, or plain Prevarication.

1. The Marriage Covenant being allow'd to be a Sacred Oath, how could you, that had Vow'd to keep your self only to the first Wife, and left no room for any other Misconduct of hers to Discharge you, than the Law should approve, take upon you to Decide, without the help of that Law, what is, or is not sufficient to Dissolve the Obligation.

2. In Marrying again, you must come under the following Censure.

1. Either

Digitized by Google

1. Either you Conceal'd from the Minister your former Circumstance, and then when he read the Words, *I Require and Charge ye (as you will answer it at the dreadful Day of Judgment) that if either of you know any Impediment why ye may not be lawfully joyn'd together in Matrimony, that ye do now confess it.* It was impossible you could honestly be silent.

2. Or he knew it, and broke in upon the Honour and Dignity of his Office, and Confederated with you.

3. Or if you were silent, and thereby declar'd, there was no Impediment, why you should not be lawfully joyn'd, you prevaricated, and (pardon the Expression) *lyed to God*, to your own Conscience, and to the World.

So that were the thing really no Harm in it self, yet the Negatives which the Circumstances of Two Marriages brought you into, have forced you into a Doing in the second, what you forswore in the first, and denying that to be done, which was really done.

Many more Circumstances remain to Confirm the Unlawfulness of your second Marriage.

As to the Lawfulness of the Cause about Continence and Necessity, the Society cannot enter into it; they are of the Opinion you have not taken an honest Method to supply your self; and that your second Marriage, to say no worse of it, is not a joyning together of God, no Legal Matrimony; and for other Names for it, they leave them to your own Invention, and are of the Opinion, It will be harder to find out the just Reason for it, than to Solve *Martial*'s Ænigma; *which they having so often declar'd against*, do not think fit to Examine, at least, not on this Occasion.

THE several Importunities relating to the Executions in *Scotland*, will be spoken to in the next *Review*.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Royal Essence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the most delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greatest Preserver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than usual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, strengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectually prevents it from falling off or splitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it possibly will, by the use of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it strengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raises the Vapours in Ladies, &c. being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleasant than) Musk, Civet, &c. 'Tis indeed an unparalled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, &c. excellently. To be had only at Mr. *Allerafts*, a Toyshop at the Blue-Coat Boy against the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*. Sealed up, at 2 s. 6 d. a Bottle with Directions.

COSMETICON: A most Excellent Wash to Beautifie the Face, &c. rendring the Skin surprisingly white and clear: It takes away all Hardness, Tan, Sunburn, or other Discolourings: All Morphews, Scurfs, Freckles, Lentils, &c. tho' of never so long standing, speedily heals chop'd Lips, Pimples, or other Breakings-out in the Skin, after an admirable manner. Gives such a delicate, pure, clear, natural lustre to the Face and Hands, &c. that nothing in Nature can possibly exceed it; yet leaves no darnish, but is wholly free from all pernicious Ingredients, as Mercury, &c. being pure, sweet, clean, harmless and transparently clear; 'tis found, by many Years Experience, to make the Skin so incomparably pure, fine and soft, and so free from all Defilements and Defects whatsoever, that it leaves no room for any thing of the like kind to come after it. For Bruises by Falls, &c. Aches and Pains even of the Gout or Rheumatism, it's a present Sovereign Remedy. Sold at Mr. Steven's a Tin-shop next the Three Nuns near Salisbury-Court in Fleet-street, and at Mr. Parker's Bookseller, at the Leg and Star in Cornhill, over against the Royal-Exchange, at 3 s. 6. d. a Bottle, with Directions.

Just publish'd, the third Edition of A True and succinct Account of the Venereal Disease. Shewing its Nature, Causes, various ways of Infecting, the easiness of its Cure, and the Reasons why so many daily miss of Cure; with some Directions whereby the Patients themselves may know when, and when not, they are in safe and skilful Hands for Cure. Publish'd for the use of all whom it may in any wise concern, but more especially for those that now have, or at any time may have the Misfortune of that Distemper. In order to prevent their being ruined by ignorant Pretenders, whose fraudulent Practices are plainly discovered, their daily Abuses detected, their fair Promises proved fallacious, and their Methods and Medicines proved pernicious. The whole interspers'd with pertinent Observations, and many remarkable Cures. By John Marten Chirurgeon, in Bridgwater-Square near Aldersgate-street, a Golden Head over the Door. To which is added, a few words concerning the Cure of old Gleets, which are generally procur'd by ill Management, and by most deem'd incurable. Printed for, and sold by S. Crouch, at the Corner of Pope's Head-Alley in Cornhill, J. Knapton at the Crown in St. Paul's Church-Yard, and P. Varenne at Seneca's Head near Somerset-House in the Strand; and by most Booksellers in London and Westminster. Price 1 s.

Digitized by Google

A

REVIEW

OF THE

Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Tueſday, April 25. 1705.

IN my Examining the Matter of Manufacturing, and the Stops, Interruptions, and Diſcouragements of it, I came, in my laſt, to Examine the Rival of our Trade.

I own'd, and the laſt Paper makes it plain, *Ireland* was a moſt Dangerous Rival in our Manufactures; and had it gone on, might in this time have brought them very low.

They had Wooll, in all reſpects as good, and in Price much Cheaper than we; they had all the Artifts, the Methods, the Tools, and the very Manner of the *Engliſh*.

They Employ'd promiſcuouſly the ſame People, and made the very ſame Individual Sorts; and a Man might have very good Skill in the *Engliſh* Manufacture, and ſeeing a Piece of Stuff, or Cloth Abroad, ſhould not be able to know, whether it came from *England* or *Ireland*, but by the Seals, Town Marks, or ſome ſuch Accidental Diſtinction.

Theſe were Rivals indeed; for, added to this, they had all the Advantages of Cheapneſs of Labour, and eſpecially to *Spain*, *Portugal*, and the *Streights*, Cheapneſs of Carriage.

Here was nothing to hinder, but that the *Engliſh* Trade muſt have fallen at the Foot of the *Iriſh*, and our Manufacture might, in time, have been all Tranſpoſed to that Country, and with it our Wealth, our Wooll, and our People; for as the more Goods were made in *Ireland*, the leſs muſt have been made in *England*; the riſing of the Manufacture in one place, muſt have been the falling of it in another; the Advantages they had of us in the Trade, enabling them to make their Goods equal in Goodneſs, and Cheaper in Price, the Trade muſt by natural undoubted Conſequence, have ſoon been theirs.

But now let us Examine the Caſe Abroad, we have a great Diſcourſe here of being Underſold, and of the *Dutch* and *French* being our Rivals Abroad: Pardon me, Gentlemen, if I am of the Opinion, there is little or nothing in it, and that I affirm,

There is no ſuch thing as any Nation Rivaling the *Engliſh* in their Manufactures.

The Article of Underſelling, has been already Examin'd, and, I think 'tis plain, no Nation, take Value for Value, account Weight for Inches, *as the Horſe-Courſers call it*, can Underſell us.

Rivalling muſt conſiſt of Imitations, Similitudes, Outvying, or Exceeding in Goodneſs, in Beauty, or in Price; in either of theſe, no Nation under Heaven, can pretend to come up to us, and indeed, do not pretend to it.

They will make Cloth, Druggets, and Stuffs indeed, but they muſt be meaner in Value, or Equal in Price; and where then is the Rival?

Digitized by Google

And this muſt be plain, from the Price thoſe Nations will give for our Wooll, which carries with it, theſe Unanſwer able Arguments.

1. That their own Wooll, but as mix'd with ours, will not perform, will not make the Goods they want.

2. That with our Wooll, they muſt Enhance the Price.

'Tis plain, that *Engliſh* Wooll is often ſold in *France* for 1 *s.* 6 *d. per lib.* to 2 *s.* in Bulk, and in ſmaller Quantities for more; and this muſt be ſuppoſed, the great Reaſon, why ſuch Riſques are run for the Exportation of it.

If then Foreigners cannot work their own Wooll without ours, if they can afford to give double the Price for ours, is it poſſible theſe ſhould ever be our Rivals to any Conſiderable Damage?

In *Holland*, and in *Germany*, they make Cloths, but as their Wooll is Mean, Courſe, and Unfit for the Work, they make them accordingly; and to ſay many Countries uſe them for Cheapneſs, inſtead of ours, is to ſay nothing, that is not a Rivaling us at all, but an Evil in the Humour, a Poverty of the Buyer, which no Nation can Cure; as if the *Engliſh* Nation, by Poverty, or Humour, ſhould reſolve to Drink nothing but Beer, and make their Malt anſwer the End of the Foreigners Grape; all the Vine-Dreſſers in the World cannot anſwer; for that unleſs they would bring their Wines down to the Price of Small Beer; ſo indeed, if we will lower our Broad-Cloths below the Price of an *Iriſh* Blanket, ſomething may be ſaid, but this cannot be done.

Thoſe are properly Impoſſibilities in Trade, which cannot be done to Advantage; People may be ſaid not to be able to do in Trade, what they cannot do with Profit, and to get by.

In this ſence, no Foreign Nation can Rival the *Engliſh* Manufactures; they cannot make them Equal in Goodneſs; we do now Underſell all the World, Value for Value; and while this is true, we may receive ſome Damage, by meaner Scoundrel Goods crowding to the Market, and by the Humour of ſome Nations, that will Drink Small Beer, rather than Wine; but we cannot ſuffer any Capital Blow in Trade, while we keep up the Goodneſs of our Manufactures Abroad, in which none can come up to us.

If we ſink the Value, we let all the World into our Trade; we bring our Wine down to Small Beer, which all Men will make as Cheap as we; we raiſe Rivals upon us, and ruine our own Trade.

Thus, I think, I have made out, at leaſt, to the beſt of my Capacity, that we are not Rival'd in Trade, by any Foreign Nation; that Low'ring our Wages, would ruine our Poor, reduce the Value of our Manufactures, and let in Innumerable Miſchiefs upon us.

THE Obſervations of our Society being Adjourn'd a little, for the ſake of more Material Buſineſs, ſome needful Remarks, will for ſome time to come ſupply its place; and the firſt, as promiſed in our laſt, refers to the *Scots*, as follows.

Gentlemen,

I ſent you a Letter laſt Week, to Deſire your Opinion of the Affairs of Capt. Green, *the pretended Pyracy in* Scotland, *and the Scandalous Contradictions which are publiſhed on that Account; it muſt be ſuppoſed, you cannot Anſwer to thoſe things by your Silence, which will be farther Confirm'd by your Silence to this.*

Yours, &c.

It is true, the Author of this has receiv'd ſeveral Letters, and ſome of them very warm upon the Caſe of *Green*, and his Crew; and they are Exceeding Earneſt to Engage him in the Debate of this Caſe, Endeavouring to bring him into their own Error, (viz.) *to Judge of a Matter before they hear it.*

The Sincere Deſire I have to perſwade all Men to Peace, and the Honeſt Endeavour I have made towards it, will make my Anſwer to theſe Importunities differ from what I believe moſt People expect.

This Nation has no Crime to which they are more Naturally Enclin'd than haſty Cenſuring.

The Story of Cap. *Green*, as related in our Publick Prints, may ſeem to be very Doubtful, Uncertain, and full of Contradictions; the Circumſtances of things, not yet admitting a full underſtanding in the Matter.

It cannot be agreeable to the Candor and Juſtice of Impartial Thinking, to Challenge the Juſtice of a Nation upon the Uncertainties, Reports, or Relations of Perſons without Doors.

Affidavits taken in one Nation to Examine the Juſtice of another, Concluſions drawn from ſuggeſted Premiſes, Printing Scraps, and gather'd Pieces of Stories, either in our own, or in the *Scots* Papers, are not ſufficient Grounds to Cenſure the Juſtice of a Nation.

'Tis

Digitized by Google

'Tis more agreeable to Juſtice and Charity to believe, that the National Juſtice of *Scotland*, would not Condemn and Execute Men without ſufficient Evidence of Fact.

'Tis true, a due reſpect ought to be had to the Dying Words of Men paſſing out of this World, and in proſpect of Eternity.

But if Dying Speeches of Malefactors are Unqueſtion'd Proofs of their Innocence, then this Nation has no cauſe to reflect on the *Scots* for Condemning Innocent Men, the Butcher of *Glouceſter* took the Sacrament, and afterwards Dyed, atteſting his Innocence; the Perſon Hang'd for Marrying or Stealing, that worſe than Strumpet, Mrs. *Pleaſ—t Raml—s*, againſt her Conſent, Dyed avowing his Innocence, and her Voluntary Agreement; the *Romiſh* Prieſts, and Multitudes of others, are againſt them in this Article.

Nor may the Contradictions pretended in the Publick Accounts, be any Fault of the Publiſhers, who now only Print what is the general Report, and ſuch Abſtracts of Confeſſions, or Tranſactions, as they may come at, reſerving to the laſt, the Correcting their own Miſtakes, which, in all Caſes, they ought to have reaſonable time for.

The Contradictions on the other ſide (as we are inform'd) are not leſs, nor leſs Material; the Execrable Oaths us'd by *Madder*, at his Tryal, his Rude Behaviour, Inconſiſtent Diſcourſe, and prepoſterous Intoxicating himſelf, ſo as to fall Aſleep, when upon the Criſis of a Tryal for Life.

The ſeveral Inconſiſtencies and Claſhings of their Accounts, the Temper and Manner of the Perſons objecting here.

All theſe things move the Author to reſolve for himſelf, and to Adviſe every Body elſe to ſuſpend the Judgment of theſe things, till an Account may be had from Authentick Originals, and Printed by the Publick Authority of *Scotland*; and till then, it is reaſonable to conclude, That Publick Juſtice has proceeded by Methods, which will juſtifie themſelves for no National Pique, ought to guide our Cenſures in this Caſe.

If Innocent Blood has been ſhed, the Lord have Mercy upon the *Scots*; for without doubt, it has been fill'd with a Complication of Ill Circumſtances: If the Matter of Fact is Juſtifiable, our Cenſures ſtand in need of the ſame Charity; *and when* this is known, the Author will give his Judgment freely.

In the mean time, 'tis Matter of ſerious Reflection, to look back upon the Immoderate Heat of both Nations Reſentment. 'Tis certainly a wrong Step on both ſides, to run things up to ſuch Extremities; the Publick Peace is the beſt Barrier of both Nations Proſperity; and they that prompt Miſunderſtandings between them, are certainly Enemies to both.

Nothing can be more horrid, than that the *Scots* ſhould Execute theſe Men on a meer Pique at the *Engliſh* Nation.

Nothing can be more like it, than to conclude raſhly, that it is ſo, and improve it on purpoſe to Exaſperate our People againſt the *Scots*.

All Courts of Judicature proceed, or ought to do ſo according to Evidence; and 'tis ſo neceſſary to keep cloſe to regular Atteſtation, that the moſt Cautious Courts of Juſtice in the World, have come under the Neceſſity of ſometimes putting Innocent Men to Death; Perjuries, Forgeries, Subornations and Falſe Witneſſes, have often forc'd the Juſteſt Magiſtrates upon Puniſhing the Innocent; and we have but too many Inſtances of this in *England*.

It is poſſible theſe Men may be Clear, Capt. *Drummond* may not be Murther'd, and yet the National Juſtice of *Scotland* not to blame, if they proceeded by ſuch Methods as the Laws of God, of Nature, and of *Scotland*, directed them.

If they Condemn'd them upon Trifling Evidence.

If upon the Teſtimony of Scandalous Witneſſes.

If upon Inconſiſtent and Contradicting Informations.

If which is worſe than Malice can ſuggeſt, by National Conſpiracy, may the Juſtice of God, Detect the Injuſtice of Men, and Glorifie his Vengeance in the Puniſhment.

But if there was plain proof of Fact, if Concurring Circumſtances, if Corroborating Confeſſions of Perſons preſent.

Tho' all this Proof was really Forg'd.

Tho' the Circumſtances were Feign'd.

Tho' the Confeſſions were Fram'd and Falſe.

Tho' the Men were all Innocent, yet is the National Juſtice of *Scotland* not to blame.

And after all, it does not appear, why this Nation ſhould take this Matter ſo hainouſly of the *Scots*; or to what End ſome People are ſo willing to make it a National Quarrel; they that Deſign a Breach between the Kingdoms, be they *Scots* or *Engliſh*, deſerve the Hatred of both.

Digitized by Google

both. No Breach can happen here, but to the Infinite Damage of both.

The *Scots* hardly know what they do, if they Covet it; and we hardly know what we say, when we Talk of it.

As to the Matter in Hand, they have proceeded by Forms of Law, they have Hang'd some of their own Nation, as well as ours, and neither are the first that have been Murther'd in Forms of Law, in both Nations.

If it is a Miſtake, 'tis a Terrible one, and let the *Scots* Anſwer for it, no doubt but Divine Juſtice will Demand an Account of it; but it cannot be reaſonable to make a National Quarrel of it, or to ground any Prejudices upon it, as the Foundation of Breacher, which ſome have waited for an occaſion to make.

THE *Subject of Peace* will be *Explain'd*, and further *purſu'd* in our next *Review*.

THE Gentleman whoſe Letter is Sign'd *G. C.* is deſired to call at Mr. *Matthews* for a Verbal Anſwer to his Letter.

☞ PROPOSALS (*different from all others yet publiſh'd*) for a *Perpetual Aſſurance Office*: Wherein either S E X may Subſcribe, and by Paying 6*l. per Annum*, ſecure an equal Dividend of 10000 *l.* at their Deaths, which in all probability cannot amount to leſs than 500 Pounds, or a much greater Sum, to any Perſon they ſhall Name, beſides 3 *l.* out of every 6 *l.* which they ſhall have Paid, together with other Advantages (during Life) which will reduce every Member's Yearly Payment to leſs than 40 *s.* Subſcriptions are taken, and Propoſals at large given *gratis*, by *J. Matthews* a Printer, and Mr. *Sawbridge*, in Little-Brittain; Mr. *Barnes's*, in Pall-Mall; Mr. *Nutt*, near Stationers-Hall; Mr. *Straban* and Mr. *Davis* in Cornhill; Mr. *Hodgſon's* in Holborn; Mr. *Barker* in Weſtminſter-Hall; and Mr. *Cox*, at Temple-Bar, Bookſellers. (*.*. Note, *That no Money is to be Paid, till the Society be full, and Security given.*) Againſt which, if any Subſcriber ſhall object, he ſhall be at Liberty, whether he will ſtand to his Subſcription, or not.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Royal Eſſence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the moſt delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greateſt Preſerver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than uſual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, ſtrengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectually prevents it from falling off or ſplitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it poſſibly will, by the uſe of any other thing. Its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it ſtrengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raiſes the Vapours in Ladies, &c. being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleaſant than) Muſk, Civet, &c. 'Tis indeed an unparalled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, &c. excellently. To be had only at Mr. *Allcrafts*, a Toyſhop at the Blue-Coat Boy againſt the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*. Sealed up, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Bottle with Directions.

THE Volatile Aromatick-Salt for the Pocket, of a moſt Fragrant, Wholſome, and Durable Scent, wholly free from Muſk, Civet, or any thing offenſive to the Brain, and ſo extraordinary Pleaſant, Reviving, and Comforting, that nothing in Nature is more Excellent and Agreeable in Head-achs, Giddineſs, Drowſineſs, Vapours, Fainting Fits and the like; its Scent is ſo Refreſhing, Enlivening, and Quickning, that all Perſons who have us'd it, admire the ſame. Sold only by Mr. Varennes a Bookſeller, at Seneca's-Head near Somerſet-houſe in the Strand; and John Turney's at the Rainbow Coffee-houſe in Cornhill. Price 1 *s.* the Bottle with Directions.

Juſt Publiſhed,

THE *Conſolidator*; or, Memoirs of ſundry Tranſactions in *the World in the Moon*: By a Native of that Climate. Tranſlated from the Lunar-Language, by the Author of *The True-born Engliſh Man*.

Lately Publiſhed,

THE Third Edition of the Humble Reſpentation and Complaint of the Lower Houſe of Convocation, againſt the Right Revered the Biſhop of *Sarum*. Printed for G. Sawbridge, at the Three Flower-de-Luces in Little-Britain, and Sold by J. Nutt, near Stationers Hall, 1705. Price 2 d.

Hiſtoras; in three Parts, price 6 *s.* N. B. The firſt Part is Printed according to the firſt Edition; Corrected by himſelf. And there is likewiſe added to this Edition, of the firſt Part, the Life of the Author, and ſome New Illuſtrations. Printed for *George Sawbridge* in *Little Britain*.

Lately Publiſhed,

THE Engliſh-Nun: Or, a Comical Deſcription of a Nunnery. With the Lives and Intrigues of the Prieſts and Nuns. Written by an Engliſh Lady, who reſided near Twelve Months in a Nunnery at Bruſſels. The Second Edition, with Additions by the ſame Hand. Printed in the Year, 1705.

THE Battles. A Poem. On the late Succeſſes of Her Majeſty's Arms by Sea and Land. Printed for *John Nutt*, near Stationers-Hall, 1705.

THE Golden Odoriferous Eſſence, a Perfect Cephalick: Nothing yet known, gives ſpeedier, or more certain Help in all Pains of the Head and Vapours, &c. or more Pleaſure in the uſing. Sold by S. Saunders, Periwig-Maker, in Star-Court in Cheapſide near the Conduit. Price 1 *s.* the Bottle.

Digitized by Google

A

REVIEW

OF THE

Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Saturday, April 28. 1705.

I Made a long Digreſſion in one of theſe Papers, concerning the Bleſſed Temper of Peace, its Uſefulneſs and Neceſſity at this *Juncture* of Time, eſpecially throughout the *whole* Nation.

I have purſued it in my laſt, with reſpect to the *Scots*, and the Matter of the Executions there, which ſome People are mighty willing to *improve*; not to the Breach of the Peace between the Nations only, but to the Interruptions of our Peace here, and the making all the Extrajudicial Methods taken there, be the Actions of a Party here.

It is to me a certain Sign of no Inclination to Peace in that People, who ſeek Occaſions of Diſſatisfaction, and form Matters of Diſguſt, to keep open the Breach of Parties, and ſhow their Diligence, by Tacking other Peoples, nay, other Nations Crimes to our own, in order to blacken a Party with what they are no way guilty of.

On theſe and ſeveral other Motives, I find to my Diſappointment, a General Exhortation to Peace, not ſufficient in this caſe.

Indeed I little thought there could be any ſuch thing as an occaſion to Explain the Term, and tell *what I mean by Peace*; I thought all the World had underſtood what was the meaning *of Peace*.

I found all Parties gave even an Unexpected Reception to my Exhortation to *Peace*, and every one cryed out, *Ay, it is very true, we are all undone without Peace*; we are *all for Peace*, every Man profeſſes his Willingneſs to, and Approbation *of Peace*, and yet we are at the ſame time, as far from it, as we were before.

Wherefore it ſeem'd abſolutely neceſſary for me to Enquire, What is meant by *this Peace?* And not only what Peace it ſelf means, but what every particular ſort of People *mean by it*, and why they all pretend to it, and yet ſo few purſue it.

The Ways of Men are right in their own Eyes, ſays the Scripture, and, in this particular, we find it true; for this Scandalous Practice is General all over the World.

Who has Talk'd more Loudly, and Boaſted more in all Publick Memorials to Men, and *Te Deums* to God, than the King of *France* of his Glorious Intentions, *to give Peace to* Europe.

What does the King of *Sweden* Proſecute, in the moſt Inveterate Manner, the King of *Poland* for, and refuſe the Mediation of thoſe very Princes, that put him in a Condition to Defend himſelf? For what does he ſet up a Sham King, and Crown a Subject in the Sight of his Soveraign, *but to give Peace to the North?*

Why does the Emperor reſolve to proſecute his *Hungarian* Subjects with the utmoſt Severities of War, and refuſe to Confirm to them,

Digitized by Google

those very Privileges, which (they say) he Swore to in his Coronation Oath, *but to settle the Peace of* Hungary?

Why does the King of *France* ruine *Italy*, and Demolish the Duke of *Savoy*? Foment Rebellion in *Bavaria*, Oppress the Dukes of *Mantua*, *Modena*, *Parma*, &c? Wheedle the *Swiss*, Bully the *Genoese*, and Bribe the Pope, but all to Establish the Peace of *Italy*?

For what is the *Spanish Inquisition* carried on, with all the Cruelty and Clandestine Fury of Hell, and Arbitrary Ecclesiasticks, to a degree, that even the Catholick Countries themselves, can very few of them admit of, but only to maintain the Peace of the Church?

Why did the Duke of *Bavaria* take Arms in behalf of *France*? Ruine and Ravage *Swabia* and *Franconia*, Seize on five Imperial Cities, Invade *Tyrol*, Plunder *Augsburg*, and Threaten *Vienna*, but the better to Settle the Peace of the Empire?

Thus Peace being the most Glorious End, is made the most Specious Pretence; and all the Villainous Practices of Life, are Sanctified in their Outsides, at least, by the false Colours put upon them; as Whores that Murther their Infant Children, go to be Hang'd in White, to signifie their Innocence.

To bring this nearer Home, let us Examine a little, how it can be possible, that these Contraries in Design, can agree in Pretence: Here is *Whig* and *Tory*, *Church* and *Dissenter*, *High-Church* and *Low-Church*, *Jurant* and *Non Jurant*, *Jacobite* and *Williamite*, *Nonconformist* and *Occasional Compiler*, and all these are for Peace; all of them Applaud our last Paper, and say, *Amen* to the Exhortations to Peace; all agree we are undone without Peace, every Body says they are for it, and yet no Body practises it.

D——n these Factious Whigs, says Sir L——d, *if they were all Hang'd, we should have Peace.*

There is no Peace, says my God, to the wicked, says the Eloquent Mr. *B*——— when Preaching upon Peace, he Exhorted his Hearers to have nothing to do with the Men of this Generation, meaning the *Low-Church-men*, as he afterwards Explain'd himself.

Peace, says another City Statesman at S——s Coffee-house, *Who's the Devil* breaks the Peace? *Does not the* Dissenters *make Schisms in the Church, and the* Low-Churchmen *Factions in the State? We should all be at Peace, if it were not for them? And we shall be all at Peace when the Power, Places and Trust of the Government are taken out of their Hands, and we are Deliver'd from the Tyranny of Moderation.*

Yet higher; when we come to the Unhappy Debates between our two Houses of Parliament, Arguments, Messages, Conferences, Addresses, they are all full of this Word Peace, the Publick Peace, the Good Understanding between the Two Houses; and thus they run on to the wides Misunderstandings; and even thus did King and Parliament go on Talking of Peace, till they drew the Sword of Civil War, and fill'd the whole Nation with Blood and Confusion.

Unhappy *England!* How many Faces art thou Painted with? In how many Colours do'st thou appear? How art thou Destroy'd by those that pretend to Support thee, and Civil Ruine brought about by the Clashing, Contending Enquirers after Peace?

How are we daily Amus'd with Talks of Peace? Meer Shadows of it, when the Bottom is Blood and Destruction?

What was our Occasional Bill brought into the House of Commons for, but to bring us all to Peace?

Why offer'd to be Tack'd to a Money-Bill, and the Dangerous Experiment made, Whether losing the Money-Bill, breaking up the House, Disbanding the Confederacy, and opening the Door to the *French*, might not have been for the Interest of the *High-Church*; but that the *Protestant Religion* being suppress'd, *French* Power, and *Roman Catholick* Christianity might have liberty to set about the Great and most Desirable Work of bringing us all *to Peace*.

And in this Sense the Author must allow our Tackers are very Justly call'd, MEN OF PEACE.

The Pretensions of Peace, are equal in all Parties; Peace is like the Gold about the Pill, glitters, smooths, and covers the Dark side of a Compound, made up of several sorts of Poisons.

High-Churchmen, *were all the rest under their Feet.*

Jacobites, *Was the Line Rector'd.*

Passive Obedience Men, *was Tyranny and Power all their own*, would all be Men of Peace.

And yet the Author of this presumes to tell them, he has liv'd to see the Wheel of Humane Vicissitudes turning about in its usual Revolution;

Digitized by Google

on; give every one of these their Ascendant, and yet they are as far from Peace, as ever they were, even among themselves.

Infinite Divisions and Subdivisions Oppress this Nation even in Church and State.

In *Convocation*, Upper-House *and* Lower-House.

In the Church it self, Coward, Asgil, Toland, Atheists, Deists, *and* Innumerable Heretick*s abound*.

In the very Denomination of the Church, High and Low Church, Zeal and Moderation, maintain Unnatural Fewds.

Non Jurant Faction.

Abjuring Schism, leave it yet undetermin'd, who are, and who are not of the Church of *England*; and as if all these were yet too few to remove us farther from Peace, Innumerable Occasions are daily taken to widen the Unhappy Breaches of the Nation.

In the State there is still a Crowd of Contending Parties; and the Interest of one, meerly for Interest sake, eternally supplanting and excluding another, yet all for Peace.

The hateful Names of Distinction, which ought rather to be Buried in Oblivion, are revived and encreased, to the Widening our Breaches, and Encreasing the Unnatural Feuds.

It remains to Examine, what this Peace is I mean, and which so Earnestly and Passionately I recommend to the Nation; and that I may satisfie all Men that Enquire after it with a Zeal to promote it, what it is, and where to find it, and let you know I am not at a loss to Describe it;

Take it in its General Terms, briefly thus.

Peace, in its own Nature, may be understood, as it concerns Religious Matters.

As it concerns Civil Affairs.

In Civil Affairs, 'tis Peace of
Families.
Parties.
Nations.

The Second of these, is the Peace I mean; and with respect to this Peace, I Describe that to be Peace, which consists in a free and willing Assent to the Currency of Justice, the Enjoyment of Property, the Freedom of Natural, Civil and Religious Rights, and the just Superiority of the Laws; Peace with Liberty, Peace with Truth, without Envying or Oppressing one another; free from Reproaches and Reptings, fill'd with Charity and Kindness to one another, and United in all just Methods of Protecting and Defending one another from Publick and Foreign Dangers.

They are Men of Peace, who promote this General Temper in the Nation, they are the Men we ought to Choose, to represent us in Parliament; these are the Men that will keep us under God from all sorts of Foreign or Domestick Tyranny; that Wisely hold the Ballance between Contending Parties, and prevent the Eagerness of Hot Men, on either side, running us on to Irrecoverable Confusions; Her Majesty will have no reason to Caution such as these to avoid trying Practices upon the Nation, and running us upon Dangerous Experiments, a thing I have yet a Word to say to, in time and place convenient.

These are Men of Moderation in the Abstracted Sence, such as will always heal, never hurt us; in vain are all our Pretences to Peace, while we seek the Ruine, Supplanting and Undermining of one another.

Shall Men pretend to Peace, that are for Venturing the whole Nation *at a Tack*, and make one Dangerous Experiment upon our General Good? These are like Hair-brain'd Gamesters, that Venture their whole Inheritances upon the Caste of a Dye, and put Chance into Possession of all their Felicities.

Nor can Men of Persecution, be Men of Peace; the Different Springs from whence those things proceed, causing such an Eternal Contradiction in their very Natures, that it is impossible Men of Persecution, can be Men of Peace. Of which, more in our next.

THE Matter of Trade, which on this more Necessary Subject of the Nations Peace, is Adjourn'd for a short while, shall be pursued with all convenient speed.

☞ PROPOSALS (*different from all others yet publish'd*) for a *Perpetual Assurance Office*: Wherein either SEX may Subscribe, and by Paying *6l. per Annum*, secure an equal Dividend of 1000 *l.* at their Deaths, which in all probability cannot amount to less than 500 Pounds, or a much greater Sum, to any Person they shall Name, besides 3 *l.* out of every 5 *l.* which they shall have Paid, together with other Advantages (during Life) which will reduce every Member's Yearly Payment to less than 40 *s.* Subscriptions are

Digitized by Google

are taken, and Proposals at large given *gratis*, by *J. Matthews* a Printer, and Mr. *Sawbridge*, in Little-Brittain; Mr. *Barnes*, in Pall-Mall; Mr. *Nutt*, near Stationers-Hall; Mr. *Strahan* and Mr. *Davis* in Cornhill; Mr. *Hartley*, Mr. *Hodgson's* in Holborn; Mr. *Barker* in Westminster-Hall; and Mr. *Cox*, at Temple-Bar, Booksellers. (*.* Note, *That no Money is to be Paid, till the Society be full, and Security given.*) Against which, if any Subscriber shall object, he shall be at Liberty, whether he will stand to his Subscription, or not.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Royal Essence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the most delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greatest Preserver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than usual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, strengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectuall prevents it from falling off or splitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it possibly will, by the use of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it strengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raises the Vapours in Ladies, &c. being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleasant than) Musk, Civet, &c. 'Tis indeed an unparalled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, &c. excellently. To be had only at Mr. *Allerafts*, a Toy-shop at the Blue-Coat Boy against the *Royal-Exchange* in *Cornhill*. Sealed up, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Bottle with Directions.

THE Universal Cordial Anodine Powder, being a Speedy Remedy against all Sharp Pains, inward or outward; as Fevers, Agues, Gout, Stone, Colick, Fistula's, Diabetes, Pluriſies, and the Small-Pox, when they need to be kept full; it wonderfully facilitates the Chirurgeon's Work in curing of Wounds and Ulcers; it doth not trouble Nature, as Purging and Vomiting do, but helps it insensibly by Perspiration; it is very good for Travellers both at home and abroad; for Masters of Ships that go into hot Countries, where Fevers are so frequent; as also for the Army. It is likewise of excellent use to Children breeding of Teeth. To be had of Joseph Star at his House over against the Royal-Exchange in Cornhill, London, (who, with his Friends, have had very great Experience of it for above three Years past,) And of such Persons as he shall appoint in City and Country. Seal'd up with his Coat of Arms, being a Chevron between three Stars: Each single Bottle containing 24 Grains and the double 50. Price 5 *s.* and 10 *s.* with Directions for taking it. The Publisher of this Noble Medicine, will be ready to wait on any Persons to give them Satisfaction about it.

THE Purging Sugar-Plumbs for Children, and others, to whom Physick is Irksome, Experienced by Thousands, to be the Pleasantest, Safest, and most Effectual Physick in Nature; and that particularly for destroying and bringing away from Old and Young all sorts of Worms, and Wormy Matter in the Stomach and Guts; Curing Coughs, Rickets, Convulsions, Pale Looks in Children, Green-sickness in Maids, and divers other Deplorable Distempers, as inserted at large in the Printed Directions; being the most General Physick known for Cleansing the Body of Foulness and Humours, from Head to Foot, and Sweetning the whole Mass of Blod. Sold only by Mr. Varenne, a Bookseller, at Seneca's Head near Somerset-house in the Strand; And John Turney's, at the Rainbow Coffee-house in Cornhill. Price 1 Shilling the Box.

Just Published,

THE *Consolidator*; or, Memoirs of sundry Transactions in *the World in the Moon*: By a Native of that Climate. Translated from the Lunar-Language, by the Author of *The True-born English Man*.

Lately Published,

SEveral Discourses, viz. Of three Books which teach us the Knowledge of God. Of Justice and Mercy in general. Of Mercy in relieving the Poor. Of Mercy in Forgiving Enemies, and of Humility. Of the Original of the World. Of the Original and Pedigree of Man. Of the Chief End and Duty of Man. Of God's Command, and of an Universal Repentance. Of the last Judgment. Of the three different sorts of *St. Paul's* Auditors. Of the happy state of them that die in the Lord. St. *Paul's* Confession of Faith. Of *David's* Triumphant Hymn. All Preach'd in *Ireland*. By the Right Reverend Father in God, *William Sheridan*, D. D. Lord Bishop of *Kilmore* and *Ardagh*. Printed for *Geo. Sawbridge* at the three Flower-de Luces in Little-Britain.

Lately Published,

LIves English and Foreign: Containing the History of the most Illustrious Persons of our own and other Nations, from the Year 1559, to the Year 1690. By several Hands; who have been assisted in the Work with many private Memoirs. In two Volumes in 8*vo*. The English Lives are, *William* Lord *Burleigh*, Sir *Walter Raleigh*, *George* Duke of *Buckingham*, Marquess of *Montrose*, *Oliver Cromwell*, Duke of *Hamilton*, General *Blake*, Duke of *Albemarle*, Earl of *Shaftsbury*, Duke of *Monmouth*. Printed for *B. Took* at the Middle-Temple Gate in *Fleet-street*; and *Mr. Davis*, at the Black-Bull in *Cornhil*; and sold by *J. Nutt*, near *Stationers-Hall*.

THE Golden Odoriferous Essence, a Perfect Cephalick: Nothing yet known, gives speedier, or more certain Help in all Pains of the Head and Vapours, &c. or more Pleasure in the using. Sold by S. Saunders, Periwig-Maker, in Scar-Coast in Cheapside near the Conduit. Price 1 *s.* the Bottle,

Digitized by Google

A

REVIEW

OF THE

Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Tueſday, May 1. 1705.

IN Order to bring us all to Peace, I endeavour'd in the laſt Paper, to Examine the Pretenſions to Peace, made by thoſe whoſe Practice Determines them utter Enemies to the very Nature of it.

It is abſolutely neceſſary we ſhould know the Enemies of Peace, not to Offend them, but to Defend our ſelves againſt them; it is not my Buſineſs that am perſwading to Peace, to Aggravate any Man's or Parties Miſtakes; *Humanum eſt Errare*, we are all ſubject to Miſtakes, and we have our Errors, as well as others.

I wiſh I could Convince all ſides of them, and move them to Mend them: If a Gentleman has been Guilty in *this Tacking* Miſtake, *for without doubt it was a Miſtake*, I ſhould be heartily glad to ſee him Rectifie that Miſtake, by purſuing his Countries Peace and Proſperity for the future.

But he that Obſtinately continues in that Miſtake, and puſhes on that *Dangerous Experiment*, from which Her Majeſty has told us, we have lately made ſo *narrow an Eſcape*. *See the Queen's Speech* at the Cloſe of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament. I cannot Diſcharge my ſelf of the Undertaking I am in, to preſs us all to Peace, without Urging all People not to put the Repreſenting Knife any more into the Hands of theſe Mad Men.

It can be no Digreſſion from the Affair in Hand, to Caution Men againſt the Enemies of their Peace, any more than crying Fire, is raiſing a Commotion in the Street, and making a Tumult in the City.

I Write Entirely free from all manner of Perſonal Prejudice; and I would have all Men Read me ſo. 'Tis the Action, not the Men is the Matter before me.

The Action, without doubt, has been a Dangerous Experiment, it has been Staking the whole Nation at a Throw; it has been hazarding the Confederacy at a Caſt; and, in ſhort, was putting it to the Queſtion:

Shall the *French* be let in, and the War be Thrown up; or, ſhall it not?

Nays——214 Yeas——134

Shall the Queen be Depos'd, and the Prince of *Wales* brought in; or, no?

Nays——214 Yeas——134

Shall the *Proteſtant Religion* be Abdicated, and *Popery* reſtor'd; or, no?

Nays——214 Yeas——134

Shall the Toleration be Repeal'd, and Perſecution ſucceed; or, no?

Nays——214 Yeas——134

And ſo on, Gentlemen, to Innumerable Miſchiefs; for that Propoſal was a Monſter big with unknown Embrio's, and brooding all the Civil Plagues that can be imagin'd poſſible to befal this Nation.

Digitized by Google

From this Argument (Pardon me Gentlemen of the 134) it follows, that *a Tacker*, as that Word is now in its General Acceptation, cannot be a Man of Peace, and consequently cannot be a Person for any Man in his Wits to give his Vote for.

" Perſecution is an Unchriſtian Principle, " and contrary to the Doctrine of the Church " of *England*, (ſaid the Preamble to the firſt Occaſional Bill) and that the Tacking Bill was a Scheme of Perſecution, we have Atteſted and Unanſwerably prov'd by the Houſe of Lords, and by the Biſhops of the Church of *England*.

A Tacker is then a Perſecutor, Voted ſo by the Biſhops of our Church, and agreed to be ſo by the Body of our *Engliſh* Nobility; and would any Freeholder in *England* Chooſe a Perſecutor to repreſent him in Parliament [*a Perſecutor is a Man of Blood*, a Man that acts contrary to the Principles of the Chriſtian Religion, and the Doctrine of the Church of *England*, and *will ye Chooſe ſuch as theſe to ſupport the Church?*

We muſt be riper for Deſtruction, *than I hope we are*, if we can ever hold up our Hands, or give our Votes for a Tacker, a Perſecutor, and a Man of Blood, to ſend to Parliament in order to ſettle the Nations Peace, and ſupport a *Proteſtant* Church.

But we are told by a Learned Divine, not far from the River *Stour*, *which Parts the two Countries*, Eſſex *and* Suffolk, of a yet more Nice Diſtinction among the Men of this Character. " *I hate a Tacker* (ſays the Reverend " Gentleman) *as you Deſcribe him, he cannot " be an Honeſt Man*: But they are not all ſo " bad, I am not for ſuch *a Tacker* as my Lord " *D——t*; but, I confeſs, I am for a *Mode-" rate Tacker*, ſuch a one as Sir *C——s " B——ton*, ſuch a one may be a Good Man. To this Nice Diſtinguiſher, ſomething may be ſaid hereafter.

But in the mean time, I cannot but obſerve in General, Men of Heat, are never Men of Peace; Peace is the Middle Way between all the Extreams of Parties; Religion is all Calm and Heavenly, like its Great Original, who is *the Author of Peace, and Lover of Concord*; they that purſue the Safety and Good of Religion, muſt do it in Methods Congruous to it ſelf; there is nothing Hot, or Haſty, Raſh, or Angry, in all the Dictates of Heaven, for Religious Worſhip; all the Revelations of the Goſpel, all the Rules of Salvation, all the Heavenly Directory, is a ſoft ſtill Voice; Religion is the Goſpel of Peace, 'tis Serving the God of Peace, and it is only done by Men of Peace.

Peace is the Way to Heaven and to Happineſs here; Peace is the Glory of a Government, the Safety of a People, the Happineſs of a Prince, and the Wealth of the Nation.

He that would not Sacrifice himſelf, and all that's Dear to him, to purchaſe the Peace of his Native Country, is a Coward in Nature, a Fool in his Generation, and a Knave to his Poſterity.

To pretend to Peace by Oppreſſion, Perſecution, Excluſion, and Diſtinction of Perſons, or Parties, is to cut the Banks of a River, to ſave the Country from Drowning; to make Holes in a Ship ſide, to keep her from Sinking, 'tis to ſet the Devil at Work, to plant Religion, and give a Miſſion to *Mahomet*, *for Propagation of the Faith.*

To purſue Peace by Feuds, and Flames, by Occaſional Bills, by Tacking of Clauſes, by Virulent Conferences, by Bitterneſs of Expreſſion, by Politick Harangues, Specious and Inſignificant Elegance, by Pointed Speeches, Clandeſtine Cabals, and Concerting Clubs, by Oblique Inſinuations, Inviduous Reflections, Unheard of Addreſſes, and all the Exotick Methods of Commitments and Recommitments, Ruining and Supporting; theſe are in their Nature and Tendency ſo directly contrary to this Bleſſed Healing Temper, that upon the Houſe ——— lately touch'd with the Contagion of this Spirit, *Lord have Mercy, and a Croſs*, ought to be Wrote, as on a Houſe Infected with the Plague, and the Members be ſhut up, for fear the Inveteracy ſhould ſpread over the Nation.

As for the Perſons really tainted with the Malignancy of Contention, which is at preſent the *Reigning Plague* of the Nation, What ſhall we ſay to them? What ſhall we do with them? The moſt Peaceable Advice the Author of this can give, is, Let them be of which Side they will, *Pray for their Reforming*; but till the Leproſie of Strife, which is upon them, is Cur'd, *Let them be ſhut out of the Congregation.*

To Chooſe ſuch into Repreſenting Truſt, would be to take the *Small-Pox* among our Children; it would be to *Undermine* our Cities, to *Block up* our Harbours, *Blow up* our Liberties, and *Ruine* the Nation.

In

Digitized by Google

In *Men of Peace*, lies all our Safety; and 'tis hard we cannot find such to Choose, in a Nation so full of Gentlemen as this. Every Wise Man, is *a Man of Peace*, Men of Heat are all Madmen, or Fools; Shall we Choose a Set of Lunaticks, and make a *Bedlam* of the House of Commons? This would be to set Fire to our own Houses, and Cut the Throats of our Innocent Children with our own Hands, of which the *English* Freeholders, we hope, will consider, lest this should be the last time they will be Trusted with an Opportunity of Deliverance.

But in the mean time, a Tacker is a Man of Passion, a Man of Heat, a Man that is for Ruining the Nation upon any Hazards, to Obtain his Ends; a Man that would venture losing the Money-Bill, Dissolving the House, Disabling the Queen, and breaking the Confederacy, rather than not pass the Occasional Bill.

A Man, that to Gratifie his Passion, foolishly call'd Zeal, being fill'd with *Unreasonable Humours and Animosity*, would run us upon the most *Dangerous Experiment*, that ever this Nation escap'd.

This cannot be a Man of Peace; and if none but Men of Peace, will do the Nations Business at this time, then *Gentlemen Freeholders*, you must not Choose *a Tacker*, unless you will *Destroy* our Peace, *Divide* our Strength, *Pull Down* the Church, *let in* the *French*, and *Depose* the Queen.

Let all that are willing *to do this*, Vote for Tackers; and all that Vote for Tackers, must be supposed willing *to do this*, or to be Distracted, and have lost their Understanding, as well as their Honesty.

I must confess my self sorry, that any Gentlemen should put themselves, by their Misconduct, and want of Temper, into such a Class, or Rate, as to Character, that in moving People to Peace, I am oblig'd to Declare against them.

But, Gentlemen, it cannot be avoided; it would be prepostrous to talk of Peace with your Principles, and therefore prepostrous to Talk of Choosing you, while you are of these Principles.

No Man can Accuse me with Treating you Ill, the Action you have been Guilty of, is of the highest Nature, and nothing but the Place you did it in, protects it from the Name of a Crime.

The Nature of Things, however, is not altered, the thing is the same, and the Mischiefs of it rather the more; the Nation is (Blessed be God) escap'd the Mischief you might have brought upon them; and the Author forbears to Aggravate, but rather Wishes, Gentlemen, you would think of it your selves, Ingenuously own and Reform this False Step, that if possible, you may leave room for our Charity, and at last assist in the Nations Peace.

Perhaps Talking to you, may be as Ineffectual, as Talking of you may be Distasteful; the Author of this, hopes you will Excuse him, for Talking of you, from the just Necessity, which your own Reason must Dictate to you, is upon me, on account of the Subject, and as to what may be said to you.

Perhaps, in his next, he may assume a little asking your Pardon for his Attempt to Speak to you, and with an Earnest and Moving Exhortation, perswade you to Entertain some thought of Peace towards your Neighbours and Countrymen, whose Safety, really, Gentlemen, you have abandon'd in a most unusual, and I had almost said, in an Unnatural Manner.

If my Labour be lost, and you either cannot bear the force of Argument, or that being Obstinate, you will Despise the Exhortation, or perhaps, *which you have much more reason for*, the Person Exhorting, and will continue in open War with your Countries Happiness, you must for ever Excuse me, that I shall count you among the Destroyers of your Neighbours, the Enemies of *England*, and the most Unreasonable Opposers of all the future Blessings which God Almighty seem'd to reserve, as the Effects of this Healing Reign.

And if from this Principle I am less Careful hereafter in the Civilities I now Treat you with, and am, *according to my course way*, apt to Treat you with plainer *English* than you are willing to bear, and such as Truth merits to be told in; I shall be the more Excusable, as having first Tryed all the moving Eloquence of Prayers and Entreaties.

MR. *A. B*, &c. is Desir'd to send the Book he Wrote about, for which the Author will be oblig'd to him; the little Opinion he has had of that Author's Integriy, having given him Occasion to slight his Book, so as not to give it a Reading.

The

THE Gentleman, who sent some Queries about the Poor, Sign'd *Z.* is desir'd to take Notice, they will be fully spoken to in the Course of these Papers, tho' not yet, for which the Author Desires his Patience.

MR. *P. Knox*, will have his Story about God and Nature, being all one, spoken to in the First Supplement to the Second Volume.

THE next *Supplement*, which will be the last of the First Volume, will be Publish'd next *Thursday*; in which, several Questions are Answer'd, which have lain long by, and which the Author Desires the Gentlemen to Excuse, and Promises, the *Supplement* shall not be so long Delay'd for the future.

WHereas a Proposal has been made by the Author of this Paper, for Subscriptions to a Book in Folio, Entitled, *Jure Divino*; or, *A Satyr upon Tyranny and Passive Obedience*. To which, abundance of Gentlemen having long since Subscrib'd, and the Time seeming long for its coming out, some very Good Reasons having obliged the Author to put a stop to it.

These are to give Notice, That the said Book is now in the Press, and shall go on to be Printed with all Expedition: And for the further Satisfaction of the Subscribers, the Sheets may be seen every Day by any that please to give themselves that Trouble, at Mr. *J. Matthews*, as they come out of the Press.

All those Gentlemen, who have Collected Subscriptions for this Book, are Desir'd to send in an Account of what Number they have taken, there being no more to be Printed, than shall be given Notice, as Subscribed; and, if they please, to Pay the Subscription Money to Mr. *Matthews* in *Pilgrim's-Court, Little Britain*, Receits will be given there for it:

☞ PROPOSALS (*Different from all others yet publish'd*) for a *Perpetual Assurance Office*: Wherein either S E X may Subscribe, and by Paying *6 l. per Annum*, secure an equal Dividend of 1000 *l.* at their Deaths, which in all probability cannot amount to less than 500 Pounds, or a much greater Sum, to any Person they shall Name, besides 3 *l.* out of every 6 *l.* which they shall have Paid, together with other Advantages (during Life) which will reduce every Member's Yearly Payment to less than 40 *s.* Subscriptions are taken, and Proposals at large given *gratis*, by *J. Matthews* a Printer, and Mr. *Sambridge*, in Little-Brittain; Mr. *Barnes*, in Pall-Mall; Mr. *Nutt*, near Stationers-Hall; Mr. *Stephen* and Mr. *Davis* in Cornhill; Mr. *Hartley*, Mr. *Hodgson's* in Holborn; Mr. *Barker* in Westminster-Hall; and Mr. *Cox*, at Temple-Bar, Booksellers. (☞ Note, *That no Money is to be Paid, till the Society be Full, and Security given.*) Against which, if any Subscriber shall object, he shall be at Liberty, whether he will, stand to his Subscription, or not.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Royal Essence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the most delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greatest Preserver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than usual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, strengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectually prevents it from falling off or splitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it possibly will, by the use of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it strengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raises the Vapours in Ladies, &c. being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleasant than) Musk, Civet, &c. 'Tis indeed an unparalled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, &c. excellently. To be had only at Mr. *Allcrafts*, a Toyshop at the Blue-Coat Boy against the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*. Sealed up, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Bottle with Directions.

THese are to give Notice, That *Summah Kirlew*, Relict of Dr. *Tho. Kirlew*, a Collegiate Physician of London, and Sworn Physician in Ordinary to King Charles II. is THE Person that sells (rightly prepar'd) his Famous Drink and Pill, which is eminently experienc'd to cure all Ulcers, Sores, Scabs, Itch, Scurfs, Scurvies, Leprosies, Venereal and French Disease, Running of the Reins, and all such Malignities, tho' never so inveterate, in all Constitutions, at all Seasons of the Year; hindering no Business, without Sweating, Smoaking, Fluxing, or the use of Mercury, which generally raises the Malignity, fixing it in the Head, from whence it is not easily carried off, but destroys many. These excellent Medicines have cured many after-Fluxing; and in Compassion to the Distressed, will deal with all according to their Abilities. The Drink is 3 *s.* the Quart, the Pill 1 *s.* the Box, with Directions. She gives her Opinion for Nothing, to all that write or come to her. She lives at the Glass-Lanthorn in Ploughe Yard, Gray's-Inn-Lane.

Yesterday was Publish'd,

ADvice to all Parties. By the Author of *The True-born Englishman*. *London*, Printed: And are to be Sold by *Benj. Bragg*, at the *Blue-Ball* in *Ave-Mary Lane*. 1675. Price 6 *d.*

Just Published,

THE *Consolidator*; or, Memoirs of sundry Transactions in *the World in the Moon*: By a Native of that Climate. Translated from the Lunar Language, by the Author of *The True-born English-Man*.

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Thurſday, May 3. 1705.

Digreſſion upon Digreſſion; (ſaid the Printer, when he read the Copy of this Paper.) *Well*, Gentlemen, *the Cauſe is new, and the Author muſt give you the Hiſtory of it.*

Nothing could have taken me off from the Weighty and Serious Subject of Peace, which I have ſo Earneſtly purſued, and which I am pleas'd to ſay, has met with ſo general an Encouragement, but an Accident like this; and ſince it is but the Treſpaſs of one Paper, I hope it may be Excuſed.

We have lately Erected at the Coſt and Charges of ſeveral Pious Charitably Diſpoſed Chriſtians, a Noble and Magnificent Fabrick, near the *Hay-market*, in the Liberties of *Weſtminſter*.

The Name of this Thing (for by its Outſide, it is not to be Diſtinguiſh'd from a *French Church* or a Hall, or a Meeting-Houſe, or any ſuch uſual Publick Building) is a Theater, or in *Engliſh*, a Play-Houſe.

The Uſe and Deſign of this, is for the Encouragement of Wit, the Entertainment of the Ladies, *&c.* for the Repreſentations, or Miſrepreſentations of Vice, for the Encouragement of Vertue; and, in ſhort, to Contribute to the Exceeding Reformation of our Manners.

The Dimenſions of this Noble Pile, its Beauty, its Stupendious Height, the Ornament and Magnificence of its Building, are Demonſtrations of the Great Zeal of our Nobility and Gentry, to the Encouragement of Learning, and the Suppreſſing Vice and Immorality.

What tho' the Founders of this Structure may Complain of Deficient Funds for the Compleating the Building, and that ſome Gentlemens Names ſtand to the Roll, whoſe Money has not yet Encreaſed the Bank, and that there may be ſome Ground for the following Notes?

The Fabrick's Finiſh'd, and the Builder's part
Has ſhown the Reformation of his Art.
Bleſs'd with Succeſs, thus have their firſt Eſſays
Reform'd their *Buildings*, not *Reform'd* their *Plays*.
The Donor's Bounty may be well Deſign'd,
But who can Gueſs the Model of the Mind?
Never was Charity ſo Ill Employ'd,
Vice ſo Diſcourag'd, Vertue ſo Deſtroy'd;
Never Foundation ſo abruptly laid,
So Much Subſcrib'd, and yet ſo little Paid.
On Publick Faith the Fabrick they begin,
And Vice it ſelf is run in Debt to Sin.

After all, the Author has nothing to ſay to the Crime of a Play; nor am I ſo Narrow in my Opinion, as to think it is an Unlawful Action, either in the Player's *Acting*, or the Perſon's *Seeing* a Play, if it could be Abſtracted from all the Unhappy Circumſtances that attend our Theaters.

Digitized by Google

Nor am I so angry at the Gentlemen Concern'd in our Theaters, either as Poets, or Actors; I know 'tis the Taste of the Town, that will have every thing mix'd with something Vicious, or will not be pleas'd with it. *'D——n a Sober Dog, a Serious Play is like a Game at Nothing*, and away they go; so that, in short, to Reform the Stage, would be not to Build it up, but to pull it down; and if nothing but Representations of Vertue, and Decrying Vice, should be the Dull Subject, the Wit would be lost, and the Labour too, and all the Players and Poets would be starv'd.

But, Gentlemen and Ladies, if you would have a Reformation in the Playhouse, you must Reform your Taste of Wit, and let the Poet see, you can Relish a Play, tho' there be neither Bawdy, nor Blasphemy in it.

If you find any foul Stuff, tho' wrap'd up in never so Clean Linen, Hiss it off the Stage, and show your Resentment at it, by that Blast which the Breath of an Auditory can give it.

If you find a Poet Insulting Heaven, by way of Suppressing Prophaneness, Bantering Vertue, to Discourage Vice, Speaking Blasphemy with a Grace, to Discountenance Irreligion, and Talking B——dy, to set off your Modesty. Let the Impotent Buffoon know, by your Contempt of his rude Essay, that your Judgment is no more to be Impos'd upon, than your Senses; and that you can Distinguish the Performance from the Pretences.

If this were done, Players would be Distinguish'd by the Company; at a Lewd Light Entertainment, you would have no Body come, that have been used to Blushing; and at a Noble Sublime Piece of Wit, and True Invention, you would have Faces that never were seen there before.

Custom and Habit would bring Vertue into liking, and a Performance full of Instruction, and pointed with True Satyr, at every Thing Vicious, would be every Jot as Entertaining, as Farce full of Lewd and Vicious Emblems, Empty and Profane Similies.

This would Reform the Stage to your Hands, and you would find the Gentlemen of the Stage, are only Occasional Conformists to Vice, because they see you require it as Tradesmen, that bring those Goods to Market that will Sell best.

I cannot be without so much Charity for our Players, as to believe this of them; they cannot be Men of Action, without being Men of Sence; and as they are the latter, they could not but be as well pleased with what was Clean, Handsome, and well Perform'd, when it came from the pure Channel of Honour and Vertue, as from the Black *Stygian* Lake of Nastiness and Corruption.

The Standard of Wit would thus be altered, we should have no Ill Plays Wrote, because they would please no Body; the Players would not Act them, because no Body would come to see them; the Booksellers would not Print them, because no Body would Buy.

In short, the Errors of the Stage, lie all in the Auditory; the Actors, and the Poets, are their Humble Servants, and being good Judges of what will please, are forc'd to Write and Act with all the Aggravations and Excesses possible, that they may not be Undone and Ruin'd, lose both their Reputation and their Employments.

So easie a Thing would it be to Reform the Stage; so soon would a Mode of Vertue Ruine all the Manufacture of Vice in the Nation.

I had not Design'd to Introduce this into the World in so short an Abridgment, but that I find the first Prologue at the Opening our New House Publish'd this Day, in which I own a great deal of Wit, but so firmly built upon the Old Foundation of Vice and Prophaneness, that I cannot Imagine, but it is an Eternal Reflection upon the Auditory, to be pleas'd with it.

Comparing the Building to the Introduction of the World, and the Poet to the Creator, is Prophane, without Excuse: I confess, to say that Cathedrals and Churches were built from the Ages Ignorance, and bringing it down to this Age thus:

And Stages Thrive, as Churches did before.

Is Clenching a Jest upon themselves, and I joyn with the Poet, that the Thriving of the Stage, is from the Ages Ignorance, especially while Unreform'd and Prophane.

I Conclude this Paper with the Copy of the Prologue, and a few hasty Lines upon the same Subject, which are left to the Censure of the Readers.

PRO-

Digitized by Google

PROLOGUE *Spoken at the* First Opening *of the* QUEEN'S New Theatre *in the* Hay-Market.

SUch was our Builder's Art, that soon as Nam'd,
This Fabrick, like the Infant-World, was Fram'd.
The Architect must on dull Order wait,
But 'tis the Poet only can Create.
None else, at Pleasure, can Duration give,
When Marble fails, the Muses Structures live.
The *Cyprian* Fane is now no longer seen,
Tho' Sacred to the Name of Love's Fair Queen.
Ev'n *Athens* scarce in Pompous Ruine stands,
Tho' finish'd by the Learn'd *Minerva*'s Hands.
More sure Presages from these Walls we find,
By Beauty founded, and by Wit design'd; *Lady* H—G—n
In the good Age of Ghostly Ignorance,
How did Cathedrals rise, and Zeal Advance!
The Merry Monks said *Orisons* at Ease,
Large were their Meals, and light their Penances;
Pardon for Sins was purchas'd with Estates,
And none but Rogues in Rags Dy'd Reprobates.
But now that Pious Pageantry's no more,
And Stages Thrive, as Churches did before.
Your own Magnificence you here Survey,
Majestick Columns stand, where Dunghils lay,
And Carrs Triumphal rise from Carts of Hay.
Swains here are taught to hope, and Nymphs to fear,
And big *Almanzor*'s Fight, mock——*Blenheim*'s here.
Descending Goddesses Adorn our Scenes,
And quit their bright Abodes for gilt Machines.
Shou'd *Jove*, for this fair *Circle*, leave his Throne,
He'd meet a Lightning fiercer than his own.
Tho' to the *Sun*, his tow'ring *Eagles* Rise,
They scarce cou'd bear the Lustre of these Eyes.

On the New Playhouse *in the* Hay-Market.

A *Lay-stall* this, *Apollo* spoke the Word,
And straight arose a *Playhouse* from a T——.
Here *Whores in Hogsleys*, Vilely blended lay,
Just as *in Boxes*, at our *Lewder Play*;

The

The Stables have been Cleans'd, the Jakes made Clear,
Herculean Labours, ne'r will Purge us here.
Some call this Metamorphosis a Jeſt,
And ſay, We're but *a Dunghill* ſtill at beſt;
The Naſtineſs of all your Common-Shores,
Being far leſs Nauſeous than our *Beaus* and *Whores*.
Bleſs us! (ſaid I) What Monſtrous Beaſt's a Man?
Whom Rules can never Guide, nor Art make Clean;
View but our Stately Pile, *the Columns* ſtand
Like ſome Great *Council Chamber* of the Land:
When Strangers View the Beauty and the State,
As they paſs by, they ask *what Church* is that?
Thinking a Nation, ſo Devout as we,
Ne'r build ſuch *Domes*, but to ſome Deity;
But when the *Salt Aſſembly* once they View,
What Gods they Worſhip, how *Blaſpheme the True*;
How Vice's Champions, Uncontroul'd within,
Roul in the very Excrements of Sin:
The *Horrid Emblems* ſo Exact appear,
That Hell's an Aſs, to what's Tranſacted here.

The next *Review* will reaſſume the promiſed Diſcourſe, Directed to the Gentlemen of the Figure 134; and, we hope, ſomething to their Inſtruction.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Royal Eſſence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the moſt delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greateſt Preſerver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than uſual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, ſtrengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectuall prevents it from falling off or ſplitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it poſſibly will, by the uſe of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and fragancy it ſtrengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raiſes the Vapours in Ladies, &c. being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleaſant than) Muſk, Civet, &c. 'Tis indeed an unparalled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, &c. excellently. To be had only at *Mr. Allcraft's*, a Toyſhop at the Blue-Coat Boy againſt the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*. Sealed up, at 2 s. and 1 Ryalls with Directions.

THE true Cephalick, or Head Snuff, twice or thrice uſing, which does infinitely more real good, than 50 times uſing any other ſort; for by its peculiar Operation and Effects, it Cures the moſt Stubborn and Dangerous Diſtempers of the Head; ſuch as Apoplexies, Epilepſies, Lethargies, Vertigoes, Megrims, Pains in the Head, Humours in the Eyes, Impoſthumes, Vapours, Loſs of Memory, Deafneſs, &c. 2 Papers at moſt times meets a perfect Cure; it being what is daily preſcrib'd and approv'd by the moſt Eminent Phyſicians. 'Tis to be had only at Mr. Varenne's, a Bookſeller, at Seneca's Head near Somerſet-Houſe in the Strand. Price 1 s. 6 d. the Paper, with Directions.

Juſt Publiſhed,

THE *Conſolidator*; or, Memoirs of ſundry Tranſactions in *the World in the Moon*: By a Native of that Climate. Tranſlated from the Lunar-Language, by the Author of *The True-born* Engliſh *Man*.

WHereas a Propoſal has been made by the Author of this Paper, for Subſcriptions to a Book in Folio, Entitled, *Jure Divino*; or, *A Satyr upon Tyranny and Paſſive Obedience*. To which, abundance of Gentlemen having long ſince Subſcrib'd, and the Time ſeeming long for its coming out, ſome very Good Reaſons having obliged the Author to put a ſtop to it.

Theſe are to give Notice, That the ſaid Book is now in the Preſs, and ſhall go on to be Printed with all Expedition: And for the further Satisfaction of the Subſcribers, the Sheets may be ſeen every Day by any that pleaſe to give themſelves that Trouble, at Mr. *J. Matthews*, as they come out of the Preſs.

All thoſe Gentlemen, who have Collected Subſcriptions for this Book, are Deſir'd to ſend in an Account of what Number they have taken, there being no more to be Printed, than ſhall be given Notice, as Subſcribed; and, if they pleaſe, to Pay the Subſcription Money to Mr. *Matthews* in *Pilkington Court*, *Little Britain*, Receipts will be given there for it.

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Observations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Saturday, May 5. 1705.

I Am not Unsensible of the Difficulty of the Task I have before me, or of what I am going about, when I undertake to Talk in the first Person to those Gentlemen, who by their Behaviour in the House of Commons, and making there the Dangerous Experiment of Tacking the Occasional Bill to the Land-Tax, have obtained the Infamous Nick-Name of *Tackers*, &c.

What ever Opinion I have of the Action, I shall Treat you like Gentlemen, Men mistaken, Men unhappily milled into an Error too black to be justified; and yet Men, I would be glad to see retrieving the Folly you have fallen into.

I have not accosted you with Ballads, Lampoons, or Pasquinade, the Song of the 134, the Black List, and all the Croud of Virulent and Splenetick Wit, Printed upon you, however according to a Barbarous Mob Custom, I am cryed to them about Street, *have some other Author*; I have never been Concern'd in them, nor have I Wrote any thing upon the Subject, but what is to be found in the Course of these Papers.

Nor indeed, Gentlemen, do I see any need of Lampooning you, the Matter of Fact is Satyr enough, and the Modester express'd, the Keener and more Cutting are the Lashes of the Stile.

Since then you have brought your selves to that worst of Conditions in this World, to have your own Works Condemn you, bear with Patience, Gentlemen, a Modest Expostulation on the Subject Matter of what we are upon.

I shall begin with you in the Words of the Almighty to *Cain*, when he was surlily, as well as filly shuffling off the Guilt of his Brother's Blood, Gen. 4. 10. *What is this that thou hast done?*

Either you have done well, or you have done ill; the Action in it self, if good, may be Defended; if Evil, why do you not *give Glory to Truth*, and acknowledge your selves in an Error? Wise Men are asham'd to Sin, but Fools only are asham'd to Confess; *to Err is common to all Men*, but *to own a Fault*, is peculiar to that Ingenuity of Temper, which a Man of Sence only is Master of.

Well, Gentlemen, if you have done well, how comes it to pass, that among all the Men of Letters and Language, Men of Conference, and Men of Speeches; among all the *M—ns*, the *Poo—ys*, the *Fr—mans*, the Sir *J. P—tons*, and a Multitude of others, allow'd to be Men of Law, and Men of Learning, and some of them willing enough to be thought Statesmen too, not one has thought fit to draw a Pen in this Quarrel.

Digitized by Google

What is there no Difficulties to be raiſed? No Objection, no Doubt to be ſtarted, to make a *Moot Point* of it? No pretended good to be pleaded for it? This is certainly the Naked'ſt Action that ever was done, that has neither Reaſon nor Pretence, neither Meaning, End, nor Deſign in it, that can be Own'd or Defended.

Sure this is the firſt Action that ever was done, that the Actors of it have not one Word to ſay for; will you ſay you have Reaſons, but you do not care to ſhow them, or you do not think it worth while? This might Take at any time but now, becauſe this Silence is the very thing that is like to loſe your Cauſe, and ruine your Party; the People ſee ſo many Reaſons againſt you, and not one Word to be ſaid for you, that the *Freeholders* care not to Vote for you; For who would Vote for Men that have done a thing they cannot Defend? To ſay then, that this is not worth your while, is for a Man at a Trial for his Life, to ſay, It is not worth while to Defend himſelf; ſuch a Man will be Hang'd without Pity: Your Reputation, your Honeſty, your Fidelity to your Truſt, your Care for your Native Country, your Religion, your Queen, and your Poſterity, are all now on a Trial for their Lives; *And have you nothing to ſay?* Nothing to bring in Juſtification, or at leaſt in Extenuation of the Matter? *This is very hard*, you muſt either be very Guilty, or hardenʼd even to Stupefaction, and farther than can be put into Words.

Well, Gentlemen, but perhaps you have ſomething to ſay; let's hear it? Bring out your ſtrong Reaſons.

1. That *you ſtood up for the Church*, for you ſee her in Danger; really, Gentlemen, this painted Sepulchre, is the beſt Show you can make; the *Occaſional Bill ſingly* might have been Covered with ſuch a Pretence, there might have been Reaſons given *Pro* and *Con*, and the Cauſe being puzzled, both ſides had a great deal to ſay——But *for Tacking*, for joyning it to the Money-Bill, when you knew the Lords would not Paſs it, *No Excuſe can be made for this*, when you knew the Conſequences muſt be only Confuſion, Loſing both Bills, Proroguing or Diſſolving the Houſe, Loſing the Campaign, and the Fruit of the few Victories we had gain'd; making room for *French* Conqueſts, and Diſſolving the Confederacy; the farther Conſequences of which, muſt be letting in Foreign Power, Reſtoring K. *James*'s Family, Ruining the preſent Queen, Overturning the Government, Repealing the Settlement, Subverting the *Proteſtant* Religion, and Deſtroying the *Engliſh* Liberties.

Can there be any Plea for theſe things? No wonder you are barren of Arguments, and ſay nothing to all the Clamour and Noiſe of the Nation: For what can be ſaid for Members Sitting in the Houſe to do nothing; making long Speeches without Meaning, and Voting Bills without Deſign to have them paſs?

'Tis not the Deſign of this Author, to meddle with any of the other prepoſterous Doings of this Houſe; ſomething may be to be ſaid on the other Heads, but for this, nothing can be thought of, that a Man of Senſe can think tolerable enough to make a Reaſon of; and this being ſo, you ſhow the greateſt Proofs of your Modeſty and Ingenuity poſſible, in being ſilent when you have nothing to ſay.

From which Conſcious Guilt, I cannot but Entertain ſome Hopes, that upon Serious Reflection, Gentlemen, you will be the forwarder to Hearken to ſome Advice.

And the firſt is, be Ingenious like your ſelves, Gentlemen, and own the Miſtake; you had far better do ſo, than ſtruggle with the Difficulty of Concealing your ſelves, faintly denying it, and ſeeming aſham'd to have your ſelves call'd of that Number.

To tell the Freeholders and Electors honeſtly, that you were really miſtaken, that you did not foreſee the Conſequences of the Matter, and were a little too Eager. There are ten Thouſand Men in this Nation, would give their Votes for one of you, thus owning the Miſtake, to a Hundred that will ſtand by you and Vote for you for the ſake of it.

To ſay you were miſtaken, is to ſhow your ſelves yet Honeſt Men, and to Clear your ſelves of having all the Evils in your Deſign, which muſt have been the Conſequence of the thing; without doubt, 'tis poſſible a Man might be miſguided, and might not foreſee Ruine, Foreign Invaſion, *Popery*, King *James the Third*, Breaking Confederacies, Starving our Army, Neglecting our Navy, Expoſing the Queen, and Deſtroying the Conſtitution of Parliaments waiting at the Door of the Houſe of Commons while the Queſtion was in Debate; they might be Hurried into it, Harangu'd into it; the Church might hang in their Light, and all the falſe

Digitized by Google

false Visions, and Representations of Plots and Conspiracies, which some had so Artificially form'd in their Understandings, might blind them so, as to believe her in more Danger than now they see her in; and these things might give some reason to the People of *England*, to Excuse well-meaning Gentlemens Mistakes; and acknowledging the Slip is to show your selves Honest and Sincere, and that is to act like Gentlemen and Christians.

As to you, Gentlemen, that Own, Justifie, and Boast of the Matter, that Glory in Ruining your Native Country upon such Dangerous Experiments.

First let her Majesty tell you, That she counts it a Blessing to the Nation, and a sufficient Caution to the People, not to Entrust you again; that we have made a Narrow Escape from the Dangerous Experiment which you run us upon, by your Unreasonable Heats and Animolities.

As to your doubting whether Her Majesty in those Words pointed out the Tack *at the Expervirent*, some of our next Papers shall Endeavour to Convince you of it, and prove it, past all manner of Question.

2. Let us look back with you to the Precedents of *Tacking* Bills, and see what (in former *Reigns*) was thought by Wise and Learned Men, and by the King himself, I mean King *Charles* the Second in this Case.

I am indeed Anticipated in this Instance, by this very thing being Printed at large, tho' I had Determin'd the Reference to it long since, as a Case very fresh in my Memory.

His Majesty had been Imposed upon by Tacking some Bills, which he had no mind to pass, to the Bills of Parliament, which he then wanted. If I mistake not, the Disbanding an Army, and the *Habeas Corpus* Acts were some of these; and the Bill of Exclusion was once Design'd to be so order'd, but that the King, by frequent Dissolutions, prevented things running so far.

'Tis true, the Necessity of those Laws, suffered us to be willing the Matter should so pass; but several Lords always Strenuously oppos'd it, as Destructive to the Nature of Parliaments, the Privilege of the Peers, and the Prerogative of the Prince.

At last the King Effectually Damn'd the Practice by this Declaration of his Mind in a Clause of his Speech to both Houses the 23d of *May*, 1678. as follows.

The KING's Speech.

—*ONE Thing more I have to add, and that is, to let you know, That I will never more suffer the Course and Method of passing Laws to be chang'd; and that if several Matters shall ever again be* Tacked *together in one Bill, that Bill shall certainly be lost, let the Importance of it be never so great.*

This Speech, with some of the Reasons, and Inconveniences attending this Method, was Enlarg'd upon by the then Lord Chancellor; which I cannot leave out of this Account, tho' it be already Printed, I hope, without Detriment to the Publishers of that Seasonable Paper.

Lord Chancellor's Speech.

—*THE King hath so far express'd himself this Day, that 'tis evident the Manner of your Proceedings is to him as considerable as the Matter; and that he will not accept a good Bill, how valuable soever it may be, unless it comes to him in the Old and Decent Method of Parliament.*

The late Way of Tacking together several independent and incoherent Matters in one Bill, seems to alter the whole Frame and Constitution of Parliaments, and consequently of the Government it self.

It takes away the King's Negative Voice in a manner, and forces him to take All or None; when sometimes one part of the Bill may be as Dangerous for the Kingdom, as the other is Necessary.

It takes away the Negative Voice of the House of Peers too, by the same Consequence, and disinherits the Lords of that Honour they were Born to, the liberty of debating and judging what is good for the Kingdom.

It looks like a kind of Defamation of the Government, and seems to suppose the King and House of Lords to be so ill affected to the Publick, that a good Bill cannot carry it self thro' by the Strength of its own Reason and Justice, unless it be help'd forward, by being Tack'd to another Bill that will be favour'd.

It does at last give up the greatest share of Legislature to the Commons, and by consequence, the chief Power of Judging what Laws are best for the Kingdom.

And yet it is a Privilege that may be made use of against the Commons, as well as by them; for if this Method hold, what can hinder the Lords, at one time or other, from taking Advantage of a Bill very grateful to the Commons, and much desir'd by them, to Tack a new Clause to it of some foreign Matter, which shall not be altogether so grateful, nor

Digitized by Google

nor so much desir'd, and then the Commons must take all or none soo ?

Thus every good Bill foall be dearly bought at last ; and one chief end of calling Parliaments, the making of good Laws, shall be wholly frustrated and disappointed, and all this by departing from that Method, which the Wisdom of our Ancestors prescrib'd, on purpose to prevent and exclude such Inconveniences.

These Innovations the King resolves to abolish, and hath commanded me to say to you, State super vias antiquas.

Here is a Character of a Tacker Illustrated by a King and a Lord Chancellor, that none of you, Gentlemen, will say had any Kindness for the Dissenters, or could ever joyn with them to pull down the Church.

This Character tells us, they who are for Tacking of Bills, are Persons that

1. Change the Course and Methods of Parliament.

2. That alter the whole Frame and Constitution of the Government.

3. That would rob the King of his Negative Voice.

4. That would Disinherit the Lords of the Honour they were Born to, and the Liberty of Debating and Judging what is for the Good of the Kingdom.

5. That would Defame the Government.

6. That would give up the Legillature to the Commons.

Behold the Picture of a Tacker drawn in Parliament, the King himself, and a Lord Chancellor being the Painters.

To add your new Acquir'd Titles, and the several Branches of your Characters, which might justly come in here, would be but repeating what all the Nation has heard from the Throne, and what you cannot deny the Truth of, and of which, this is the short Abstract.

That you are Persons laying Dangerous Experiments upon the Nation.

Persons from whose Unreasonable Humours England *has made a very Narrow Escape.*

Thus you have the Opinion of King *Charles the Second*, of the Chancellor of *England*, and of Her present Majesty ; if you would have any more you are refer'd to the next Paper.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Royal Essence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the most delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greatest Preserver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that or Perriwigs (a much longer time than usual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, strengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectually prevents it from falling off or shifting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it possibly will, by the use of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it strengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raises the Vapours in Ladies, &c. being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleasant than) Musk, Civet, &c. 'Tis indeed an unparalled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, &c. excellently. To be had only at Mr. *Allcraft's*, a Toyshop at the Blue-Coat Boy against the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*. Sealed up, at 2 s. 6 d. a Bottle with Directions.

THE Universal Cordial Anodine Powder, being a Speedy Remedy against all Sharp Pains, inward or outward ; as Fevers, Agues, Gout, Stone, Colick, Fistula's, Diabetes, Pluriſies, and the Small-Pox, when they need to be kept full ; it wonderfully facilitates the Chirurgeon's Work in curing of Wounds and Ulcers ; it doth not trouble Nature, as Purging and Vomiting do, but helps it insensibly by Perspiration ; it is very good for Travellers both at home and abroad ; for Masters of Ships that go into hot Countries, where Fevers are so frequent ; as also for the Army. It is likewise of excellent use to Children breeding of Teeth. To be had of *Joseph Star* at his House over against the Royal-Exchange in Cornhill, London, (who, with his Friends, have had very great Experience of it for above three Years past.) And of such Persons as he shall appoint in City and Country. Seal'd up with his Coat of Arms, being a Cheveron between three Stars : Each single Bottle containing 25 Grains, and the double 50. Price 5 s. and 10 s. with Directions for taking it. The Publisher of this Noble Medicine, will be ready to wait on any Persons to give them Satisfaction about it.

THese are to give Notice, That *Sufannah Kirlew*, Relict of Dr. *Tho. Kirlew*, a Collegiate Physician of London, and Sworn Physician in Ordinary to King Charles II. is THE Person that sells (rightly prepar'd) his Famous Drink and Pill, which is eminently experinc'd to cure all Ulcers, Sores, Scabs, Itch, Scurfs, Scurvies, Leprosies, Venereal and French Disease, Running of the Reins, and all such Malignities, tho' never so inveterate, in all Constitutions, at all Seasons of the Year, hindering no Business, without Sweating, Smoaking, Fluxing, or the use of Mercury, which generally raises the Malignity, fixing it in the Head, from whence it is not easily carried off, but destroys many. These excellent Medicines have cured many after Fluxing ; and in Compassion to the Distressed, will deal with all according to their Abilities. The Drink is 2 s. the Quart, the Pill 1 s. the Box, with Directions. She gives her Opinion for Nothing, to all that write or come to her. She lives at the Glass-Lanthorn in Plough-Yard, Gray's-Inn-Lane.

This Day is Publish'd,

THE Supplement to the *Scandal*, Numb. 4. being the last of the First Volume ; and the Appendix will be finish'd with all speed.

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Tueſday, May 8. 1705.

I Endeavour'd in the laſt Paper to move *theſe Miſtaken* Gentlemen, we call *Tackers*, *to do* Juſtice to themſelves and the Nation, *to Own* the Miſtake, and Ingenuouſly acknowledge the Abſurdity of the thing.

Perhaps ſome may try the Generoſity of the *Engliſh* Peoples Temper, and I wo ld be glad *to do* them Juſtice, by acknowledging the Ingenuous Candor of ſuch, and moving all Men *to forget the Slip*, in Expectation of all that Change of Mind they ought to ſee in a True Penitent, hoping they would retrieve their own Reputation by a future Extraordinary Care for the Safety and Proſperity of their Country.

But I cannot Conceal my Concern at ſome Gentlemen, who firſt finding it Impoſſible to Conceal the Part they have acted in this *Farce of State*, this Whymſie of Politicks, *the Tacking*; and ſcorning to ſay, they were ever miſtaken, run into two Errors to Conceal one; theſe are Men of harden'd Principles, and Impenetrable Conſciences, whom I muſt place among the *Incorrigibles*.

To theſe, nothing of all I have yet ſaid has been Directed; to Talk to theſe, is like making a Speech to People that have no Ears; 'tis like Blind *Bess* Preaching to a Heap of Stones; 'tis in vain to ask of theſe Gentlemen to Reflect, or to Enquire their Meaning in it, *for I never yet could hear one of them ſay, what the meaning of it was*; or, *Whether they meant any thing in it, or no?*

But ſince I know it is to no purpoſe, Gentlemen, to Deſire you to look backward, pray be pleaſed to look forward, and in the Proſpect of things, let me Entreat you to ſuffer ſome Expoſtulations, in behalf of your ſelves and your Native Country.

Your Abortive Project, you ſee, is fail'd, the Machine is Burſt, and the ſtrong Concuſſion has ſhaken the whole Party; the Averſion all the Nation has to the Name of a Tacker, is ſuch, that I really wonder at the Error in Politicks you committed, *to Puſh at it ſo near the End of the Term*; ſince the breaking up the Houſe at the very Article of a Miſcarriage, to go Home with a Reprimand from the Throne, and with the Brand of having attempted the Ruine of your Country, inſtead of its Protection and Defence, muſt needs render you ſo Contemptible in the Eyes of the Free-holders, and Electors, that your future Elections muſt meet with many more Difficulties than uſual, upon that Account.

But as your Politicks have ſuffered ſome other Scandals than this, I leave you to the Effects of the Publick Folly and proceed: You have now Miſcarried three times, you have loſt this Ill-Natur'd Self-Intereſted Place, Securing, Nothing ſignifying Bill; you ſee the Government

Digitized by Google

is againſt it, the Lords are againſt it, the Biſhops are againſt it, and it may be ſaid, without Preſumption, as long as either are in their ſence, you will never carry it.

Every time you have attempted it, you have been like the *Spaniards* before *Gibraltar*, you have loſt Ground, and come off weaker and weaker; if you will not be quite Undone, you muſt raiſe your Siege; hitherto tho' you have ſuffered Deeply in your Reputation as to Honeſty and Wiſdom, we can only cry out of F——s or K——s; but if you go on, you will oblige us to call you M—— M——

That Noble Gentleman, who was for giving you the Cauſe, becauſe knowing your Obſtinacy, it was his Opinion, you would *never leave till you had it*; at firſt he rais'd a Scandal upon your Houſe, in ſuggeſting that, right or wrong, you would perſiſt in a Demand, tho' never ſo Unreaſonable; ſo he manifeſted a too Early Deſpair, like *David* in his Flight from the King of *Iſrael*; *I ſhall one Day fall by the hand of this* Saul; but he was juſtly call'd to the Bar of that Houſe, for thinking the Queen and the Peers ſhould not be as conſtant in the right, as the Commons could be obſtinate in the wrong.

I think, Gentlemen, I may aſſure you, the Queen, the Houſe of Lords, the Biſhops, the Moderate Clergy, and all the Gentlemen of *England*, that are troubled with the Faculty of Thinking, are ſo Engag'd againſt your Deſign, in Principle, in Conſcience, in Honour, in Duty to their Country, and in Debt to their own Safety, that it is impoſſible this Cauſe can ever be given up.

The Occaſional Bill, has ſuch Arcana's of Villany, has ſuch Monſtrous Vulcano's of Fire, ſuch Subterranean Gulphs of Miſchief, Blood, Ruine, and Perſecution in it; the late Dreadful Eruptions at *Pica Teneriff*, are nothing to them; the Shocks it would have given to our Peace, to our Charity, to our Property, to Conſcience, ay, and to the Church too, are too terrible for me to Deſcribe; and we had much better feel this Dreadful Earthquake in the *Canaries*, than have ſeen the Effects of it here.

What Advice therefore can be better, and more for your Advantage, Gentlemen, than to move you to Deſiſt from that Attempt which you can never bring to paſs; which every time you attempt, you are further off from, than you were before, in the Attacks, upon which, you always come off with Scratch'd Faces; and your Honeſty and Diſcretion, *thoſe Outſide Coverings to your Actions*, get ſuch Rents, ſuch Fractures and Breaches, that the Rags and Tatters of them, will Diſcover the Nudities of your Underſtanding.

Do you hope to bring the Queen over again to Convert the Biſhops; or, to get them Changed? Do you hope for State Turns, and Court Revolutions, in favour of your Batter'd Cauſe? Upon what horrid Principles muſt you Expect it? On what ſtrange Foundation muſt you build thoſe Thoughts?

I am Bold to tell you, Gentlemen, the Queen can never come over to your Party, without being what I have more Manners than to Name, and more Honour for Her Majeſty than to think. It is impoſſible the Government can purſue ſuch Incoherencies, ſuch Prepoſterous Meaſures as are apparent in your Deſign, unleſs you can ſuppoſe Her Majeſty and Her Miniſtry ſhould abandon the Needful Care of the Government, let looſe the Reins to all the moſt Impetuous and Inconſiderate Propoſals, break the repeated Promiſes and Aſſurances to her Subjects about Toleration and Succeſſion, relinquiſh her Engagements to the Confederates, quit the juſt Defence of the *Proteſtant* Intereſt in *Europe*, and do a thouſand things below Her Majeſty's Royal Thoughts to be Concern'd in, and which ought to be below any *Engliſh* Man's Thoughts to ſuggeſt.

For ſhame, Gentlemen, abandon Impoſſibilities and tho' your Opinions remain Unconvinc'd, let your Prudence ſatisfy you, it is Impoſſible you ſhould obtain your Ends, why will you not deſiſt——We deſire no Victories, we are Content to reſt ſatisfied with the Currency of the Laws, the Liberty of Conſcience, the Proteſtant Succeſſion, and the Church of *England* Government; of theſe we are aſſured, in theſe we are ſafe, and with theſe we are ſatisfy'd, he that is not is of your ſide, as to us, he is no Man of Peace.

I am of the Opinion, if your Eyes were Open to your own Intereſt, that you can never be Invited to Peace, more to your Advantage; you can not pretend to have the better, your Cauſe Declines; Juſtice, and Liberty have the upper Hand of you; for God's ſake, for your own ſake, for the ſake of your Native Country, Come in, Come, and joyn with us to fix the General ſafety to ſettle the Innumerable Feuds and National Jarrs among us, and make a firm Peace of Party's.

And

Digitized by Google

And that you may not miſtake me, Gentlemen, give me leave to Explain what I mean by *Come in*, Not to us as Diſſenters, as Whigs, or Phanaticks or a hundred other hard Names you are pleaſed to beſtow upon your Neighbours, but Come in to us as Proteſtants, Come in to us as *Engliſh* Men, let all our private and unnatural Jarrs be bury'd in Charity and Peace; Come in to the Queen, Come in to the Church of *England* Eſtabliſh't by Law, and which whoever goes about to overthrow, even the Diſſenters will, and ought to be the firſt to oppoſe, as it appears they were in the late Revolution; and if their Reaſons does not forſake them, always will do ſo.

'Tis to a Church of *England* Queen, and a Church of *England* Government, that you are Invited to come in; and laying aſide the Fury of your Temper, *Submit* and there's another hard word now, *Submit* what do you mean by that ſays, a Critical obſerver, why, *I'll tell you, Gentlemen.* Submit to your own Reaſon, Submit to the Diſcoveries, and Demonſtrations your own Experience makes in the Publick Affairs; *Submit* to believe, That Peace among our ſelves can only ſave us; Submit to refrain reproaching the beſt Queen, even for your own Church; that ever ſat upon the *Engliſh Throne*; Submit to withold your Clamours at the Biſhops, and other worthy Divines of the Church, who acting from Principles of Temper and Moderation, deſerve much leſs to be branded for *Presbyterians*, than you do for *Papiſts*; Submit to Refrain Slander and Reproach from your Neighbours. In ſhort, Gentlemen, Submit to be Honeſt, even Honeſt to your ſelves, Honeſt to your Poſterity, Honeſt to your Neighbours, Honeſt to the Government, Honeſt to the Nation; this is all the Submiſſion I invite you to, and I ſincerely wiſh I had Eloquence enough to perſwade you to this Submiſſion, that this Nation might once arrive to that bleſſed Union among our ſelves, which all wiſe Men pray for, which the Queen often has mov'd us to, and which you are the only Men that hinder.

If I ſhould be ask'd here what I mean by theſe three Heads, Reproach on the Queen, Charge on the Biſhops, and Slander on the Innocent; I intreat you, Gentlemen, not to puzle me upon many Examples, but let me refer you to three Heads only.

1. As to the Queen, paſſing over the Inſult of Virulent Lampoons, Satyrs, and Reflections in Print, let the Gentlemen of *Oxford* be askt what Expoſition they can give to their late Excellent *Emblematic* Device of adding Her Majeſty's *Motto* to a new Fabrick erected there, and putting up the *Semper Eadem* of the Royal Arms under a Weathercock.

2. As to the Church I humbly deſire theſe Gentlemen to enquire, for what Law and Inſolent Language Her Majeſty has thought the Learned Mr. *Weſley* Unworthy the bounty of the late Queen, and has therefore Diſmiſs'd him her Service, as he very well deſerv'd; and whether another Gentleman of the Gown near St. *T... ly's*, who Dances as he thinks Exceeding well, had not more Wit than Manners when he ſaid the Arch B——p of *Cant—ry* and the Biſhop of *S———bury* were Presbyterian Raſcals, and deſerv'd to have their Gowns pull'd over their Ears, for Voting againſt the Occaſional Bill.

3. As to private Perſons Injur'd by this Virulent and Unpeaceable Temper, Witneſs among many other that Impotent Slander rais'd on a Candidate for Parliament, not far from this City; who becauſe he did not exactly obſerve the Forms and Impertinency's of the Blew-Coat Hoſpital Treaſurer, in propoſing to promote Two of their Children, ſhall be Charg'd with Kidnapping, and that Charge never brought out till juſt againſt the Election.

Tho' Firſt of all he was to get nothing by it.

Secondly, The Hoſpital give Money with them on the ſame Occaſion, and ought to have taken it as a Favour.

Thirdly, He himſelf firſt ſent Word to the Hoſpital where they were, and how Deſign'd. And,

Fourthly, The Mother of the Principle Boy conſenting.

I deſire to be mov'd to no more Examples, tho' they abound; Slander and Railery are not the Ways to Peace; the Motions to it are grounded upon ſuch Argnments, as, I am ſure, can have no Reply; the things Charg'd, will bear no Defence: Why, Gentlemen, will you not hearken to the *Propoſal*, or Confute the *Allegations.*

If all this will not do, if you are ſtill reſolv'd to puſh at your own Deſtruction, and to go on to Embroil the Nation, *and the whole World*; if you think this the Day of your Advantage, and that you are now Veſted with Power to bri g

Digitized by Google

bring it to pass, Pray, *Gentlemen*, give me leave *first to suppose you could bring it to pass*, and then to tell you a short Story which happen'd within the Verge of my own Knowledge.

There happen'd a Quarrel one Day among some Brick-Makers, that I had Occasion to Employ, and two of them *fell to Boxing*; one of the two, whose Name was *Peter*, got his Fellow down, and being to Fight Up and Down, *as they call it*, Beat him Unmercifully. The Fellow that lay under him, cry'd out; and as I was at some Distance, I run with some Servants to part them, *thinking he had cryed Murder*; but coming nearer, I understood him better, and found he cry'd out, *Pay me* Peter, *Pay me* Peter, *'twill be my Turn by and by: Peter* did his best, and being a very *Strong Fellow*, Maul'd him sufficiently —— But at last, when *Peter* had Beaten him till he was out of Breath, the Fellow's Turn came, he got up, and Peter *was undermost*, and the other us'd him accordingly.

I make no Applications, I would have *no Body Undermost*, I would have all *Love*, *Peace*, *Charity*, and *Union*; but if ye will be Mad, if you will *be all Persecution*, and *Conformity* or *Nothing*, must be the Case, *Dragoon them into it at one*, Gentlemen, show your selves fairly, set up *Gallows* and *Galleys*, send the *Parents* to Gaol, and Confiscate their Estates, take their *Children* from them, and Educate them in your own Blessed Principles, Affront the *Queen*, *Dissolve* the Settlement, *Restore* King *James*, and *Declare* your Minds; *But then, I beseech you*, Gentlemen, do not forget the Story of *Peter* and *his Fellow*.

☞ PROPOSALS (*different from all others yet published*) for a *Perpetual Assurance Office*: Wherein either S E X may Subscribe, and by Paying 6*l.* *per Annum*, secure an equal Dividend of 10000*l.* at their Deaths, which in all probability cannot amount to less than 500 Pounds, or a much greater Sum, to any Person they shall Name, besides 3*l.* out of every 6*l.* which they shall have Paid, together with other Advantages (during Life) which will reduce every Member's Yearly Payment to less than 40*s.* Subscriptions are taken, and Proposals at large given *gratis*, by *J. Matthews* a Printer, and Mr. *Symonds*, in Little-Brittain; Mr. *Barnes*, in Pall-Mall; Mr. *Nutt*, near Stationers-Hall; Mr. *Strahan* and Mr. *Davis* in Cornhill; Mr. *Hartley* Mr. *Hodgson's* in Holborn; Mr. *Burges* in Westminster-Hall; and Mr. *Cox*, at Temple-Bar, Booksellers. (*N.B.* Note, *That no Money is to be Paid, till the Society be full, and Security given.*) Against which, if any Subscriber shall object, he shall be at Liberty, whether he will stand to his Subscription, or not.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Royal Essence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the most delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greatest Preserver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than usual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing Colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, strengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectuall prevents it from falling off or splitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it possibly will, by the use of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it strengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raises the Vapours in Ladies, &c. being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleasant than) Musk, Civet, &c. 'Tis indeed an unparalled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, &c. excellently. To be had only at Mr. *Allcrafts*, a Toyshop at the Blue-Coat Boy against the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*. Sealed up, at 2*s.* 6*d.* a Bottle with Directions.

COSMETICON: Or, An Excellent Wash to Beautifie the Face and Skin, making it admirably white clear and soft, taking away its Brawniness, Hardness, Tanning, Sunburn, Pustules, Wheals, Red Pimples, Freckles, Lentils, Scurf, Morphew, with all other sorts of Breakings-out, and Discolourings of the Skin. It is a Preparation composed without any thing of Mercury in it, which being constantly used for some time, gives such a Pure, Clear, Natural and Youthful Appearance to the Hands, Neck, and Face, that nothing in Nature can possibly exceed it. Price 3*s.* 6*d.* a Bottle. To be Sold at Mr. Steven's a Tin-shop next the Three Nuns near Salisbury-Court in Fleet-street; and at Mr. Parker's at the Leg and Star in Cornhill, over against the Royal-Exchange.

Just Published,

THE Supplement to the Advice from the *Scandal Club*, Numb. 5 being the last of the First Volume: And the Appendix will be finish'd with all speed.

THE Reader is desir'd to Correct the following Error in the Supplement, Numb. 5. p. 11. l. 4. for *I Brand*, *Distain*, &c. r. *'Tis true*, *Distain*, &c.

Lately Publish'd,

Hudibras; in three Parts, price 6*s.* N. B. The first Part is Printed according to the first Edition; Corrected by himself. And there is likewise added to this Edition, of the first Part, the life of the Author, and some New Illustrations. Printed for *George Sawbridge* in *Little Britain*.

THE English-Nun: Or, a Comical Description of a Nunnery. With the Lives and Intrigues of the Priests and Nuns. Written by an English Lady, who Resided near Twelve Months in a Nunnery at *Brussels*. The Second Edition, with Additions by the same Hand. Printed in the Year, 1705.

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Thurſday, May 10. 1705.

IMpartiality is the Principal Beauty of an *Author*; without it, he ought not to expect either Reputation to his Character, or Regard to his Writings. In this Caſe I have a Difficult Task to Convince all the Readers of *this Paper*, becauſe I do not publiſh all the Virulencies, Scandalous Actions, and Unaccountables that are ſent to me on both ſides; but were the Gentlemen, on both ſides, to ſee the Pains I have taken, and the Care with which I have Conceal'd their Follies, they would own, if I have not Publiſh'd an Equal Number of each, I have Conceal'd as Unequal a Number the other way, and all in order to Peace.

I have told you, in our laſt, who are the Obſtructers of our Peace, and have taken the freedom to give ſome Inſtances among thoſe that Affront the Queen, Reproach the Biſhops, and Slander their Neighbours.

I am now to tell you, Gentlemen, there are ſome among our ſelves, ſome Negative Tempers, that are Agents to our want of Peace, and who Deſerve Reproof; and before I have done with them, perhaps, I may not be blam'd for Impartiality.

Among theſe, I muſt take my firſt Example in *Coventry*. 'Tis an Unhappy Inſtance, I confeſs, and, perhaps, my Obſervations on it, may be a little ſevere, and be ill taken, but I promis'd at firſt to regard the Anger neither of Great nor Small, in my ſtrict adherence to Truth of Fact, and juſt Reflection on real Crime, and I ſhall honeſtly keep my Word with you all.

In all my Obſervations of the ſad Deſection and Degeneracy of Manners in *England*, the greateſt Encouragement to Vice, and Obſtruction to our Reformation, lies in the Negligence and Evil Example of our Magiſtrates, whoſe Duty it is to ſuppreſs Vice and Immoralities, both by their Authority and Example; and I have often obſerv'd in this Caſe, that in England *we have the beſt Laws the worſt Executed of any Nation in the World.*

In like manner I am ſorry to ſay, the Negligence of thoſe whoſe Duty and Office it is to prompt this Healing and Peaceable Temper, has given ſuch a Looſe to its contrary, that in ſome Places it runs out to all manner of Extreams.

Perhaps ſome People may be ſurpriz'd, when I ſhall tell them the want of Conduct, the Heat of Parties, and the Fury of the People of *England* is ſuch, and it runs to that height, that a Civil War is already broke out in the Bowels of their Native Country.

But they will be fill'd with Wonder and Horrour, when they reflect upon the Particulars, and the ſad Effects that this may have on the Nation, if ſome Needful Examples are not made to ſuppreſs it in time.

Digitized by Google

The City of *Coventry* is a large, and very Populous Inland City, and sends two Members to Parliament, which are chosen by the Freemen of the City——In this place, such has been the Continual Zeal and Heat of Parties, that the Division has risen up to the Greatest Animosities, and the Consequence has been Railing, Envying, Fighting, and all sorts of Inveteracy and Violence. Club-Law has been the Decider of Controversies, and on every Election, Victory in the Street, has given Victory in the Poll.

These things are risen now to that height, that the Parties draw up in little Armies in the Streets, and Fight with all the Fury and Animosity imaginable, 500, and some say, a 1000 of a side.

The Consequences of these Mob-Engagements, are frequently Broken Heads, Bruised and Broken Limbs, as yet we do not hear of any Murthers committed; but that in time, it will come to that, there is no more question, than there is, whether a mischief is likely to Increase by Custom, when the Exasperated Rabble are left to an Unrestrain'd Liberty.

My Business is not to Determine here, what may be the fatal Effects of such Violences, or to give the Histories of *Massinello* at *Naples*, the *Legged-Stool* in *Scotland*, the *De Witts* in *Holland*, or the like Melancholy Relations of the Power of Popular Tumult.

But as I am now enquiring into the Obstructers of the Nations Peace, I cannot but Condole with my Native Country, that in the midst of a *Protestant* Nation, in a well Constituted, *I cannot say a well Govern'd City*, at a Juncture when Peace is so absolutely Necessary to Safety, when Her Majesty is so Earnestly pressing us to Unite, and when any Man that has the Use of his Senses, may see the Danger of Contention, and how fatal it is to all our hopes, that in such a Juncture as this, there should be Open War Declar'd, between the Parties in the very Heart of the Nation, and Pitch'd Battles be fought with the utmost Rage of Unbridl'd Ungovern'd Prejudice.

When I have Exclaim'd against this Irregularity to some of the Inhabitants of this City of *Coventry*, I have been Answer'd with the usual Reply of People that sink under Evils they never attempt to Remedy, and my Mouth pretended to be stopt with the weak and most ridiculous Reply of, HOW CAN WE HELP IT.

How, Gentlemen, not help it? What have ye no Magistrates? No Mayors? No Sheriffs? No Officers? And if you have, and not help it, not suppress Riots and Tumults—— Let me tell Mr. Mayor of *Coventry*, by way of Caution to all the Magistrates of other Towns, in like Cases, you are answerable for all the Disorders committed in the City; you are Punishable for not doing your Duty, in suppressing and preventing such things; you are the Keeper of the Queen's Peace; your Power is sufficient to break the Parties, to Dissipate and Disperse their Assemblies, and to Disarm them at their first Appearance; you have Power to Command all the Inhabitants to the Peace, to Demand Security of any you have good Reason to suspect, to commit all such as break it, and to Kill any that shall resist.

What will you say, when Her Majesty shall call you to an Account for the Disorders of the Town under your Government? Will it satisfie Her Majesty to tell her, that former Mayors and Sheriffs have attempted to prevent this Mischief in vain; that the Magistrates have been Trampled under the Feet of the Mob, and Driven out of the Streets; that the People will Fight, *and you cannot help it?*

There was, it seems, a Riot in the Streets on the . . . of *April* last, and 12 or 300 Engag'd of a Side, abundance Wounded and Knock'd Down; a Tumult altogether Destructive of Good Government, and fatal to the Publick Tranquility.

'Tis easie to know, at least, of the Principal Persons who Appear'd, and who was Concern'd in it of either side; the Ring-leaders, the Mob-Captains, cannot be hid. If Her Majesty should Demand of the Mayor of *Coventry*, How many of these he has taken up, and Bound over to the Sessions to Answer it? Or, How many he has caused to be Prosecuted, for Breach of the Peace, on either side? I would be glad to know, what his Worship would say? And what an Account he can give to Her Majesty for thus *bearing Her Sword in vain?*

Since this Battle, nothing is, it seems, more frequent in the Streets of *Coventry*, than to hear what Preparations of War are making on both Sides; what Gathering Confederates, what Encouraging one another to stand to it, what furnishing themselves with Auxiliaries, and getting stout Fellows out of the Country to back them, and all against the Day of Election? And

ask

ask any *Coventry* Man now, Who is like to Carry it? They will Unanimously tell you, They that Beat in the Street, They that get the Victory in the Fight, carry the Election, the ſtrongeſt Side has the Day in the *Town Hall*.

And this may well be true, it ſeems, ſince all Freemen Poll, and no Man is Sworn at the Poll, nor is there any Liſts of the Freemen; ſo that if the ſtrongeſt Side, ſay a Broom-maker is a Freeman, tho' he never was in the Town, he is Poll'd; and who ſhall Diſpute againſt Club-Law?——

Nor, it ſeems, can there be any ſuch thing as a Scrutiny afterwards, there being no Books to Examine by.

Theſe Irregularities, doubtleſs, were the Original Cauſes of theſe Tumults; and 'tis, no doubt, the Negligence of former Magiſtrates, that they have not been more Effectually regulated.

But let the former Miſtakes have been what they will, 'tis the Duty of the preſent Magiſtrate, to prevent theſe Riotous Aſſemblies, and to keep the Peace; 'tis his Buſineſs, and he muſt give me leave to tell him, 'tis very Eaſie for *him to do it* Effectually.

To act my Buſineſs to Inſtruct the Mayor of *Coventry*, or Deſcend to Particulars, and tell *him* by what Methods he may Diſarm the Mob; but as the Buſineſs of bringing it to paſs, will take from him all Excuſe for the Neglect, ſo *the* Buſineſs of obtaining the Aſſiſtance of the Government, in caſe his own Power is too weak, will for ever render him anſwerable for all the Evil Conſequences; and if any Blood is ſhed in this Quarrel, it lies at his Door both before God and Man.

'Tis the Duty of the Civil Magiſtrate, to Govern the Reſpective Towns, Cities, or Diſtricts, in the Peace of God and the Queen, and by all Legal means, to maintain the Authority of the Law, to Diſperſe Unlawful Aſſemblies, ſuppreſs Riots and Tumults, prevent Battle and Blood, and bring Offenders to Juſtice.

If they find any Miſchief of theſe ſorts too ſtrong for them, and that there is danger in it, they are, and it is their Indiſpenſible Duty to Acquaint Her Majeſty, or the Miniſters of State of it, and deſire both Aſſiſtance and farther Inſtructions.

Indeed our Elections are not to be Interrupted, Byaſs'd, or Aw'd with Soldiers, or Magiſtrates, becauſe they are to be perfectly free—But then neither are the Electors to come Arm'd to Vote, to keep in a Body at a place, either by Clamour, Noiſe, Threats, or any ſort of Violence, to ſhut one another out.

The bare keeping the Peace, can by no means Influence, or Awe the Election; it can be no Interruption to the freedom of Voting, to guard the Avenues to the place, ſo that none ſhall come thither with any ſort of Arms, or Weapons; nor to come into the Hall, and turn away from thence, all that have no Right to Poll, or that having Poll'd, any farther Concern themſelves there.

If Proclamation be made the Day before the Election, That no Perſon ſhall appear in the Street with any Staff, Sword, or Weapon; that no Numbers of People be gathered together; If the Streets are kept clear from Bodies of Men, if the Paſſages to the Hall, are left open to any that come there to Vote Unarm'd, and in Peace; This is no awing an Election, nor will ever be taken as ſuch. This is the Mayor's Buſineſs, and if he does not do this, or ſomething of this Nature, he is liable to be Puniſhed for the Neglect.

Another Objection I find againſt this is, Who ſhall the Mayor get to do this? He is alone; all the People are Parties of one Side or another, and all are for Fighting, no Body will aſſiſt him.

To this I Anſwer, Let the Mayor ſend for the Conſtables, and let him ſee which of them will Engage to Diſcharge the Duty of his Office, and which will not; thoſe that refuſe, let him take care of them afterwards: If but one Conſtable in *Coventry* will do it, he is enough.

Let this Conſtable take the Mayor's Orders for preſerving the Peace, in Writing, and Command the Aſſiſtance of ſuch of the Inhabitants, as he knows are Men of Peace; let any Man refuſe him at their Peril.

Arm'd with as many of theſe, as he ſees needful to raiſe, and with ſuch Weapons, Halberts, or other, as he ſees cauſe, let him keep Ward the Day of, and the Day before the Poll; and poſting his Men at the Principal Places of the City, let him take up every Man that appears Arm'd; let him Diſperſe every gathering Mob, and keep the Streets clear for the Freemen to paſs and re-paſs——Let Mr. Mayor, with a ſelect Band of Citizens, who ſhall be deſirous of Peace, Walk the Rounds of the City, to ſee that theſe do their Duty; and once every half Hour, clear the Hall, firſt by making Proclamation

Digitized by Google

clamation in the Queen's Name, for all Persons that are not Freemen, or that have Poll'd, to Depart: And Secondly, By taking up all that Disobey it.

Either Method will do it, or it will not.

If it will, how inexcusable will the Mayor of *Coventry* be, if he neglect it? How will all the future Tumults, either in this City, or in any part of this Kingdom, lie at his Door, and owe their Encouragement to his Negligence? How will our Laws grow into Contempt, and Magistrates be useless Tools, of no manner of Signification?

In vain we talk of Peace, if Mob must prevail over Magistracy, and the Club Oppress the Halbert; no more let us talk of the Freedom of Elections, if Choice of Members must be carry'd by Strength of Hand, and not by Number of Voices.

On the other Hand, if this Method will not do it, if the Civil Power be too Weak, if the Rabble be Rampant, your Duty, Mr. Mayor, is to Acquaint the Government; no doubt, but that Authority, by which you are in the Seat of Power, will maintain you there.

Her Majesty, as she has never yet made use of her Military Authority to Deal with any of her own Subjects, will, no doubt, be very Unwilling to begin with the City of *Coventry*; but if nothing but Troops of Horse will keep you quiet, you must thank your selves, the Peace must be maintain'd.

How Foolish are all those People, Cities, Countries and Parties, who when they might live in Peace and Tranquility, Enjoying their Property, and with unusual Privileges love Tumults and Riots: 'Tis a Sign, Gentlemen, you do not know what War is; had you been under the Exercise of Foreign Armies, had you been in the *Palatinate*, or were your City upon the *Moselle*, or the *Po*, you would know how to value your Peace. Pray, Gentlemen of *Coventry*, do not force the *Nation* and the *Government* to teach you how to value your Peace by the want of it, and to take Forfeiture of your Privileges, which for your Tumults, you ought to be punish'd with the loss of.

☞ PROPOSALS (*different from all others yet publish'd*) for a *Perpetual Assurance Office*: Wherein either SEX may Subscribe, and by Paying 6*l. per Annum*, secure an equal Dividend of 10000*l.* at their Deaths, which in all probability cannot amount to less than 100 Pounds, or a much greater Sum, to any Person they shall Name, besides 3*l.* out of every 6*l.* which they shall have Paid, together with other Advantages (during Life) which will reduce every Member's Yearly Payment to less than 40*s.* Subscriptions are taken, and Proposals at large given *gratis*, by *J. Matthews* a Printer, and Mr. *Sawbridge*, in Little-Brittain; Mr. *Barnes*, in Pall-Mall; Mr. *Nutt*, near Stationers-Hall; Mr. *Strahan* and Mr. *Davis* in Cornhill; Mr. *Hartley*, Mr. *Hodgson's* in Holborn; Mr. *Barker* in Westminster-Hall; and Mr. *Cox*, at Temple-Bar, Booksellers. (*) Note, *That no Money is to be Paid, till the Society be full, and Security given.*) Against which, if any Subscriber shall object, he shall be at Liberty, whether he will stand to his Subscription, or not.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Royal Essence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the most delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greatest Preserver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than usual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, strengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectually prevents it from falling off, or splitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it possibly will, by the use of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it strengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raises the Vapours in Ladies, &c. being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleasant than) Musk, Civet, &c. 'Tis indeed an unparalled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Hand kerchiefs, &c. excellently. To be had only at Mr. *Allcrafts*, a Toyshop at the Blue-Coat Boy against the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*, Sealed up, at 2*s.* 6*d.* a Bottle with Directions.

THE Famed Beautifying Secret of 20 Years experience for making the Face and Skin surprizingly white, soft and smooth, taking away Freckles, Wrinkles, marks of the Small-Pox, Spots, Pimples, Redness, Tanning, Morphew, Scurf, &c. rendring those that have used it, even the Wonder of the World, for the exquisite Beauty and Fairness it hath given them, no Cosmeticle, Wash, Water, Powder, &c. being ever known to come near it. it makes the Breath sweet, Teeth white and fast. Cures the Scurvy in the Gums, and Tooth-ach, strengthens the Sight, comforts the Brain, eases Pains in the Ears, helps Deafness, loss of Memory, heals Chop'd Lips and Hands, &c. (evident signs of its being free from Mercury, which is known to blacken and rot the Teeth and Gums, spoil the Sight, &c.) it makes the Hair grow thick, prevents it moulding, and (which is admirable) changes Red Hair, in time, into a light-ish brown, and yet is as clear and harmless as fair Water, of a pleasing Scent, being no deceit, but a real Beautifier, as attested under the Hands of divers Persons of note. To be had only of Mr. Varenne, a Bookseller, at Seneca's-head near Somerset-House in the Strand. Price 5*s.* the Bottle, with Directions.

Digitized by Google

A

REVIEW

OF THE

Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Saturday, May 12. 1705.

THE Nice Diſtinction between a *Tacker*, and a *Moderate Tacker*, being the Learned Opinion of a certain Clergyman, not far in Principle from the *Vicar of Bray*, I confeſs to be a Myſtery paſt my Underſtanding, and the Moderation of a *Tacker*, ſeems to me to merit a Place in my Lord *Rocheſter*'s *Poem upon Nothing*.

At beſt it merits much more to be Explain'd, than Her Majeſty's Speech at the Cloſe of the laſt Parliament, *which ſome People pretend not to underſtand*; and of this, beſides what I have ſaid elſewhere, *I think this is plain*, Her Majeſty could mean none but *the Tackers*, becauſe this Nation knows of no other Dangerous Experiment any other Party has made; from which the Nation has made a Narrow Eſcape, and which was occaſion'd by our Unreaſonable Humours and Animoſities.

I am not for making Diſtinctions of Names, I wiſh they were all Buried in the Grave of that Aſſembly, in which this new Qualification of a Betrayer of *England* was firſt Contriv'd; but 'tis a moſt abſolutely neceſſary thing, that while I am moving all Men to Peace, I ſhould warn them againſt thoſe that ſet themſelves to ruine our Peace.

And yet even of thoſe Gentlemen, who in the Service of their Country, have been ſo Unhappily Miſtaken, upon their Sence of the Error and quitting the Folly and Miſchief of the Deſign, I would be for perſwading all Honeſt Men to forget it, I have always ſaid, I am not for *Black Liſts*, and Ballads upon them; I am not for recording their Names to Poſterity, which I look upon a Method to Exaſperate Men rather than reform them; let the Memory of the Action, and of the Perſons, fall and drop with time, that they may ſee the Folly and Reform.

'Tis true, I am not for Chooſing them again, I am not for putting Power into their Hands again to Deſtroy us, I am for no Truſt to be put into their Hands, I cannot allow them fit for that, at leaſt till they have given good Demonſtrations of their Penitence and Reforming.

But I am for paſſing by the Attempt, it was a Vile one indeed, and for which we muſt ſay, it was a ſtrange Parliament; but it was a moſt Contemptible, Blind, Ridiculous Project; and the Folly of it, without doubt, gave a handle to ſome that had more Wit, in the Houſe, to put them upon it, as the only thing that could be expected to ruine their Cauſe.

I have now ſome Replies to what has been advanc'd on this Head, to Engage with; and the firſt, at leaſt the moſt material, is a Knocking-Down Argument.

Well, ſays the Opponent, *you may ſay what you will, and Print what you will, but you ſee the Country is of another Opinion, and in ſpight of all your*

Digitized by Google

Party, the Tackers *will come in again; when there was not above Ten Members Chosen,* Five *of them were* Tackers.

First of all, if it be true, the worse for *England*, the worse for the General Peace, the farther off our Settlement, Union and Tranquility, seems to be; and God Almighty, in his Providence, sees us yet unfit for Deliverance. The News is not so good, that any Man should rejoyce at it; the *English* Men that shut their Eyes against their own Peace, are not one jott the Wiser for it; if the People will pull their own Destruction upon their Heads, in spight of Reflection, contrary to all the Rules of Reason and Common Discretion, contrary to the Light and Convictions of their own Understanding, 'tis impossible for Humane Art to save such.

Perhaps the Time is not yet come, perhaps the 134 have some other yet more preposterous Things to act, some more Miracles of Impenetrable Politicks to work, before the Nation will be Universally Enlightned; they must, perhaps, yet Expose themselves farther, and we will not see our Safety, till these Gentlemen Drive us to it, by some yet more prodigious Attempt, something that shall give our Constitution such a Shock, as shall startle the whole Nation, and put them into *Revolution Fits*.

Who knows what Desperate Remedy this Inveterate Distemper must have to work the Cure? What Amputation of Members, in this Compound Fracture? What Fluxings? What Searing the Coroded Mischiefs will call for.

All I can say to it is, I am sorry the healing Cordials of Love, Charity, Peace, and Neighbourly Gentleman like Civilities, will not work it——I am not Physician enough to apply farther Remedies.

But this I must say, if ever this Evil be run up to Extremities, if ever *Tacking Principles* bring us into that Confusion, if ever the Attempt upon the *English* Liberties be openly push'd at, I am fully perswaded the People of *England*, in Defence of their Just Right, and the Privileges Deriv'd to them from their Ancestors, will be the Destruction of all that shall attempt to Dispossess them of that Liberty.

Toleration and Succession, are the two things before us, and I own, I am in no fear for them, tho' the whole 134 were in the House again, which I don't believe will be true neither.

If it be reply'd, *What do you make so much noise about then? If you are not afraid of the Loss of your Toleration and Succession?* I Answer.

First, I am in no fear for the meer Difference between the Invaders and Defenders of *English* Liberties at Home.

But if we are Embroil'd here at Home, while we are at War Abroad; if by putting Gross and Illegal Affronts upon one another; if by the Constitution Jangling with it self, we are Disabled from the War, the Confederacy broke, the *Protestant* Interest Abroad run down, the *Dutch* ruin'd, and the *French* Victorious. Pardon me, Gentlemen, I won't Answer for the People of *England* then, when Universal Monarchy is obtain'd, and *Europe* submits to the Tyranny of the House of *Bourbon*, who are we to resist? What Proportion can this little Spot bear to the Triumphant Powers of Popery and *French* Government.

I know there are some among us, that are Vain enough to think we are able to Beat the whole World; and Mr. ——, who is since, I suppose, of another Opinion, has often Greeted us with his Notion, in the following Terms: *What signifies Leagues and Confederacies, Armies, and Red coats? Let us Unite, let us take Care of our Wooden Walls, and we need not value all the World.*

These are *Arguments indeed*, and talking big may be useful some times; but if the Gentlemen were to ask the Soldiers, they will tell them another Tale; nay, even the Admirals of our Fleet would give another Answer.

A Nation may be Invaded in spight of a great Fleet, and an Enemy may Land an Army, when our Fleet's remote, Land lock'd, Wind-bound, and a hundred things.

Why do these Gentlemen Applaud the Victory of *Blenheim?* Why call the Duke of *Marlborough* Hero, if there is no need of our Army, and we are able to Fight the whole World? But these things are too wild, to need any Debate of here.

'Tis vain to flatter our selves with our own Figure, we are no other sort of People than our Neighbours; *English* Men are *Brave Fellows*, our Neighbours will own it, and there are few better: but they are but Men, they are no Monsters, their Bullets fly no farther than others, and they can do no more Miracles than other Nations.

Do not be Angry, Gentlemen, when I say, we are not able to Fight all the World, and carry a War on against *France*, after he has Conquer'd all the rest of the Confederates.

From

Digitized by Google

From theſe Conſiderations 'tis a Conſequence, that it is our Buſineſs to ſupport the Confederacy, to joyn Hands and aſſiſt them as they do us; and as this Tacking the Bill, would have ſo Embroil'd us at Home, as to have Diſabled us from coming into the Field, have Crippl'd our Preparations, and forced us to abandon our own Intereſt, ſo far it was fatal and conſiderable, and this way, indeed, we may ſay, the *Tackers* may undoe us.

Were we free from a War Abroad, I confeſs, I ſhould be in no Apprehenſion, from the worſt Attempt that could be made upon the *Engliſh* Liberties; who ever heav'd at them, would be Cruſh'd with their Weight, and *it were as good for him that a Mill ſtone were hung about his Neck, and he were caſt into the Sea:* Kings have in vain attempted it, and it has prov'd their Deſtruction; Favourites have attempted them, till the Nation has toſs'd them out of their Seats, and ſent them to the D———, as a Man ſends a Stone out of a Sling.

Nay, Parliaments have attempted it, till they found themſelves Confounded and Embarraſs'd, and forc'd to reſtore things to ſtand as they found them, and to Write upon the Conſtitution the ſame Motto that the Scripture gives us of the Goſpel, *Other Foundation can no Man Lay.*

I fear nothing, for *Engliſh* Liberties, if we are not Betray'd to Foreign Power, Abſolute Conqueſt, and Innumerable Invaders; but while bringing us into Confuſion at Home, will open the Door of Death to Armies of Devils from Abroad, I muſt be allow'd to ſee Danger in it.

If then the Parliament, M— M—, lately gone Home with ſo much Contempt, ſo juſtly reprehended by their Soveraign, and ſo paſt all poſſibility of Defence, branded with an Attempt abſolutely Deſtructive to our Safety, muſt come again; if the Country is ſo Diſtracted, as to Chooſe theſe People again, as it ſeems ſome are afraid they will.

Then, Gentlemen, thank your ſelves, if you are brought into all the Confuſions and ill Conſequences of the laſt Attempt; What could the Queen do more than by telling you, *That Peace at Home, is the only way to ſave us*; and telling you, *What a Narrow Eſcape you had made from theſe Men before*; give you Directions, as well as an Opportunity, to Chooſe Men of another Principle: What can be ſaid, or done more? The old *Engliſh* Saying, will be exceedingly illuſtrated in you, *That* England *can never be ruin'd, but by our ſelves.*

As in Religion, there is no greater Judgment from God, can attend a Man, than to be forſaken of his Maker, and left to the Guſt of his Corrupted Soul: So in Politicks, no greater Miſchief can attend a State, than to be ſond of thoſe that will Betray us. How many Princes have been Ruin'd in the World, for Embracing Obſtinately the Favourites of their own Fancy; Blind to their Errors, when the People they Govern, have humbly repreſented their Miſchiefs, and moſt Dangerous Deſigns.

If, Gentlemen, you will be Blind to your own Hazards, if you will ſhut your Eyes againſt your Reaſon, your Intereſt, and your Safety; if you will put your Liberty to Men that love Bondage, if you will commit this Knife into the Hands of Mad Men, Truſt your Peace with Men of Raſhneſs and Diliriums, never call your ſelves *Engliſh* Men, never talk of Laws and Conſtitutions, never talk of Privileges again; Embrace your own Bondage with the ſame Supine Baſineſs, that you give up your Liberty; and when your Children ask you, How it came to paſs, that their Grandfathers were Freemen, and they Born Slaves? Tell them honeſtly, becauſe their Fathers were Fools———

Fools, that abandon'd by their Senſes, choſe a parcel of M— M— to repreſent them in Parliament, who, when they had once attempted to Diſſolve the Conſtitution, by Invading the Liberties of the Lords, and taking away the Prerogative of the Prince, Wheedled them in to ſend them up again, with Power to perfect that Miſchief they had firſt miſcarry'd, and after having been caſt out, return'd with Authority to ſhow themſelves tenfold more the Children of Bondage than they were before.

In ſhort, if ſuch are Choſe again, *England* is Undone; farewell *Toleration*, farewell *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, farewell Queen, farewell Religion, farewell Nation, for no Honeſt Man ought to ſtay in it; Confuſion of Council, Overthrowing of Privileges, Innundation of Villanies muſt ſucceed, the Kingdom will become an *Aceldama*, a Field of Blood, Darkneſs, and Diſtreſs; and the whole Conſtitution be ſet with its Bottom upward; all the Violences, all the Inconſiſtent Abſurdities, all the Arbitrary Exceſſes that an Unlimited, Angry, and Exaſperated Party can ſhow, may be expected, and the Dangerous Experiment

Digitized by Google

Experiment being to be made again, you must not expect a second Escape.

THE Reader is desir'd to Correct the following Errors. In *Review*, N. 26. P. *ult.* for *Hell's an Asi*, read *Hell's a Fest*. N. 28. P. 109. col. 2. l. 1. read *it* for *is*. P. 110. col. 1. l. 4. for *Sense* read *Senses*, ibid. l. 17. for *at* read *as*. P. 111. col. 1. last line but two, for *purle* read *put*. ibid. col. 2. l. 9. for *Law* read *Sawcy*. N. 29. for *Impartiality* read *Partiality*

PROPOSALS (*different from all others yet publish'd*) for a *Perpetual Assurance Office*: Wherein either S E X may Subscribe, and by Paying 6*l. per Annum*, secure an equal Dividend of 1000*l.* at their Deaths, which in all probability cannot amount to less than 500 Pounds, or a much greater Sum, to any Person they shall Name, besides 3*l.* out of every 6*l.* which they shall have Paid, together with other Advantages (during Life) which will reduce every Member's Yearly Payment to less than 40*s.* Subscriptions are taken, and Proposals at large given *gratis*, by *J. Matthews* a Printer, and Mr. *Sawbridge*, in Little-Brittain; Mr. *Barnes*, in Pall-Mall; Mr. *Nutt*, near Stationers-Hall; Mr. *Strahan* and Mr. *Davis* in Cornhill; Mr. *Hartley*, Mr. *Hodgson's* in Holborn; Mr. *Barker* in Westminster-Hall; and Mr. *Cox*, at Temple-Bar, Booksellers. (*** Note, *That no Money is to be Paid, till the Society be full, and Security given.*) Against which, if any Subscriber shall object, he shall be at Liberty, whether he will stand to his Subscription, or not.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Royal Essence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the most delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greatest Preserver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than usual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, strengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectually prevents it from falling off or splitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it possibly will, by the use of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it strengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raises the Vapours in Ladies, &c. being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleasant than) Musk, Cryet, &c. 'Tis indeed an unparalled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, &c. excellently. To be had only at Mr. *Allcraft's*, a Toyshop at the Blue-Coat Boy against the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*. Sealed up, at 2*s.* 6*d.* a Bottle with Directions.

THE Universal Cordial Anodine Powder, being a Speedy Remedy against all Sharp Pains, inward or outward; as Fevers, Agues, Gout, Stone, Colick, Fistula's, Diabetes, Plurisies, and the Small-Pox, when they need to be kept full; it wonderfully facilitates the Chirurgeon's Work in curing of Wounds and Ulcers; it doth not trouble Nature, as Purging and Vomiting do, but helps it insensibly by Perspiration; it is very good for Travellers both at home and abroad; for Masters of Ships that go into hot Countries, where Fevers are so frequent; as also for the Army. It is likewise of excellent use to Children breeding of Teeth. To be had of Joseph Star at his House over against the Royal-Exchange in Cornhill, London, (who, with his Friends, have had very great Experience of it for above three Years past.) And of such Persons as he shall appoint in City and Country. Seal'd up with his Coat of Arms, being a Cheveron between three Stars: Each single Bottle containing 25 Grains, and the double 50. Price 5*s.* and 10*s.* with Directions for taking it. The Publisher of this Noble Medicine, will be ready to wait on any Persons to give them Satisfaction about it.

THese are to give Notice, That *Susannah Kirleus*, Relict of Dr. *Tho. Kirleus*, a Collegiate Physician of London, and Sworn Physician in Ordinary to King Charles II. is THE Person that sells (rightly prepar'd) his Famous Drink and Pill, which is eminently experinc'd to cure all Ulcers, Sores, Scabs, Itch, Scurfs, Scurvies, Leprosies, Venereal and French Disease, Running of the Reins, and all such Malignities, tho' never so inveterate, in all Constitutions, at all Seasons of the Year, hindering no Business, without Sweating, Smoaking, Fluxing, or the use of Mercury, which generally raises the Malignity, fixing it in the Head, from whence it is not easily carried off, but destroys many. These excellent Medicines have cured many after Fluxing; and in Compassion to the Distressed, will deal with all according to their Abilities. The Drink is 3*s.* the Quart, the Pill 1*s.* the Box, with Directions. She gives her Opinion for Nothing, to all that write or come to her. She lives at the Glass-Lanthorn in Plough-Yard, Gray's-Inn-Lane.

Lately Publish'd,

Ulibras; in three Parts, price 6*s.* N. B. The first Part is Printed according to the first Edition; Corrected by himself. And there is likewise added to this Edition, of the first Part, the life of the Author, and some New Illustrations. Printed for *George Sawbridge* in *Little Britain*.

Lately Published,

THE English-Nun: Or, a Comical Description of a Nunnery. With the Lives and Intrigues of the Priests and Nuns. Written by an English Lady, who Resided near Twelve Months in a Nunnery at Brussels. The Second Edition, with Additions by the same Hand. Printed in the Year, 1705.

THe Golden Odoriferous Essence, a Perfect Cephalick: Nothing yet known gives speedier, or more certain Help in all Pains of the Head and Vapours, &c. or more Pleasure in the using. Sold by S Saunders, Periwig-Maker, in Star-Court in Cheapside near the Conduit. Price 1*s.* the Bottle.

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Tuesday, May 15. 1705.

HAving been a little Inſulted laſt Paper, with the Boaſts of a Party, that notſtanding all that has been ſaid, done, and written, the People of *England*, the *Tackers*, and their Brethren, will be Choſen again; that of the firſt Ten Elected already, Five of them are *Tackers*, and the like; I could not refrain giving the juſt Scheme of the Conſequences of ſuch a Caſe, in which, I think, I have Diſcharged that part which becomes every *Engliſh* Man, of doing what in him lies, to prevent the Ruine of his Country.

But not too far to yield up a Point *not yet loſt*, Surrender the Fort before it is Attack'd, and give up a beg'd Queſtion, as ſoon as it is ask'd, let me return upon the Gentlemen with another Queſtion:

Pray, Gentlemen, *What if you ſhould be miſtaken? What if all this Rhodomontade*, like the Project of Tacking it ſelf, *ſhould Vaniſh and be loſt; and that when the Sum is Caſt up, the New Members Elected and Return'd, you ſhould upon a Scrutiny find that not half of the Number ſhould be Choſen?*

And for a Specimen of this, I refer you to the County of *Kent*; in all which large County, we have not one *Tacker*, or *Sneaker*, can get in; and thoſe that have attempted it, have been hiſs'd off of the Place, with the utmoſt Contempt, both them and their Adherents; a particular Inſtance of the Senſe, Courage, and Fidelity of the Inhabitants of that Populous Wealthy County, and in which they have ſet a Noble Example to the whole Nation.

As I have freely told my Thoughts on the other Occaſion, and what I take to be the Conſequence of a Houſe of *Tackers*, *Vice Verſa*, let me take the Freedom to give my Thoughts of you and your Project, as it will lie before us, and be handed on to future Ages, if this ſhould happen.

1. You are then Effectually Branded as Perſons, who having been once Truſted with the Liberties of your Dear Country, behav'd your ſelves ſo, that they thought you by no means fit to be Truſted again.

2. The Country will appear Convinc'd of what Her Majeſty told them, *viz.* the Narrow Eſcape they have made from the Dangerous Experiment you put upon the Nation.

3. The Privileges of the Peers ſtand Doubly Confirm'd by their Ancient Right, and the Peoples Concurrence, and *Tacking of Bills* Eternally Damn'd by this Noble Precedent; ſo that being once Declar'd Illegal, rejected by a ſtanding Order of the Houſe, and approv'd by the People, it may come to be Diſclaim'd in Parliament, and the Door ſhut Effectually againſt any ſuch future Shakings in the Conſtitution.

Digitized by Google

4. The Nation will thereby give a Double Sanction to all Her Majesty's Gracious Invitations to Peace.

1. By letting Her Majesty see their real Inclination to it. And,

2. By Discarding those that before attempted to Interrupt it.

And after all we shall be the most beholden to those Gentlemen, call'd the 134, of any Men in their Station of a long while, for pushing at this matter with so much Impolicy and Blindness, just at their going Home; by which they so far have Opened the Eyes of the Nation, as to have many of their own Hot Party beshink themselves, and abandon a Party so Exceedingly Mistaken, and to move the whole Kingdom to reject them in future Elections.

'Tis plain, they have done their own Work themselves, and they could Expect no other.

And now, Gentlemen, I must tell you, That there remains but the Suspence a few Days, that the Nation may see what they are to Expect, and how many of your Number are return'd with Power to make a second Attempt; and beforehand, I venture to assure you, many of you will be laid by ——— Some, indeed, are making Shifts, and securing Burroughs, lest they should lose it in the Counties; there are Variety of Instances. In the next place, 'tis a Melancholy Reflection for you already, to see that some Eminent *Tackers*, push themselves in, where they are fain to Attempt the Displacing others, their Brethren *Tackers*, to make room for them, as the People of *Oxford* very well know, and Sir *H*——— *M*———, being the first Instance, finds by Experience.

From this Shifting, making Reserves, Hearing and Thrusting, let me tell you, Gentlemen of the 134, I pretend, without any Gift of Prophecy, to foretell, you will be very far from being all Chosen; and if it should so fall out, that not above half of you should get in: If you could not carry your Cause before, what will you do now? Had you not better have let this Foolish Attempt alone? Even your *Occasional Bill*, had you carry'd it, would not have Answer'd your End; and I can very hardly be perswaded, you ever Desir'd to have it; if you had, you would have taken it the first time it was brought in, when the Amendments were such, as you would very willingly have accepted of since; and which, if you had Accepted of, you had never had Occasion for this Preposterous Attempt. See how Frail, and Short-sighted, even the Wiseſt Men are; and that even Parliaments, and Representing Collections of Men, are subject to Error, Folly, and Mistake ———

How much better had this Tacking Folly have been let alone? How had all this Clamour been stop'd, and we had had no Men to Jingle out to Warn the Freeholders against; we had never taken the Alarm at your Mischievous Designs, which to the Nations Benefit, I doubt not you foolishly Discover'd.

Upon the Whole; if on this New Election, you are left out, that is, most of you, *for some will get in, no doubt*, you that are Rejected, may see this Nation is not to *be Fool-Ridden*; when you have any Dangerous Experiments to make again, you would do well to lay them a little Closer, and Cover the Hook better; let not the Design be so plain, and the Conduct so Course; the People of *England* may be Wheedled into their Ruine, and as they are more Famous for Honesty than Penetration, may be Drawn in to be Agents to unforeseen Mischiefs; but to be Driven Headlong, and forc'd at once into Gulphs of Destruction, with their Eyes open, is not the way.

This was the only Error of the late Reign of King *James*, I mean as to himself; had he been Content with large Concessions, and Step by Step proceeded in the Design of Demolishing our Liberties, there were some Gentlemen forward enough, to have given up their Neighbours to Destruction, but in pushing for an Immediate Revolution of the Articles both of Religion and Liberty, into Bondage and Popery, he lost even that probability he had of Success. Thus had you been Content with the *Occasional Bill* meerly as such, Gentlemen, you had had it; the Lords Agreed with you, the Practice ought to be restrain'd as Unjustifiable; nay, and their Lordships went farther with you than upon second Thoughts, perhaps, they would have been pleas'd with.

But here you very justly obtain'd the Scandal of Immoderate Principles, since you plainly Discover'd your Aim run higher; that the bare restraining *Occasional Conformity*, was not the thing, but all the *Arcana's* of Perfecution and Anti-Toleration, appear'd Couch'd in your Design, and this Overthrew your good Bill.

This may serve for an Answer to that part of a Passionate Author's Quarrel at the *Review*, *Numb.* 5, where he is pleas'd to say, this is a

Bill

Bill only to secure the Church; If your Bill had been *Only to prevent most Abominable Hypocrites, and Deceiv'd Executors to the Church, from getting by Villainous Omens*, Excellent Language to supply Argument, *such a Power as might Endanger the Church*. If, I say, this had been the only End, and it had been only to secure the Church, the *Lords offer'd it*, their Amendments Declare they were Content with all reasonable Security for the Church; but because their Lordships, the Heads of the Church, Concurring, were not willing to renew Perfecution, fly in the Face of the Queen's Promise, and Dissolve the Toleration, therefore you were resolv'd to have all or none, and let your Bill fall.

Now, pray Gentlemen, who is to be Charg'd here with Exposing the Church? Let us join Issue upon this Point.

Either the Church was in Danger from the *Occasional Conformity* of the *Dissenters*, or she was not.

If the Church was not in Danger, then your Bill has no Foundation.

If it was in Danger, then you are the Men that neglected the Church, and left her Exposed to the Danger there was, when you might have had the Bill, to have suppress'd this Dangerous Practice, as you call it, but would not accept of it, unless Clog'd with such Circumstances, as no Considering Churchman, no House of Lords, no *Christian* Prince can grant.

So that, in short, 'tis apparent, this *Occasional Bill*, is a Handle only, 'tis a Specious Outside to a State Intrigue, a Gilded Pill full of Poison, and Conceal'd Dangers, which our Prudent Governours finding out, blew up your Mine, and now you cry out, *A Fanatick Plot*, call your own Clergy and Bishops *Presbyterians*, and make a great Outcry of the Danger of the Church, when really, Gentlemen, all in your Bill that was for the Security of the Church, was offered you, and without the Grant of the more Essential part of your Design, viz. *Oppression and Perfecution*, all the Danger the Church was in, could not prevail upon you, to accept of one without the other.

Where's all your Care for the Church in this? What's become of the Preamble to your first *Occasional Bill?* And what Account can you give, why that short Declaration against Perfecution, was left out of the Second?

If the Church of *England* can be only preserv'd by Perfecution; then, Gentlemen, she can only be preserv'd by that which is against her own Principles.

Your first *Occasional Bill* had these Words in the Preamble: *Whereas Perfecution for Conscience sake, is contrary to the Principles of the Christian Religion, and the Doctrine of the Church of England.*

The Conferences of the Lords, on that Head, make this Matter very plain: Their Lordships offer'd the Bill against *Occasional Conformity* as such, *That the Church might have been Secur'd against Hypocrites, as you call them*, but they Declare other parts of it to be meer Perfecution, which (by the Preamble) was Voted contrary to the Principles of the *Christian Religion*, and therefore they could not pass it without Amendments——— This, Gentlemen, you would not quit, and so your Bill fell; and the Question between the Houses, seems to stand thus.

Shall a Bill be past, that is against the Principles of the *Christian Religion*, and the Doctrine of the Church of *England*, *or shall it not?*

Yeas the House of C———s,

Nays the House of L———s.

This is the fair State of the Case, and it lay so Directly against the Thing, and Pluck'd so hard, that the next Session the Gentlemen thought fit to leave the Preamble out; of which by it self.

From the Society of the Scandal. CLUB.

THE *Author of this Paper, finding the Publick and more Weighty Subject, he is now upon, is more than sufficient to take up all the room, both in his Serious Thoughts, and in the Paper it self, had on that account for some time past, thought fit to Adjourn the Diverting Part, till those more Valuable Matters were something over.*

But finding the Multitude and Variety of Things before him, not less pressing now than ever, and the Brevity of the Paper not giving any tolerable Dispatch, he has resolv'd, for the future, to leave quite out the said part, call'd, Advice from the Scandal. Club.

JS

Digitized by Google

If these Gentlemen, who don't love to read a long Story, shall think it too Grave on this Occasion, he gives them Notice, That he shall study as much as an Entertaining as he can, and at least, Hopes that its Usefulness may recommend it to their Patience; and tho' the History may be more, and the Entertainment less, such Readers may be found, whose Judgment will lead them to bear with the length of it.

At the same time, because he is willing to oblige those Gentlemen who have thought him Capable to Resolve their Doubts, and to Reprove the Vices and Scandalous Practices of this Age, he gives Notice, That the Scandal. Club, *who are now a ready a Society, as before they were not, will Publish their Proceedings in a Paper by it self, every* Wednesday *and* Friday; *in which, perhaps, the Readers may be more oblig'd both as to Profit and Delight, than they were before.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHereas a Proposal has been made by the Author of this Paper, for Subscriptions to a Book in Folio, Entitled, *Jure Divino, or Advice upon Tyranny and Passive Obedience.* To which, abundance of Gentlemen having long time Subscrib'd, and the Time seeming long for its coming out, some very Good Reasons having obliged the Author to put a stop to it.

These are to give Notice, That the said Book is now in the Press, and shall go on to be Printed with all Expedition: And for the further Satisfaction of the Subscribers, the Sheets may be seen every Day by any that please to give themselves that Trouble, at Mr. *J. Matthews*, as they come out of the Press.

All those Gentlemen, who have Collected Subscriptions for this Book, are Desir'd to send in an Account of what Number they have taken, there being no more to be Printed, than shall be given Notice, as Subscribed; and, if they please, to Pay the Subscription Money to Mr. *Matthews* in *Pilkington Court, Little-Britain*, Receipts will be given there for it.

PROPOSALS (*different from all others yet published*) for a *Perpetual Assurance Office*: Wherein either SEX may Subscribe, and by Paying 6*l.* *per Annum*, secure an equal Dividend of 10000*l.* at their Deaths, which in all probability cannot amount to less than 500 Pounds, or a much greater Sum, to any Person they shall Name, besides 3*l.* out of every 6*l.* which they shall have Paid, together with other Advantages (during Life) which will reduce every Member's Yearly Payment to less than 40*s.* Subscriptions are taken, and Proposals at large given *gratis*, by *J. Matthews* a Printer, and Mr. *Sambridge*, in Little-Brittain; Mr. *Burnet*, in Pall-Mall; Mr. *Nutt*, near Stationers-Hall; Mr. *Strahan* and Mr. *Davis*, in Cornhill; Mr. *Hartley*, Mr. *Hodgson's* in Holborn; Mr. *Barker* in Westminster-Hall; and Mr. *Cox*, at Temple-Bar, Booksellers. (*N.B.* Note, *That no Money is to be Paid, till the Society be full, and Security given.*) Against which, if any Subscriber shall object, he shall be at Liberty, whether he will stand to his Subscription, or not.

THE Royal Essence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the most delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greatest Preserver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than usual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, strengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectually prevents it from falling off or splitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it possibly will, by the use of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it strengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raises the Vapours in Ladies, &c. being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleasant than) Musk, Civet, &c. 'Tis indeed an unparalled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, &c. excellently. To be had only at Mrs. *Allcrafts*, a Toyshop at the Blue-Coat-Boy against the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*. Sealed up, at 2*s.* 6*d.* a Bottle with Directions.

COSMETICON; Or, An Excellent Wash to Beautifie the Face and Skin, making it admirably white clear and soft, taking away its Hardness, Tanning, Sunburn, Pustules, Wheals, Red Pimples, Freckles, Lentils, Scurf, Morphew, with all other sorts of Breakings-out, and Discolourings of the Skin. It is a Preparation composed without any thing of Mercury in it, which being constantly used for some time, gives such a Pure, Clear, Natural and Youthful Appearance to the Hands, Neck, and Face, that nothing in Nature can possibly exceed it. Price 3*s.* 6*d.* a Bottle. To be Sold at Mr. Steven's a Tire-shop next the Three Nuns near Salisbury-Court in Fleet-street; and at Mr. Parker's at the Leg and Star in Cornhill, over against the Royal-Exchange.

THE Golden Odoriferous Essence, a Perfect Cephalick; Nothing yet known, gives speedier, or more certain Help in all Pains of the Head and Vapours, &c. or more Pleasure in the using. Sold by S. Saunders, Periwig-Maker, in Star-Court in Cheapside near the Conduit. Price 1*s.* the Bottle.

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Thurſday, May 17. 1705.

I Cannot but think it Deſerves a Place in theſe Papers, to note the ſtrange promiſcuous Variety of things in the preſent Scene of Elections.

What Infinite Diverſity do we find in the Circumſtances of every Place where Men ſtand to be Choſen, and from whence abundance of uſeful Obſervations may be gather'd, and a Bystander may with Eaſe ſee the Misfortune that attends this Unhappy Kingdom, by the woful Perverting, Turning and Twiſting the beſt Conſtitution in the World.

We have lately had Two or Three Acts of Parliament to prevent Bribery and Corruption in Elections. I have already Noted it as my Obſervation, That we have in *England, the beſt Laws the worſt Executed of any Nation in the World.* Never was Treating, Bribing, Buying of Voices, Freedoms and Freeholds, and all the Corrupt Practices in the World, ſo open and Bare-fac'd in *England*, as ſince theſe Severe Laws againſt it, have been made.

I once Adverti's'd in this Paper, that a Book was coming out, Entitled, *The Efficacy ad Extent of* Engliſh *Acts of Parliament*; *or, An Account of the Treatings, Bribings, Buyings, Sellings, Quarrels, Fightings, and Abominable Practices, now in their full Exercise, to Debauch the Electors to give their Votes in the Enſuing Election*, but when I came to Enter into the vaſt Field, I found ſuch an *Ocean of Villany*, ſuch a *Depth of Corruption*, that it was endleſs to finiſh it; and I thought in vain to begin, having no Leiſure to Write Large Volumes in Folio, upon ſo Unpleaſing a Subject.

I think the Story I formerly told of the Act making to puniſh Adultery with Death, which the Duke of *Buckingham* would have call'd, *An Act for the better Concealing the Sins of Fornication and Adultery*, would hold here; and theſe Acts for preventing of Bribery, *&c.* ſhould have been Entitled, *An Act for the better Concealing Bribery and Ill Practices in Elections.*

Innumerable are the Miſchiefs and Ill Conſequences which attend this Practice, Innumerable the Arts and Contrivances to Evade the Literal Articles of the Law, and *yet offend the real meaning.* I cannot help ſaying, in the View I have taken of the Elections, now carrying on in *England*, and in which the Nation is now ſo Exceeding Buſie; I ſee nothing but Bribery, Corruption, Malice, Fury, Slander, Envy, and all ſorts of Ill Practices, and that in ſo high a Degree, and in ſo Various a manner acted, that I know not where to begin.

The Parties are Numerous, and not to be reckon'd up, the main Diviſion, indeed, is *High Church* and *Low Church*, *Tackers* and *Sneakers* on one Hand, *Whigs* and *Diſſenters* on the other; and even among theſe there is an Infinite

Digitized by Google

Variety again, and Private Intereſt ſo Guides People to or from, that not one of theſe are Entirely True to themſelves.

A Few Honeſt Men I muſt allow on all Sides, but beſides them, we have ſuch a Medly of Amphibious Monſters, that profeſs one thing, and act another; that look one way, and row another, that no Man alive knows where to have them.

Here are *Sneaking High Churchmen*, *Mercenary Low Church*, *Covetous* and *Cowardly Diſſenters*, Men of Every Side, of all Parties; that call themſelves this, but Vote for that; a *Whig Tenant* Votes for a *Tacking Landlord*; a *Low Church Nephew*, Votes for his *High Church Unkle*, becauſe he is his Relation; as if the Relation to our Native Country, and the preſerving our Religion and Liberty to our Poſterity, were not nearer than Humouring the Civilities of a Family.

We have here Men of all Principles Voting for Separate Perſwaſions, Men of no Principles at all, Vote for Conſcience ſake; all are Buſie, and Vote as Retrograde as they Talk; ſome Vote for their Friends againſt their Intereſt; ſome Vote for their Intereſt againſt their Friends; ſome Vote againſt their Conſcience, to their Gain; ſome Vote by their Conſciences to their Loſs; *High Church* and *Papiſts* joyn together to Vote for *Whigs*; *Low Church* and *Diſſenters* joyn to Vote for *Atheiſts*; *Papiſts* Chooſe *Diſſenters*, to ſecure the *Church*, and *Diſſenters* Vote for *Tackers* and *Jacobites* to preſerve the Toleration.

We are now Buſie Chooſing in the City, and 'tis a Dark Reflection to look into the Principles from whence the Various Crowds of People proceed; what Rancour, what Spleen appears in the Actions and Countenances of the People, Wounding and Cutting the Throats of each others Reputation, ſearching into all the Actions of one anothers Lives, Writing every Man's Faults, and all their Faults, and more than all, in their Foreheads.

The Author of this has been Throng'd with Papers full of Invidious Characters, Reproaches, Letters of Slander and Scandal on every Side; and the Adjournment of our *Scandal Club*, ſeems to be a Loſs to them.

I have Inveterate Speeches, Little Naſty Calumnies, Strain'd and Improv'd Stories, to Blacken the Characters of all the Eight Candidates, and every Side ſhows, that there are ſome among them, that love Scandal, and fly to thoſe Little Shifts to carry on their Intereſt, which ought to be below Men of Honour, Conſcience, or Good Manners.

I have been offended very much, I confeſs, at the Publiſhing the Names of the City Candidates in the News-Papers, and in ſmall Bills handed about the Streets, which ſeems to me a putting the very Gentlemen to the ſame uſe, as moſt People do their Papers. But above all, I am diſcompoſed at the Writing under theſe Advertiſements——As follows, *Being all Gentlemen of known Ability, Loyalty*, &c.

Why really, Gentlemen, this ſeems very odd,

1. If their Ability, Loyalty, *&c. are known*, what need this Publication?

2. If they *are not known*, your Own ought to be queſtion'd for putting them up.

On the other hand, if theſe Gentlemens Abilities are Unqueſtion'd of all Sides, or elſe your Own are Expos'd, What need of all this Clamour, and Unchriſtian Heat? What need of the Aſſiſtance of Scandal, Defamation and Reproach, which are the Offſprings of Hell, and Shame of *Engliſhmen* and *Chriſtians*?

Here are four Gentlemen of a Side, each Side has, 'tis to be ſuppos'd, ſet up thoſe they like beſt: Can you not Poll Eaſie and Free, and let thoſe that have the moſt Voices be return'd Peaceably? With a Civility becoming Citizens, Neighbours, *Proteſtants*, and *Engliſh* Men? really Gentlemen-Liverymen, the Violences thus acted on either hand; the Warmth, the Envyings, Reflections, and Slanders on every Side, are the Actions of ſuch as are Enemies to your Honour, your Intereſt, your Safety, and your Peace.

From this Principle, as much as in me lies, I move you all to a Temper of Charity and Good Manners; and whatever the Feuds are in the Counties and ſmall Towns, where People know no better, the Citizens of *London* ſhould act from better Principles, and ſhow the World they know better how to give an Example to their Country.

Peace is the End of Society and Government, and is the Beauty as well as Advantage of Life; and with what Face can that Man look into his own Life, that opens the Secret Doors of his Neighbours Infirmities? Since, I doubt, few muſt read this Paper, but what may, with its Author acknowledge, Frailties and Infirmities poſſeſs us all, and no Man can know ſo much

of

Digitized by Google

of his Neighbour, but he muſt know more of himſelf.

If then we have ſuch Potent Reaſons from our own Miſcarriages, to bear with thoſe of other People, what ſhall we ſay to Malice, Slander, Forgery, and Lying; as they are Born of the Devil, they are propagated for his Intereſt, and by his Direction; and I cannot but think my ſelf, Gentlemen, exceedingly Oblig'd to you, that would have me have a Hand in it.

I ſhall, to the laſt Moment, Declare War againſt Vice, and freely Expoſe Scandalous Practices——But I am ſorry to ſee ſome Gentlemen ſhould ſo far Miſtake me, as to think that fixing Crimes upon Particular Perſons, writing them in Capitals upon their Characters, and Calculating the Time to do it to the Nicety in which it may be prejudicial to their Private Intereſts, or to Byaſs a Party; ſuch Prejudice cannot belong to the undertaking of Expoſing Vice, but will be rather a Vice it ſelf.

Thoſe Gentlemen therefore, if ſuch they can be, who Expect to have the Candidates of either Side Expos'd, who Diſtinguiſh Men by Name, Reproach them with Villifying Nicknames, and *Billingſgate* Expreſſions, are Deſir'd to ſend their Letters to ſome Body elſe, for I can by no means oblige them.

I make no doubt, the Eyes of the *Engliſh* Nation are open, I Reflect with Joy and Satisfaction, that almoſt in all Places, the Miſcarriage of our laſt Parliament, has an Effectual Influence on the Election of a New: That the Gentlemen, who ſingled themſelves out, and made themſelves Remarkable in the Attempt upon our Liberties, are ſingled out by the Country, to be laid by, as Perſons not fit, at leaſt for the preſent, to be Truſted again.

So Effectually do Men, by their own Miſmanagement, fix their Characters, and do that for their Enemies, which they could not do for themſelves.

We need not go farther for this, than the County of *Eſſex*, where you ſee a Gentleman of a Worthy, Honourable Family, Famous for Men of Merit, and poſſeſſing a Gallant Eſtate, and who carried his laſt Election, in ſpight of all Oppoſition, by near one Hundred Freeholders, loſes it now by above four Hundred, only for the Ill Opinion the *Engliſh* Nation has juſtly Conceiv'd of the Prepoſterous Attempt of the *Tacking*; the Conſequences of which, like a Danger Eſcap'd, Frights People with the Reflection; and the more they look back, the more they are fill'd with Horrour, to ſee how near they were to Deſtruction, and upon how ſmall a Thread depended, Law, Religion, Liberty, Government, Queen, and all that can be Dear to a Nation.

As thus the *Engliſh* Nation are come to themſelves, and the Matter will be ſecure:

Peace and Patience, Gentlemen, Covet no Victories over your Brethren; they have done Fooliſhly, and been forward in a Blind Attempt to hurt us, but they have miſcarry'd, the Snare's Broke, the Nation's Eſcap'd, the People have Rejected them, but Drop them Eaſily; let us not Inſult, nor Ill Treat them, ſecure your future Felicity, by Choice of better Men, but Treat the Miſtaken Gentlemen ſtill, as Gentlemen, and give them room, as well as Time, to Recollect themſelves, and ſee their Miſtake.

As to the Incorrigible, Treat them with the Neglect they merit; as you are out of their Danger, ſo to let them know you fear them not, is a Contempt ſufficient; let us go on to ſecure the Nation againſt their Worſt Attempts; and as for their Perſons, Gentlemen, no farther Reſentment can do you any Service; and to do them Injury, would be Unſuitable to the Principle of Peace, which all Wiſe Men wiſh for, and which the Nation, at this time in particular, is more than uſually in need of.

Thus Elections will be carried on Peaceably, the Safety and Honour of the Nation ſecur'd, by much better means than Raillery, Banter, Slander, Calumny, and all the Unmanly and Unmannerly Methods of Malice and Ill Nature.

WHereas a Propoſal has been made by the Author of this Paper, for Subſcriptions to a Book in Folio, Entitled, *Jure Divino*; or, *A Satyr upon Tyranny and Paſſive Obedience*. To which, abundance of Gentlemen having long ſince Subſcrib'd, and the Time ſeeming long for its coming out, ſome very Good Reaſons having obliged the Author to put a ſtop to it.

Theſe are to give Notice, That the ſaid Book is now in the Preſs, and ſhall go on to be Printed with all Expedition: And for the further Satisfaction of the Subſcribers, the Sheets may be ſeen every Day by any that pleaſe to give themſelves that Trouble, at Mr. *J. Matthews*, as they come out of the Preſs.

All

All those Gentlemen, who have Collected Subscriptions for this Book, are Desir'd to send in an Account of what Number they have taken, there being no more to be Printed, than shall be given Notice, as Subscribed; and, if they please, to Pay the Subscription Money to Mr. *Matthews* in *Pilkington Court, Little-Britain*, Receipts will be given there for it.

PROPOSALS (*different from all others yet publish'd*) for a *Perpetual Assurance Office*; Wherein either S E X may Subscribe, and by Paying *6l. per Annum*, secure an equal Dividend of 1000*l.* at their Deaths, which in all probability cannot amount to less than 500 Pounds, or a much greater Sum, to any Person they shall Name, besides 3 *l.* out of every *6 l.* which they shall have Paid, together with other Advantages (during Life) which will reduce every Member's Yearly Payment to less than 40 *s.* Subscriptions are taken, and Propolals at large given *gratis*, by *J. Matthews* a Printer, and Mr. *Symbridge*, in Little-Brittain; Mr. *Barnes*, in Pall-Mall; Mr. *Nutt*, near Stationers-Hall; Mr. *Strahan* and Mr. *Davis* in Cornhill; Mr. *Hartley*, Mr. *Hodgson's* in Holborn; Mr. *Barker* in Westminster-Hall; and Mr. *Cox*, at Temple-Bar, Booksellers. (*. Note, *That no Money is to be Paid, till the Society be full, and Security given.*) Against which, if any Subscriber shall object, he shall be at Liberty, whether he will stand to his Subscription, or not.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Royal Essence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the most delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greatest Preserver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than usual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, strengthens and confirms its Roots and effectually prevents it from falling off or splitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it possibly will, by the use of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it strengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raises the Vapours in Ladies, *&c.* being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleasant than) Musk, Civet, *&c.* 'Tis indeed an unparalled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, *&c.* excellently. To be had only at Mr. *Allcrafts*, a Toyshop at the Blue-Coat Boy against the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*. Sealed up, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Bottle with Directions.

THE most excellent Tablets of a delightful Flavour and Tastless, one of which at a time being only Chewed or held in the Mouth, rowling it about with the Tongue, wonderfully (without the least offence or hindrance of Business) purges the Head and Brain, curing all the Diseases thereof, by evacuating the Rheum or Humours, by moderate spitting, that cause them, when all inward Medicines, Blisters, Issues, Seatons, *&c.* are ineffectual, in Rheumatisms, Gouts, King's-Evil, Leprosies, Red or Pimply Faces, Itchings, Scabs, *&c.* they are strangely effectual, sweetning the Blood, creating an Appetite, *&c.* One of them us'd as abovesaid, for an hour or two, will discharge near a Pint of Rheum, which continued, may save the trouble, and serve for the same end as Salivation in many cases; and by spitting out at any time the Tablet (which never sticks to the Mouth or Teeth) the Flux immediately ceases, being very harmless and as small (only flattish) as Peas, leaving the Mouth moist, cool, and refresh'd. Are to be had only at Mr. Varenne's, a Bookseller, at Seneca's Head near Somerset-house in the Strand, at 3 *s.* 6 *d.* per Box, with Directions.

THese are to give Notice, That *Susannah Kirlew*, Relict of Dr. *Tho. Kirlew*, a Collegiate Physician of London, and Sworn Physician in Ordinary to King Charles II. is THE Person that sells (rightly prepar'd) his Famous Drink and Pill, which is eminently experinc'd to cure all Ulcers, Sores, Scabs, Itch, Scurfs, Scurvies, Leprosies, Veneneal and French Disease, Running of the Reins, and all such Malignities, tho' never so inveterate, in all Constitutions, at all Seasons of the Year, hindering no Business, without Sweating, Smoakings, Fluxing, or the use of Mercury, which generally raises the Malignity, fixing it in the Head, from whence it is not easily carried off, but destroys many. These excellent Medicines have cured many after Fluxing; and in Compassion to the Distressed, will deal with all according to their Abilities. The Drink is 3 *s.* the Quart, the Pill 1 *s.* the Box, with Directions. She gives her Opinion for Nothing, to all that write or come to her. She lives at the Glass-Lanthorn in Plough-Yard, Gray's-Inn-Lane.

Just Publish'd,

THE *Consolidator*; or, Memoirs of sundry Transactions in *the World in the Moon*: By a Native of that Climate. Translated from the Lunar-Language, by the Author of *the True-born English Man*.

Just Publish'd,

A Dvice to all Parties. By the Author of *The True-born English-man*. *London*, Printed: And are to be Sold by *Benj. Bragg*, at the *Blue-Ball* in *Ave-Mary Lane*. 1675. Price 6 *d.*

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*.

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Saturday, May 19. 1705.

IN the Elections of Members, for the Engliſh Parliament, about which, the Nation is at preſent ſo Buſie; there is nothing more remarkable, than the Virulence of the Spirits of the People on both ſides; and tho' I would not be Partial to Either, and the Extravagancies of both Sides are Amazing; yet I cannot but make one Juſt Remark, and I appeal to the moſt Prejudic'd People in the World, for the Truth of what I alledge, for *on this Hinge* great part of the Matter will turn.

Where ever you have a Vigorouſly Conteſted Election, ſay it be in *Kent*, *Eſſex*, *Hertfordſhire*, *Suffolk*, or where elſe you pleaſe; if a *True Churchman*, if a *Tacker*, if one that is known to be of the ſame Principles *with a Tacker*, be ſet up for a Member of Parliament, on one ſide, and a *Moderate Churchman*, *Whig*, or call him what you will, ſtands on the other.

On which Side ſhall the *Papiſts*, the *Atheiſts*, the *Drunken*, *Swearing*, and moſt *Vicious* of the People Vote?

If by all Mankind, and in every Place in *England*, it is not given againſt you, and proved, that all theſe Generally are for the *High Churchmen*, *Tackers*, &c. I'll, for ever lay down the Cauſe, and have not one Word more to ſay to it.

Now, Gentlemen, pray reflect a little; the *Roman Catholicks* in *England*, are not Fools, whatever you have to ſay of them, you cannot ſay, they do not underſtand their Intereſt, and purſue it too; and if you were to aſk them the Queſtion, Whether they Deſire the Eſtabliſhment of the Church? There are a great many Honeſt Gentlemen among them, that would fairly Anſwer you, No. The Church of *England*, and the Church of *Rome*, are very Direct Oppoſites: The former is a Schismatical Separation from the latter; and their Principles are two Directly contrary Extremes; and as warm as you are, Gentlemen, againſt your Diſſenting, Separating Brethren, this very Church of *England*, in a few Ages before ours, was call'd the Hypocrite; her Profeſſors, the Separatiſts, Schiſmaticks, Phanaticks, and all the reſt of the Invidious Terms, you now too plentifully beſtow upon others.

As ſuch, they were ſenc'd againſt By Laws made to put them out of the Government; they were Perſecuted, Contemn'd, call'd Rebels, Traytors, Diſturbers of the Government, Enemies to *Caſar*, and Treated juſt for all the World, as you Treat the *Diſſenters*; and I forbear, for Peace ſake only, to Enter upon the Unpleaſing Compariſon.

From this, and the Nature of the things, too long to Inſert here, it may be accepted for a Maxim; That *the Roman Catholicks*

Digitized by Google

cannot as Roman Catholicks, *be Friends to*, or Desire *the Establishment of the Church of* England.

This being laid down as a Maxim, I proceed to Enquire farther——Pray, Gentlemen, who are those we, *Courtly enough too*, call *Jacobites*, *Non-jurors*, and Men that refuse to acknowledge the present Government.

Are these Gentlemen Careful for, or Solliciteous about the Safety and Preservation of the Church of *England*? Are these Desirous she should Thrive in the present Constitution of her? Do not these People say, The present Settlement of the Church of *England*, is a General Schism? Have you read *Dodwell*, *De Nupero Schismate Anglicano*? Do not they say, There is no True Church of *England*? But that which keeping close, and adhering severely to the late King *James*, has Preserv'd both her Doctrine, and her Loyalty entire, (and not been Debauch'd into Rebellion and Separation; And do not they Divide from the Communion of the Church, upon that very Account?

Can these Gentlemen be thought to Desire the Prosperity of the Church, as it is now Establish'd? There are great Numbers of Gentlemen, and Clergymen, among these too, Honest enough to acknowledge the contrary; and who, on all Occasions, freely own they Wish and Pray for the restoring both the Church and State to its former Condition; that is, to its being Establish'd under a *Popish* Prince. And these, Gentlemen, I must own, I have a much greater respect for, and think Honester by far, than those that have taken the Oaths to the Queen, joyn in and read the Prayers for her every Day, and yet Wish, Talk for, and endeavour the return of the old Race, and the Supplanting the Government they Swear to.

Nor can these Gentlemen be thought to wish the Prosperity of the Government, and they are too Honest to pretend to it; they account the assuming a Power in Parliament, to limit the Crown, a Usurpation, and an Injurious Deprivation of the Right. Heir; they accordingly reckon the present Settlement a Prosperous Rebellion, the Queen a Deceiv'd Lady at best, and in Courser Terms, an Usurper; and on these Accounts, they refuse to Swear Allegiance to the present Constitution, and abhor the Establish'd Succession.

'Tis no wrong to these Gentlemen to say of them, That they do not Design the Security, or Prosperity of the Church; they will not think themselves Injur'd, in saying, They heartily Wish its Downfal, and the Overthrow of the present Schism in the Church, and Usurpation in the State; and I freely appeal to themselves in the Matter.

If this be their Profess'd Principle; and as I first laid down, it is allow'd, they are no Fools, but understand and pursue their Interest? Then I Desire to finish this Head, with asking the Gentlemen of the High Church Party, a few Questions.

1. What can be the Reason, that these Gentlemen, all over the Nation, joyn with the *Tackers*?——Why do the *Papists*, and *Non-jurors*, and *Tackers*, on all Occasions joyn? Why do they Clap them on the Backs, and Loo them on? Why Huzza, and Rejoyce at their Success? Why Assist them to run down the *Low Church* and *Dissenters*? In short, Why Vote for them in Elections?

If Mr. *Lesle* was to speak his own Genuine Thoughts, while he crys out of the Hypocrisie of *Occasional Conformity*; while he sets the Church upon the Back of the Dissenters, and to fly in the Face of Toleration, Moderation, and the Queen; his own Conscience must, as far as can be suggested, by Reason, form his Reflection thus.

Go——Rebels of the Schismatical Church, and Rebels of the Puritannical Dissenting *Hydra*; Fight, Quarrel, Debate, Hate one another, Cut one anothers Throats, and Tear one another to Pieces; Halloo, Devils of both sorts; This is the only way to restore my Old Master's Family, and Establish the Persecuted Real Church of *England*.

If I do these Gentlemen the least wrong in this, I would make them all the Honourable Satisfaction Imaginable: It cannot but be rational, from all the Arguments any Man can bring, to Defend his being a *Jacobite*——He cannot be a *Jacobite* upon any other Principle, it would be Unnatural and Inconsistent, as it would Overthrow their own Pretences, and they must come over to us presently, and take the Oaths.

He must cease to be a *Jacobite*, and is as loyal as any Body can wish him, that Desires the Prosperity of the Church and State as now Establish'd; while he be a *Jacobite*, 'tis because he Wishes the present Settlement O erthrown;

Digitized by Google

thrown; if he will not Swear to the Queen, it is, becauſe he does not reckon her a Lawful Queen, but in Heart reſerves his Loyalty and Allegiance for another.

Can theſe Gentlemen Deſire the Proſperity of the Church? 'Tis impoſſible; nor they do not pretend to it.

What then, *to repeat the Query*, is the meaning that theſe Gentlemen Vote for *Tackers*?

What can be more Natural than this Conſequence, *viz.* That they believe theſe Confuſions to be the beſt and likelieſt Method to bring to paſs another Revolution, and give another Turn for their Cauſe?

The Serious Conſideration of this moſt juſt Obſervation, I humbly recommend to the Thoughts of all thoſe Miſtaken Gentlemen of the *High Church*; even this very thing might ſhow you what you are doing, whoſe Tools you are made, and to what End the ſecret Influence of a Party, you do not perceive, is Driving you.

'Tis plain, all the *Papiſts* and *Non-jurants* in the Nation, are on your ſide; And what do you think they mean by it? Do you think it is for the Kindneſs to you? 'Tis plain, it cannot be laid up the Church; for 'tis their profeſs'd Deſire to have it Overthrown: Pray, Gentlemen, look back upon it; Muſter together ſome Reaſons to ſatisfie the People, why thoſe Gentlemen are all of your Side, and none of them for us? And ſee what you can make of it? Or, what you can ſay for it?

If then, all thoſe People, whoſe Intereſt, Deſire, and Deſign is, and muſt be the Deſtruction of the Church and State, as now Eſtabliſhed, *are on your Side*; Pray, Gentlemen, is it not Natural to Infer, that *you are on their Side too*?

I have heard a Story of a Lady, who addicted by her Pride and Fondneſs of her ſelf, to perpetual looking in the Glaſs, happened once to ſee the Devil in the Glaſs, Concurring with her Vanity, and putting Patches upon her Face; the Fright of which perfectly Reform'd her.

It matters not whether the Story be true, or not, the Moral is apt enough: If you would look in the Glaſs of a Clear and Unbyaſs'd Reflection, you muſt ſee the Devil on your ſide, Blowing up the Coals of Strife, and the Ruine both of Church and State in Proſpect; you would ſee there the *Occaſional Bill* thrown in by the Ears; and all the Enemies of both Church and State, rejoycing at the Miſeries that are like to follow.

For God ſake, Gentlemen of the 134, Anſwer your ſelves this Serious Queſtion; or let your Mighty Advocate, who pretends ſo much has been ſaid in Defence of the *Tack*, do it.

What means that all the Churches profeſs'd Enemies are on your Side?

What, Gentlemen, have you wrought upon their Principles? Have you Whiten'd the Devil? Have you Converted the Pope? Will the *Roman Catholicks* joyn in your Communion? Will the *Jacobites* take your Abjuration? What is the meaning of it, the Confederacy of the Church, with her open Enemies, muſt have ſomething in it; there muſt be ſome *Arcana*, ſome Secret Combination? For God's ſake, Gentlemen, Explain your ſelves a little.

If there is any Wonder wrought, if *Papiſts*, *Non-jurants*, and *Tackers*, by ſome Wonderful Secret, and Unaccountable Sympathy of Parts, are now all Incorporated into the Church, and our Lord Jeſus has ſeparated them for his own Service, if ſome Supernatural Union may be wrought to Cure all the Antipathy of Principles and Intereſt ——— Take us in, Gentlemen, we will all, *Diſſenters* and *Churchmen*, come into any thing that is ſo Stupendiouſly Miraculous; and when Heaven, to give Peace on Earth, ſhall Diveſt Mankind of all the Black Spirits of Envy, Pride, Hatred, Hypocriſie, and thoſe Crowds of Devils that now poſſeſs them, and bring all the Contraries to make one Harmony, we hope you will not Exclude us; but till it appears, that ſome Wonderful Thing from above, has been wrought, out of the uſual Road of Means, Wide of, and Independent upon Cauſes and Conſequences, and above what we call Providence; till this happens, it muſt be owned, that 'tis Impoſſible the Conjunction of ſuch Contraries as theſe, can be to the pretended Deſign of ſecuring the Church.

In ſhort, Gentlemen, if *Papiſts* and *Non-jurants* joyn with *Tackers*, it muſt be from ſome of the following Principles. Either,

1. That all the *Papiſts* and *Non-jurants* are Converted to the preſent Eſtabliſhment of the Church. Or,

2. That the *Tackers* are in the ſame Intereſt with the *Papiſts*, and *Non-jurants*, *viz.* to Deſtroy our Government, and Pull down the Church

Digitized by Google

Church——And let them get off of this if they can.

Good God! What Strange Alternate Management is this? Moderate Churchmen Voted against as Destroyers of the Church, and the Churches Profess'd Enemies joyning to secure her.

How Strong is the Power of Bribery and Corruption? How Blind are the Followers of Interest and Parties.

WHereas a Proposal has been made by the Author of this Paper, for Subscriptions to a Book in Folio, Entitled, *Jure Divino*; or, *A Satyr upon Tyranny and Passive Obedience*. To which, abundance of Gentlemen having long since Subscrib'd, and the Time seeming long for its coming out, some very Good Reasons having obliged the Author to put a stop to it.

These are to give Notice, That the said Book is now in the Press, and shall go on to be Printed with all Expedition: And for the further Satisfaction of the Subscribers, the Sheets may be seen every Day by any that please to give themselves that Trouble, at Mr. *J. Matthews*, as they come out of the Press.

All those Gentlemen, who have Collected Subscriptions for this Book, are Desir'd to send in an Account of what Number they have taken, there being no more to be Printed, than shall be given Notice, as Subscribed; and, if they please, to Pay the Subscription Money to Mr. *Matthews* in *Pilkington Court*, *Little Britain*, Receipts will be given there for it.

PROPOSALS (*different from all others yet published*) for a *Perpetual Assurance Office*: Wherein either S P E N may Subscribe, and by Paying 6*l.* per Annum, secure an equal Dividend of 100*l.* at their Deaths, which in all probability cannot amount to less than 300 Pounds, or a much greater Sum, to any Person they shall Name, besides 3*l.* out of every 6*l.* which they shall have Paid, together with other Advantages (during Life) which will reduce every Member's Yearly Payment to less than 40*s.* Subscriptions are taken, and Proposals at large given *gratis*, by *J. Matthews* a Printer, and Mr. *Sawbridge*, in Little-Brittain; Mr. *Barnes*, in Pall-Mall; Mr. *Nutt*, near Stationers-Hall; Mr. *Strahan* and Mr. *Davis* in Cornhill; Mr. *Hartley*, Mr. *Hodgson's* in Holborn; Mr. *Baker* in Westminster-Hall; and Mr. *Cox*, at Temple-Bar, Booksellers. (*N.B.* Note, *That no Money is to be Paid, till the Society be full, and Security given.*) Against which, if any Subscriber shall object, he shall be at Liberty, whether he will stand to his Subscription, or not.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Royal Essence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the most delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greatest Preserver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than usual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick; strengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectually prevents it from falling off or splitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hairs longer than it possibly will, by the use of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it strengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raises the Vapours in Ladies, &c. being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleasant than) Musk, Civet, &c. 'Tis indeed an unparalled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, &c. excellently. To be had only at Mr. *Allcrafts*, a Toyshop at the Blue-Coat Boy against the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*. Sealed up, at 2*s.* 6*d.* a Bottle with Directions.

THE Universal Cordial Anodine Powder, being a Speedy Remedy against all Sharp Pains, inward or outward; as Fevers, Agues, Gout, Stone, Colick, Fistula's, Diabetes, Plurisies, and the Small-Pox, when they need to be kept full; it wonderfully facilitates the Chirurgeon's Work in curing of Wounds and Ulcers; it doth not trouble Nature, as Purging and Vomiting do, but helps it insensibly by Perspiration; it is very good for Travellers both at home and abroad; for Masters of Ships that go into hot Countries, where Fevers are so frequent; as also for the Army. It is likewise of excellent use to Children breeding of Teeth. To be had of Joseph Star at his House over against the Royal-Exchange in Cornhill, London, (who, with his Friends, have had very great Experience of it for above three Years past.) And of such Persons as he shall appoint in City and Country. Seal'd up with his Coat of Arms, being a Cheveron between three Stars: Each single Bottle containing 25 Grains, and the double 50. Price 5*s.* and 10*s.* with Directions for taking it. The Publisher of this Noble Medicine will be ready to wait on any Persons to give them Satisfaction about it.

Just Publish'd,

THE *Consolidator*; or, Memoirs of sundry Translations in *the World in the Moon*: By a Native of that Climate. Translated from the Lunar Language, by the Author of *The True-born English-man*. London. Printed: And are to be Sold by *Benj. Bragg*, at the *Blue-Ball* in *Ave-Mary Lane*. 1705. Price 6*d.*

MDCCV.

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Tueſday, May 22. 1705.

I Know too well what belongs to the Peace I am Writing of, to Embark in Quarrels of any ſort about it; and on that Account, *have bid by* a great many Scurrilous Scandalous Letters Unanſwer'd, as not willing to Deal with People in their own way.

Nor ſhall I proceed with the Gentleman now before me, but meerly on the Defenſive; and *in that*, with as much Civility as the Caſe will *bear*: Had he Attack'd me with one Word of Truth, or had he the leaſt ground for what he alledges, he would have met with no Reply from me; but I muſt not ſo far be wanting to my own Juſt Defence, as to ſuffer my ſelf to be Oppreſs'd with Forgery and Falſhood.

The Author of the Obſervator having Treated me in a moſt Scurrilous manner, in ſeveral of his Papers, but without all Bounds in his laſt; I cannot but think my ſelf oblig'd to Examine the Reaſons of his Behaviour, and the Truth of his Allegations, and Expoſing the Falſity, ſhall be Anſwer enough for me.

I ſee no ſuch Beauty in his Dialect, to Treat him in the ſame Rude manner. He ſays, I have Read but little: I believe, I may pretend to have Read more than himſelf, and yet make no great pretence to Books; *but this I have Read*, that Raillery, and Ill Language, is no help to an Argument, much leſs Forgery and Miſtake.

Firſt, He ſays, I have frequently, and without Provocation, flung Dirt at the *Obſervator*. This is a Double, and moſt Dirty Falſehood: For,

1. *I have never done it at all*; but on the contrary, as is well known to himſelf, when I have had Reproachful Letters ſent me of him, with Charges in them Juſt enough, I have always ſent them to him, to Anſwer himſelf; or in other Caſes, have Anſwered for him, with Decency and Reſpect, and to his Advantage.

2. If I had done it, I have had frequent Provocations, for which, I refer him to his own Papers; particularly one *Obſervator* about the Subſcriptions to the *Review*; one about Bullying of Parliaments with Legion Letters, and *Kentiſh* Petitions, and ſeveral others.

So that 'tis plain, this one Paragraph has two palpable Untruths in it; on which, in reſpect to him, I make no further Remark.

To add a Third to theſe, he begins his laſt Paper with one of the moſt Barefac'd Contradictions, that ever Man but himſelf, ſuffered to be put into Print, ſo Open, ſo Ill-joynted, ſo Calculated to Expoſe himſelf, that I cannot but wonder his Paſſion ſhould ſo blind his Underſtanding.

He tells the World, by the Mouth of his Countryman, That the *Review* is upon his Skirts, N. 30. and re-quotes a Quotation out of

I

the *Review*, about *our Fleet, and Wooden Walls*.

I am of the Opinion, *and in the Case of another of his Private Scandals upon me, wrote him to that purpose*, that if a Man affirms a thing to me to be true of his own Knowledge, which he really does not know to be true; tho' the Thing were true, 'tis an Untruth in him, because he cannot prove it.

But this Case is worse yet, for here he not only *does not know I means him*; but such is his Misfortune, that I really did not mean him; nor do I know that he ever said the Words I quoted; I thought he had been Master of more Sence.

But this is not all; for in the very next Paragraph, he professes, *he does not know it himself neither*, for he has not search'd his Papers.

Really, Mr. *Observator*, if the rest of your Charges on Mankind, are no better Built, you Write upon strange Presumptions.

Further to Enlighten you, I agree, that you do not know when you ever said so; and also I believe, that *indeed you never did say so at all*——But from what Secret Infernal Inspiration, what strange groundless Conjectures, what Unaccountable Rashness do you Judge and Condemn Mankind? How have you in vain Damn'd the Age of *Imendo's*? And with what Face can you give your humble Servant all that Scurrilous Language? When at the same time,

First, You could not prove the Quotation was upon you.

Secondly, *Nor did you know, whether you had really said the Words, or no.*

Now to put you farther out of Doubt, and save you the Trouble of searching your Volumes of *Observators*, *I the your Vindicator*, and freely assure you, I never to my knowledge, read one Word of what I quoted in any of them; but will, when you please, produce you my Author, in a Quarto Pamphlet, in the Dispute about Standing Armies, in the Time of King *William*.

If all this will not make you Blush, *I am sorry for your Face*, and must for my own Vindication Convict you of another most Scandalous Forgery, relating to the City of *Coventry*.

The Paragraph of the *Review*, is as follows.

" Her Majesty, as she has never yet made " use of her Military Authority, to Deal with " any of her own Subjects, will, no doubt, be " very Unwilling to begin with the City of " *Coventry*; but if nothing but Troops of " Horse will keep you Quiet, you must thank " your selves, the Peace must be maintain'd.

Now let the Case be fairly stated.

The City of *Coventry* has been Disturb'd with frequent Riots, Tumults, and Breakings of the Peace, Fightings, Bloodshed, and Mob-Battles in the Streets; the last of which, above 300 on a Side, was with such Heat, Fury, and Party-Madness, that I understand, the Magistrates have since thought fit in an humble Petition, to Represent it to Her Majesty, which, I suppose, you know little of.

In this Case I deliver'd the Quoted Paragraph among others, of which I see no cause to be Asham'd:

Mr. *Observator*, will have this to signifie *Troops of Horse in the Belfrey*, of which there's not the least Shadow, or Circumstance to lead him to it, but his own rash Censure, and most Unrighteous Conclusion, *no not an Inuendo*; for the Riot was at least two Months ago; Preparations have indeed been made, and Threatnings used for farther Commotions, and the *Review* gave such Schemes for the preventing it, as would have Answer'd for me, that I am far from Awing Elections, or Talking of Troops of Horse to be at those Assemblies, and no Man but Mr. *Observator*, *whose Talent is to be Abusive, and his Temper rude Ungrateful*, even from King *William* himself, to *me* the Meanest of his Benefactors, could have forg'd such a Suggestion. The last thing I shall mention of him is this

The very last *Observator* but two, or there-about, furnishes us with a most Wonderful Specimen of this Gentleman's Honesty, as well as Skill in Expositions; where Insulting the Author of the Lunar Address, with not understanding *Latin*, tho' perhaps as much as himself, he takes upon him to tell us how much better, he Understands it, and to Explain the Word *Senatus*. And he being *Old Dog* at an *Etymology*, tells us Learnedly, 'tis Compounded of two *Latin* Words, *Sol* and *Luna*; One signifying the Sun, and t'other the Moon; and so is Witty upon the Poor Illiterate Author, for making a Ridiculous Compound——This is quoted to shew the Sincerity of this Gentleman in his Censure, and *what a Scholar he is*. For first he comes under the Cast of *Solomon's* Wise Man, that *judges of a Matter before he hears it*: And secondly, passes his Judgment without any knowledge of the True Original of the Word, which was as follows.

In

In a late Book, call'd, *The Consolidator, which in kindness to him, we presum'd he had not read*, this Word had its Birth and with its Original, to prevent such Hare-brain'd Censures as his, had its Signification usher'd in like a *Dutch* Sign of a *Bear*, that has the Word *Bear* wrote over it, to Inform those that might not know it, by its Hieroglyphical Figure.

In this Book it was told you, The *Solunarians* were the People Inhabiting the South Parts of a Nation in the Moon, pronounc'd for Brevity *Solunarii*, for *South Lunaria*; and *Nolunarians*, on the contrary, were the Northern People; the Word being Spelt with a single *l*, which by his Rule it must not have been.

Now it was no Crime at all for Mr. *Observator*, me to have read the Story of the Man in the Moon, had he let the Word *Solunarii* alone; but to Censure the Author, and not read his own Exposition, shows him to be

——— Mr. *Tutchin*.

But I leave Mr. *Observator*, I once formerly sent him Word, that I had much rather have opportunity, when he is pleased, to speak fairly of me, *what it him to his Face*, than in this manner; and I repeat that Request to him now, and *more him*, I shall give my self no more Trouble to Confute his Mistakes in Print, but Answer his Follies, as I have always done, with the Contempt they Deserve, I mean *by Silence*; nor had I done otherwise now, but as mov'd to it in my own just Defence against Absurd and Malicious Untruths.

But being thus far Engag'd by the Aggression of a *Peace-breaking Author*, I cannot quit this Head without Noting something about the Civil and Military Right of keeping the Peace——

The Freedom of Elections, is a thing as Sacred as any part of our Constitution, and on such Occasion, the Government has frequently Commanded the Soldiers to withdraw out of Corporations for the time, that there might not be any Pretence of *Awing Elections*; and King *William*, the Restorer of our Constitution, put this in Practice in our Memory.

But this does not at all prevent, but that if the Counties of *Warwick* and *Leicester*, or any two, should take Arms one against another, and Fight, Wound, and Injure each other, contrary to the Law, and in Contempt of Authority, the Queen may make use of Her Military Power, to suppress their Tumults, when the Civil Magistrate is Oppress'd and Unable to do it; Ay, and this without waiting till their Elections are over; at the same time taking due care not at all to Intermeddle with, or Awe the Elections.

If this were not true, the Time of Elections would be a Mob Carnival, when Club Law should Govern, and all the Nation be Outlaws, Rebellions would have a License, and this would be the time to begin.

Again, As Elections are not to be Aw'd by the Power of Soldiers, so neither are they to be carried by force of Arms and Fightings, taking Possession of the Town-Hall, and Guarding the Poll-Books, letting who they please Poll, and rejecting who they please by Force, as it seems has been the Case here, when the Mayor of the Town has been Trampled in the Kennel, all Authority Despis'd, and the Elections always attended the Victory in the Street.

Without doubt, these Tumultuous Elections are as Destructive to the Peace and Freedom of this Nation, as Guards of Soldiers; and without doubt these Tumults may be Suppress'd even by Soldiers, if no other Power could do it, and that without Awing the Elections; I allow Soldiers in *England*, ought to be the *Dernier* Resort, and all possible Methods should be used to quell Popular Tumult, before the Military Power be made use of.

But if the Citizens of *Coventry*, or of any other City, should run things up to such violent Extreams, as to Trample on the Civil Authority, and by Force and Arms, Invade their Neighbours Privileges, and Despising the Magistrate, run up to Tumult, Violence, Fighting and Blood, shall not the Military Power Interpose to Punish the Rioters, and reduce them to Obedience? The Queen would then beat the Sword in vain, and this Nation would soon be all in Confusion.

Nor could a Guard of Soldiers, *supposing the Necessity*, be any more Awe to an Election, provided they did *bona fide*, not at all Concern themselves in the City Affairs, any farther than to keep the Peace, if any Tumult happen'd; than the City Election is Aw'd by the Guards and Great Guns at the Tower; or the Poll in *Covent-Garden* was Aw'd, when the Guards drew up every Day in the Square just by them.

Had

Had the Citizens of *Westminster* come Arm'd to the Poll, and fell to Fighting, 500 or 1000 of a Side, and the Magistrates finding it impossible to Quell them, sent for help to the Queen, should not the Guards immediately March, to Disperse the Rabble, and keep the Peace?——What is this to an Election? Soldiers as Soldiers, Disturb no Body: 'Tis Soldiers, as Govern'd or Misgovern'd; Soldiers Commanded or under Command, Injure no Man; the Soldiers let loose to Govern is one thing, Soldiers assisting a just Government, to suppress Riot and Unjust Encroachment of Parties, are another.

'Tis not the Colour of an Election of Parliament, can justifie a Popular Tumult, Fightings, and Street-Battles, are things Unsufferable in a Well-order'd Government; and no pretence can justifie them; if the Civil Magistrate cannot suppress them, the Millitary Power must——And this Millitary Power, may in such Cases, be Employ'd without any Interruption or Awing of the Election; this I offer to General Consideration, not in Defence of bringing Soldiers to *Coventry* Election, for the *Review* never suggested it; the Chimera was form'd in the Brain of that Gentleman we speak of; but in Explication of the Right of every Branch of Power, which has its Bounds, Times, Seasons, and Uses; the Civil Power as Supream, the Military as Subservient; the Millitary Power is and ought to aid the Civil, but never but where the Civil Power finding it self too weak, calls for its Assistance: If this be not Law as well as Reason, and Agreeable to our Constitution, then I am out; if it be, and I said nothing before Disagreeable to it, then the *Observator*'s Censure is wrong grounded; and there I leave it.

PROPOSALS (*different from all others yet publish'd*) for a *Perpetual Assurance Office*: Wherein either S E X may Subscribe, and by Paying 6 *l. per Annum*, secure an equal Dividend of 1000 *l.* at their Deaths, which in all probability cannot amount to less than 500 Pounds, or a much greater Sum, to any Person they shall Name, besides 3 *l.* out of every 6 *l.* which they shall have Paid, together with other Advantages (during Life) which will reduce every Member's Yearly Payment to less than 40 *s.* Subscriptions are taken, and Proposals at large given *gratis*, by *J. Matthews* a Printer, and Mr. *Sambridge*, in Little-Brittain; Mr. *Barnes*, in Pall-Mall; Mr. *Nutt*, near Stationers-Hall; Mr. *Strahan* and Mr. *Davis* in Cornhill; Mr. *Hartley*, Mr. *Hodgson*'s in Holborn; Mr. *Barker* in Westminster-Hall; and Mr. *Cox*, at Temple-Bar, Booksellers. (*** Note, *That no Money is to be Paid, till the Society be full, and Security given.*) Against which, if any Subscriber shall object, he shall be at Liberty, whether he will stand to his Subscription, or not.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Royal Essence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the most delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greatest Preserver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than usual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, strengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectually prevents it from falling off or splitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it possibly will, by the use of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it strengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raises the Vapours in Ladies, *&c.* being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleasant than) Musk, Civet, *&c.* 'Tis indeed an unparalled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, *&c.* excellently. To be had only at Mr. *Allcrafts*, a Toyshop at the Blue-Coat Boy against the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*. Sealed up, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Bottle with Directions.

COSMETICON: Or, An Excellent Wash to Beautifie the Face and Skin, making it admirably white clear and soft, taking away its Hardness, Tanning, Sunburn, Pustules, Wheals, Red Pimples, Freckles, Lentils, Scurf, Morphew, with all other sorts of Breakings-out, and Discolourings of the Skin. It is a Preparation composed without any thing of Mercury in it, which being constantly used for some time, gives such a Pure, Clear, Natural and Youthful Appearance to the Hands, Neck, and Face, that no thing in Nature can possibly exceed it. Price 3 *s.* 6 *d.* a Bottle. To be Sold at Mr. Steven's a Tin-shop next the Three Nuns near Salisbury-Court in Fleet-street; and at Mr. Parker's at the Leg and Star in Cornhill, over against the Royal Exchange.

Just Publish'd,

THE *Consolador*; or, Memoirs of sundry Transactions in *the World in the Moon*: By a Native of that Climate. Translated from the Lunar Language, by the Author of *The True-born English Man*.

ADvice to all Parties. By the Author of *The True-born English-man*. *London*. Printed: And are to be Sold by *Benj. Bragg*, at the *Blue-Ball* in *Ave-Mary Lane*. 1675. Price 6 *d.*

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Thurſday, May 24. 1705.

I Am ſorry the Occaſion of the laſt *Review* was ſo preſſing, as to oblige me to waſte the Reader's Time, on ſo Unpleaſant a *Subject*; I always thought, the Publick ill *uſed*, when concern'd with Perſonal Debates.

If the Gentleman who gave the Occaſion, thinks this Difference peculiarly ſeaſonable, his Opinion is peculiar I believe alſo, but he is *judge* for himſelf——

I am not ſenſible of any juſt Cauſe given him for ſo much Ill Nature; if I were, or if I can be convinc'd of it, I'll ask his Pardon Freely and Publickly; and as I am of Opinion, this Warmth is kindled by ſome that believe it for the Service of their Cauſe, that *theſe two* ſhould Quarrel, I am reſolv'd to be the laſt that ſhall gratifie them; and tho' I ſee no need of it from any Doubts of the Arguments I bring, and my Innocence as to him, yet I make no Scruple to be thus the firſt that Invites to Peace, and am ready to refer it to any Men of Senſe and Juſtice, even of his own Chooſing, whether I have given him any juſt Offence, and what Retribution ſhall be made on either Side, in the mean time Declaring I do not know that I ever offered him the leaſt Injury in my Life, but on the contrary, I have done him all the Offices of Friendſhip I could.

If Paſſion and Folly prevail, and he is *tempted to Wrath*, I ſhall be ſorry, but I can bear Reproach; let the Enemy Laugh and Rejoyce, but it ſhall be *over him*, and *not me*; I think, I ought to ask the Reader's Pardon for the Digreſſion already made, and aſſure them, I deſign to give them no more Trouble of this ſort, let the Provocations be what they will.

My Subject is Peace, and however ſome Angry People have wrote me Letters full of Gall, and Charge the *Review* with a pretence of Peace only, and at the ſame time Endeavouring to inflame the World; I doubt not to Convince the World, I act from another Principle; and if I miſtake not, ſhall ſtill give Demonſtrations by offering ſuch a Scheme for Peace, as they cannot deny to be Effectual, *if all Sides would but put it in practice.*

In my Purſuit of the moſt Unaccountable Errors of our Practice, in the Election of our Members to ſerve in Parliament, I meet with ſuch Various Scenes of Curruption, Error, Miſtake, and Wilful Folly, that I hardly know how to paſs a Moderate Cenſure.

It would take up more time, than the Compaſs of this Paper would allow in a whole Year, to Traverſe the Ocean of our National Folly; and 'twill be almoſt as Difficult to Examine the Principle, from which our People act in the Countries, eſpecially as to the Choice of their Members of Parliament.

It would move any Man of Thought, and

Digitized by Google

who thinks it worth his while to Examine things, to Conſider how Supinely our Country People go on in the Road of Cuſtom, how the Ignorant People, in the moſt weighty and ſignificant part of their Lives, Act before they Think, do as they are bid, and ſuffer themſelves in their Politick Capacity, to be led Blindly, as *Solomon*'s Fool to the Correction of the Stocks; how entirely Negligent they are as to Cauſes and Conſequences, and as to the Concern of Poſterity.

Had our Forefathers acted thus, we had had no Liberties to have talk'd on; *Free-born Engliſh Men* had been as incoherent a Jargon, as a *True-born Engliſh Man* is now, and our Ignorance of Liberty, might have prov'd for our Undervaluing it, Cuſtom might have ſo Enur'd us to Bondage, that becoming Natural, we might have found it Difficult to have Diſcern'd the Difference between Freedom and Servitude, and the Deſire of Liberty might be Expected to have leſs Influence upon us, when we knew ſo little what it was.

But as things are, the Blindneſs of the People is moſt Prodigious and Unaccountable, and till the *Engliſh* Nation are pleas'd to open their Eyes to their own juſt Liberty, and to look into the Inconſiſtency of their Actions, till the Freeholders will forbear to be led by Perſons or Parties, and to let Civil Influences affect them, and inform themſelves of the Truth of Matters, till they pleaſe to Vote for Gentlemen to repreſent them from the real Judgment they can make of Perſons and Things, and not from the other ſordid Arguments of Intereſt and Submiſſion, till they pleaſe to ceaſe being Paſſive in the great Affair of their Liberty, it will be impoſſible they ſhould be well repreſented.

As this Paper is writ to Enlighten the Stupid Underſtandings of the Meaner and more Thoughtleſs of the Freeholders and Electors, were it not that I might be ſuſpected of a Self-Intereſted Deſign, I would uſe ſome Arguments to move thoſe Gentlemen that have both Ability and Will to do their Country Service, to help the Country People to the ſight of this Paper, and beſtow a few *gratis* among them, if poſſible to put them upon aſſuming the Power they have to help themſelves, and to prevent their reſigning their Privilege of a Freedom of Votes, as an Appendix to their Farms, and make Voting for the Perſon, as ſeeming a Right, as Paying the Rent is a real one.

This Evil requires ſome National Remedy; at preſent, I do not pretend to be Wiſe enough to preſcribe it, but the readieſt way I ſee is this I take, to remind the Freeholders, that in Voting for Parliament Men, they ought to Examine the Character and Abilities of the Perſon, and not at all any Civil Relation they may ſtand in to them.

How ſtrangely has Cuſtom rooted this Practice in the Heads of the People of *England*? How Univerſally do Tenants Vote for Landlords, the Clerk for the Juſtice, the Copyholders for the Lord of the Mannor, the Alehouſe-keeper for the Drunkard, the Workman for the Employer, the Servant for the Maſter; whereas the Vote for a Member of Parliament is annex'd to the Freehold only, and is no Supplement to any of theſe other Contracts or Relations.

How Innocently, and in the Simplicity of their Hearts do the Poor miſguided People follow the Clergy? The Pariſh Vote with the Parſon, the People ignorantly concluding, that he who is, or ought to be fit to guide them to Heaven, may be ſuppoſed the beſt Judge, who is fitteſt to Direct them in Chooſing Members; which at firſt, it is none of their Buſineſs, ſo, which is worſe too, many of them are led by Private Intereſt, Prejudice, or Corruption, to Betray the Church and Miſguide the People. But of this by it ſelf.

Thus the Figure Men make, Commands their Neighbours, and the Poor Man goes as the Rich Man leads, let the Principle, the Morals, the End and Deſign of the Perſon, be what they will.

There was indeed, in former time, another ſort of Exceſs, which too much Influenc'd the *Engliſh* Electors, and this was Drunkenneſs, Feaſting, and all manner of Riot, this grew Notorious, and its own Picture Expos'd it ſelf to an Act of Parliament.

I know it has been ſaid, the Gentlemen were led to ſuppreſs this Grievance from their being weary of the Expence, tho' this be, I confeſs'd, a hard Cenſure, yet there may be too much ground for it, ſince, in thoſe Days, it has been frequent for Gentlemen to ſpend Great Eſtates, and ruine their Families, to get into the Houſe of Commons; of which, the Families of *M*——*n* and *D*——*r* are very Melancholy Examples.

This

This Practice, 'tis true, has been Damn'd by Parliament, but we see such Pains taken to Evade its force, and such Shiftings to gratifie the Vices of the People, in order to Vitiate their Principles, and Debauch them into Voting, as they shall be guided, that the End of that Act seems to be Effectually lost and sunk, and the very part Enacted against, carry'd on only under stricter Management, with some restraint of Method, and perhaps with a more fatal Efficacy than before——

But this Dependance in Civil Affairs extending to an Obligation of Voting, is not at all Reach'd by the Act of Parliament, tho' the Practice is not at all less Fatal or Unreasonable.

If I Rent a Man's Land, I Pay him for it, and the Landlord is as much beholden to the Tenant, as the Tenant to the Landlord; if the Landlord makes my Lease the more advantageous to me, because I should Vote for him, that is Bribery in the highest and most Dangerous Degree, because the most Difficult to come at by Law; if I have no Advantage but what I pay for, I have no Obligation.

Why then, because I Rent a Man's Land, which I pay him for, he must (right or wrong) be thought fit to guard my Liberties, unless his other Qualifications recommend him, I cannot Imagine: If the Renting of Land obliges the Tenant, then 'tis the Number of Tenants a Man has, not his own Merit which recommends him to the Free-holders; and a Rich Blockhead, must be the best Representative.

This Byass of Principle, is the true Reason, why in some Towns in *England*, it can hardly be call'd an Election of Members; the Corporation is small, the Electors few and Poor; one Man comes and Buys the Lordship, and let him be what he will, he is sure to be sent to Parliament; nay, Lordships and Mannors are frequently sold with this Appendix, like an Impropriation, and the Prizes are accordingly.

Bramber in *Sussex*, *Castle-Rising* in *Norfolk*, *Gatton* and *Bleechingly* in *Surrey*, *Marlow* in *Buckinghamshire*, and a great Number of like Places in *England*, are plain Instances of this; and as this is an Evil not to be redress'd by the Course of Things, the only present Remedy is, to open the Peoples Eyes, and let them know, that in Matters of Election, they are Entirely Independent and free, and ought as soon to sell their Children as their Voices.

Should that blessed time come, when the Charters of those Corporations which have sunk in the Ruines of Time, shall sink with them; and as they were given to the People, shall follow the People, and be Transposed to those Modern more Populous and Considerable Towns, which have risen since, then the Number of Electors will of course sink a great many of these things with it.

Were it not for this Monopolizing of Votes, Commanding and Managing of Burroughs, Gentlemen of the 134, I am of the Opinion, very few of you would get into the House: But speak now of Sir *F*—— or Sir *E*—— or Sir *T*—— and ask whether he gets in, or no? *Get in*, says the Answer, *why who can set up against him, the Town is all his own?* Why allow that Gentlemen, if he be not a Man fit to serve, they ought not to Choose him for all that.

However my Observation from hence, lies thus against the Arguments, with which we are now Bully'd by some People, *viz.* That most of you will be Chosen again.

He may well be Chosen, where no Body opposes, or but faintly, as at *Marlow*, *Hertford*, *Warwick*, *Totness*, *Malden*, *Gatton*, &c. but even from this Truth, the Gentlemen may, if they please observe, that excepting this Error in our Constitution, this Tacking Affair would have been a Terrible Blow to the Party, and so few would have been return'd again into the House, as would have left an Eternal Brand of Infamy upon the very Name of a *Tacker*, Confirm'd by the General Assent of the People of *England*, and left as a Monument of their Resentment to their Posterity.

Another Observation you might make, if you please to look into the Circumstances of Elections, which would give you some very useful Speculations, *viz.* several of these Gentlemen Tackers, that are Return'd for the next Parliament, are got in with Unusual Difficulties; their old riveted Interest appears Shaken and Tottering, others are put to shifting, and are preparing Work for the Committees of Elections, and perhaps for the Sergeant at Arms.

Those that are fairly Chosen, find they carry it by far less Majority of Voices than Usual, and where they us'd to carry all before them, they find a Knight of the Shire for the County of *Hertford*, carry it but by a very few Voices.

These

Digitized by Google

These are Notes, from which, *to avoid reflecting*, the Gentlemen may observe, that really this Tacking has lost them a great deal of Ground, that they have given a great Shock to the Opinion the People had of them; and if they have lost so much Ground in one Parliament, one more may toss them quite out.

THE Courteous Reader is desir'd to Correct the following Errors in our last; P. 134. col. 2. l. 41. read *Solunarians*; p. 135. col. 1. l. 9. read *Solunarians*.

A Gentleman, who sent a Letter, Sign'd *T. E.* is desir'd to give Notice, how a Letter may be Directed to him.

A Gentleman who sent the Author an Angry Letter, Sign'd *R. S.* is desir'd to call at Mr. *Matthews*'s for an Answer.

THese are to give Notice, That the Advice from the *Scandal Club*, will be Published in a Paper by it self, as has been already noted, and will begin the Second of *June* next; in which the many Letters Unanswer'd will be Consider'd of, we hope to Satisfaction.

WHereas a Proposal has been made by the Author of this Paper, for Subscriptions to a Book in Folio, Entitled, *Jure Divino*; or, *A Satyr upon Tyranny and Passive Obedience*. To which, abundance of Gentlemen having long since Subscrib'd, and the Time seeming long for its coming out, some very Good Reasons having obliged the Author to put a stop to it.

These are to give Notice, That the said Book is now in the Press, and shall go on to be Printed with all Expedition: And for the further Satisfaction of the Subscribers, the Sheets may be seen every Day by any that please to give themselves that Trouble, at Mr. *J. Matthews*, as they come out of the Press.

All those Gentlemen, who have Collected Subscriptions for this Book, are Desir'd to send in an Account of what Number they have taken, there being no more to be Printed, than shall be given Notice, as Subscribed; and, if they please, to Pay the Subscription Money to Mr. *Matthews* in *Pilkington Court*, *Little-Britain*, Receipts will be given there for it.

☞ PROPOSALS (*different from all others yet publish'd*) for a *Perpetual Assurance Office*: Wherein either S E X may Subscribe, and by Paying 6*l.* *per Annum*, secure an equal Dividend of 100001. at their Deaths, which in all probability cannot amount to less than 500 Pounds, or a much greater Sum, to any Person they shall Name, besides 3*l.* out of every 6*l.* which they shall have Paid, together with other Advantages (during Life) which will reduce every Member's Yearly Payment to less than 40*s.* Subscriptions are taken, and Proposals at large given *gratis*, by *J. Matthews* a Printer, and Mr. *Sawbridge*, in Little-Brittain; Mr. *Barnes*, in Pall-Mall; Mr. *Nutt*, near Stationers-Hall; Mr. *Strahan* and Mr. *Davis* in Cornhill; Mr. *Hartley*, Mr. *Hodgson*'s in Holborn; Mr. *Barker* in Westminster-Hall; and Mr. *Cox*, at Temple-Bar, Booksellers. (☞ Note, *That no Money is to be Paid, till the Society be full, and Security given.*) Against which, if any Subscriber shall object, he shall be at Liberty, whether he will stand to his Subscription, or not.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Royal Essence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the most delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greatest Preserver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than usual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, strengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectually prevents it from falling off or splitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it possibly will, by the use of any other thing, by its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it strengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raises the Vapours in Ladies, &c. being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleasant than) Musk, Civet, &c. 'Tis indeed an unparalled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, &c. excellently. To be had only at Mr. *Allcrafts*, a Toyshop at the Blue-Coat Boy against the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*. Sealed up, at 2*s.* 6*d.* a Bottle with Directions.

THE Volatile Aromatick-Salt for the Pocket, of a most Fragrant, Wholsome, and Durable Scent, wholly free from Musk, Civet, or any thing offensive to the Brain, and so extraordinary Pleasant, Reviving, and Comforting, that nothing in Nature is more Excellent and Agreeable in Head-achs, Giddiness, Drowsiness, Vapours, Fainting Fits and the like; its Scent is so Refreshing, Enlivening, and Quickning, that all Persons who have us'd it, admire the same. Sold only by Mr. Varennes a Bookseller, at Seneca's Head near Somerset-house in the Strand; and John Turney's at the Rainbow Coffee-house in Cornhill. Price 1*s.* the Bottle with Directions.

Just Publish'd,

THE *Conciliator*; or, Memoirs of sundry Transactions in *the World in the Moon*: By a Native of that Climate. Translated from the Lunar Language, by the Author of *The True-born English Man*.

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Saturday, May 26. 1705.

IT is with ſome Regret I am oblig'd here to Enter my Complaint, on the Account of the too warm Zeal of the Inferior Clergy, in all theſe Caſes of Election of Members, who much beyond the proper Station their Office ſeems to preſcribe them, aſſume the Guiding the Country in Elections.

I am ſorry to ſay, that in moſt Counties in *England*, the generality of the Clergy ſerve to Inflame the preſent Breach; and with too little Conſideration, puſh on the Gentry to Inſiſt upon this moſt pernicious Extream, I ſincerely wiſh thoſe Gentlemen would think a little, how ſuitable to the Sacred Profeſſion they make, are all the Doctrines of Peace, Love, Charity, Temper, and a Chriſtian Forbearance of their Brethren; and to what unhappy Exceſſes theſe furious Methods drive us.

I cannot but obſerve to the Gentlemen of the Church of *England* Clergy, what in the Reign of the late King *James*, they cannot but remember, that the *Papiſts* bending their Arguments wholly at the Church, and at the ſame time Courting, Careſſing, and as I may ſay, Wheedling the *Diſſenters*, in order to Divide the *Proteſtant* Intereſt, and make way for the Introduction of the Follies and Deſigns then in hand, which they found the only Method to Deſtroy both; all this time the Divines of the Church of *England*, with Unwearied Diligence in their Pulpits, in their Writings, and Diſcourſes, applied themſelves to the *Diſſenters* with Arguments of Peace, uniting againſt the Common Enemy, ſetting aſide the Heats and Animoſities of Parties, the Reproachings, the Names of Diſtinction, and the Remembrances of former Things; and remembring that they were all of one Denomination of Chriſtians, they ſhould lay aſide Prejudices, and agreeing in the main, treat one another as Brethren.

If, Gentlemen, you deſire me to give you Quotations of the Perſons thus promoting the General Union, I can furniſh you with Multitudes from the Sermons, and Printed Diſcourſes of the ſeveral Church of *England* Divines, many of which are yet Alive to juſtifie my Aſſertion.

I hope none will take this for a general Charge againſt the Clergy; nor is it the Deſign of this Paper, or its Author either, on this or any other Occaſion, at all to leſſen the Eſteem all Men ought to have for the Clergy of the Church.

I take this Occaſion therefore, without Flattery, or Vanity, for I ſeek no Man's Favour, and fear no Mans Anger; but to prevent Prepoſſeſſion of Parties, againſt what I am to ſay on this Head, and to Anticipate the Reproachful Uſe, Inveterate Men will be pleaſed to make of my mentioning the Clergy.

Digitized by Google

On this Occasion, Gentlemen of the Clergy, I ask your Pardon to Address my self to you; and perhaps the manner I may do it in, may be different from what you, as Persons prepossess'd with an Opinion of the Person, might expect from my Language.

Tho' Dissenting from you in some Particulars, the Significance whereof, gives me no occasion to Lessen or Destroy, either Charity, or Good Manners; I profess an Unfeign'd Value for your Persons, and Reverence for your Function; the first built on the real respect you Command, as Men of Letters, and a Love every Man that is Master of any share of Knowledge, must have for Men of Learning; the second, as you are Men Sacred by Office, and set apart for that Honourable Employment of Feeding the Flock of Christians, of whom our Blessed Lord and Saviour is the Shepherd.

Nor is it any Obstruction to my Veneration of your Employment, that some of you may not Discharge it with a due regard to him whose Badge you wear, and to whose Service you are particularly Dedicated, one of the Disciples of our Lord being a Devil, giving us not at all the less Occasion to Reverence the Eleven that remain'd.

I know that Ministers are but Men, and the Infirmities, Frailties, and Passions of other Men, are Contingent to them, in Common to the rest; nor shall I take upon me to say, what more than ordinary Obligations lie on you to subject the Frailties of Nature, from a Reflection on the Sacred Office you bear; these Things are known to you, better than to me; and who am I, that I should presume to Teach you?

I exceedingly Dissent from those People, who think the best Method for them to fit easie in the Practices of Vicious Extravagancies, and under the Reproofs, and just Animadversions of their Ministers, is to lessen the Esteem of their Ministers in the World; and rumaging the Characters of them as Men, form Arguments against what they Teach as Ministers, because the Person speaking, is not altogether without Sin.

These Gentlemen are sure never to have their Heads broke, if none but Faultless Men must Stone them; God has thought fit to commit Instruction not to the Ministration of Angels, but to Men of like Passions with our selves, that *the Treasure being in Earthen Vessels, the Excellency of the Wisdom might be of God, and not of Men.*

Wherefore, Gentlemen, my Exceeding Veneration of your Persons and Offices, is not at all lessen'd from the Miscarriage of those, who as by their Function, when they shine like a Light set on a high Place, are more than commonly Glorious; so when they think fit to Degenerate, they fall so much lower in Crime, than the Worst of Men.

But my present Address, Gentlemen, is an Appeal to you, whose Eyes are open to the Interest of your Native Country, and who see with Regret the Danger of Precipitations; you, Gentlemen, who like the Master you serve, *are Authors of Peace, and Lovers of Concord*; I appeal to you from the fiery furious Temper of these Sons of God, the *Inferiour Clergy*, whether their appearing so Violently in the Cause of Persecution, be not Foreign to their Profession, and Reproachful to the *Church* they serve?

Vide an hac sit Tunica filii Tui, said the Emperor to the Pope, when having taken Prisoner a Fighting Bishop in Rebellion, and the Pope solicited his Release; he sent him the Coat of Mail the Bishop was taken in, with the Words of *Joseph's* Brethren to their Father, when they shew'd him the Bloody Coat of their Brother.

Is this the Employment, Gentlemen, of the Sons of a *Protestant Church*? The Ministers of the Gospel, whose Doctrine is Peace, and whose Lives, like the meek and lowly Example of their Lord and Master, ought to be tending all towards the promoting that Blessed Doctrine, which their Mouths ought to Preach.

I again appeal to you, Gentlemen, Whether generally speaking, all over this Unhappy Nation, the Clergy are not three parts in five, in a close Conjunction with the Enemies of the Churches Peace, and the profess'd Enemies of the Government?

Whether in all the Poll-Books, for the several Counties and Burroughs, the *Papists*, and *Nonjurors*, (for in spight of Acts of Parliament, they frequently Poll;) are not on the same side with the Clergy of the Church of *England*?

Whether the Gentry of Moderation and Charity, Temper and Peace, are not in their Adherence to the Dictates of their own Consciences, to the knowledge they have of the Nations Interest, and to the repeated Invitations

Digitized by Google

ons of the Queen, to Peace, forced to turn their Backs upon their Spiritual Guides, and act directly contrary to them, who in all Cases are found oppoſing the Heavenly Precept of Moderation?

What can be ſaid for the *Engliſh* Clergy joyning, in their Votes with the *Roman Catholicks*, that count them Hereticks; and with the *Non-jurant* Clergy, who count them Schiſmaticks againſt their own Heads and Rulers the Biſhops, and Dignify'd Clergy, meerly in Defence of that Act which is Declar'd to be a Scheme of Perſecution, and contrary to the Principles of the *Chriſtian Religion*?

This is a ſtrange thing in *Iſrael*.

The *Papiſts* and *Non-jurors*, become our Clergy Aſſiſtants, to ſupport the *Engliſh* Church.

The Biſhops, and all the Moderate Clergy, joyn with the *Diſſenters*, to pull it down.

How Ridiculous is this?——They ſay, *Intereſt will not Lye*; it is eaſie to prove it cannot be the *Diſſenters* Intereſt to pull down the Church, and if it were, would they joyn with the Queen to do it? Would they joyn with all the Moderate Clergy, to do it? This is not the way to Rebellion? This is not the Road to that Throne they are preſence of 48; on the other hand, it cannot be the Intereſt, and I have prov'd, it is not the Principle of the *Papiſts* and *Non-jurors* to ſecure the Church.

Why how now, Gentlemen, what have you brought all the Nation to act Retrograde? *Diſſenters* act againſt their Intereſt, to pull down the Church; and *Papiſts* and *Non-jurors*, act againſt their Intereſts and Principles, to preſerve the Church; whence come all this Contradiction of Management?

Is it not much more Rational, that while you joyn with *Papiſts* and *Jacobites*, you act both againſt your Intereſt, and againſt your Duty? Againſt your Intereſt as Churchmen, againſt the Intereſt of your Mother you pretend to Serve, and againſt the Queen you have Sworn to Obey.

And where, Gentlemen, will thoſe Things End? What Confuſions, were not God and the Queen more Merciful and Careful than you merit, would theſe things bring the Church into?

What better Caution can we give the Freeholders, and Country People, who are receptible of but ſhort Hints and plain Things? What can we ſay to them, more ſuited to their Underſtanding, and more directly contrary to the Clergy? Than to ſay, "Gentlemen Freeholders, If you would ſecure the Church, if you would ſave the Queen and Government from Foreign Invaſion, if you will aid and ſupport the *Proteſtant Religion*, if you would Vote for Men, likely to take Care of your Liberties, and preſerve the *Engliſh* Laws unbroken to our Poſterity, if you would not ſee up Perſecution, and have your Neighbours Dragg'd about to Gaols, their Houſes Plunder'd, and their Families Beggar'd for Trifles, and ſmall Differences in Religion; in ſhort, if you would have Peace, Truth, and Liberty flouriſh in *England*, have the Church Secure, the Queen Obey'd, and the People Happy, obſerve but this one Rule in your Voting, *viz.*

Where ever you ſee the Papiſts *and the* Non-jurors *Vote, (thoſe that neither Joyn with your Church, nor own your Government) be ſure don't go along with them.*

When I once uſed this plain Argument with an Honeſt Freeholder of *Kent*, it ſtunn'd him, and produc'd this ſhort Dialogue.

Freeholder. What, muſt not I Vote where the *Papiſts* and *Jacobites* Vote? Why, all our Clergy, all the Parſons in the County Vote juſt as they do.

Review. I am ſorry for it; But do you think the *Papiſts* and *Non-jurants* are Friends to the Church?

Freeh. No.

Rev. Do you think they would Vote for any that they thought were Friends to the Church?

Freeh. It does not ſeem probable.

Rev. Then you muſt not Vote with them, if you would be a Friend to the Church.

Freeh. But then I muſt go againſt all the Clergy.

Rev. I cannot help that, I am very ſorry for it.

MOnday next being the Day for the Election of the Knights of the Shire for *Middleſex*, the Candidates are Sir *John Weſtenholme*, and Mr. *Barker*; and we are told, the Freeholders who Deſign to Vote for thoſe Gentlemen, deſign to meet on *Monday* Morning, thoſe that are on Horſeback in *Guild-Hall* Yard, or *Southampton-Square*, at Seven a Clock; and thoſe who have not Horſes, Proviſion is made for their going by Water, and Barges attend for that Purpoſe at the *Still-yard*, the *Temple*, and *Weſtminſter-Stairs*, at Nine a Clock.

Theſe

THese are to give Notice, That the Advice from the *Scandal Club*, will be Published in a Paper by it self, as has been already noted, and will begin the First of *June* next; in which the many Letters Unanswer'd will be Consider'd of, we hope to Satisfaction.

WHereas a Proposal has been made by the Author of this Paper, for Subscriptions to a Book in Folio, Entitled, *Jure Divino*; or, *A Satyr upon Tyranny and Passive Obedience*. To which, abundance of Gentlemen having long since Subscrib'd, and the Time seeming long for its coming out, some very Good Reasons having obliged the Author to put a stop to it:

These are to give Notice, That the said Book is now in the Press, and shall go on to be Printed with all Expedition: And for the further Satisfaction of the Subscribers, the Sheets may be seen every Day by any that please to give themselves that Trouble, at Mr. *J. Matthews*, as they come out of the Press.

All those Gentlemen, who have Collected Subscriptions for this Book, are Desir'd to send in an Account of what Number they have taken, there being no more to be Printed, than shall be given Notice, as Subscribed; and, if they please, to Pay the Subscription Money to Mr. *Matthews* in *Pilkington Court, Little Britain*, Receipts will be given there for it.

☞ PROPOSALS (*different from all others yet publish'd*) for a *Perpetual Assurance Office*; Wherein either S. E. X may Subscribe, and by Paying 6*l.* *per Annum*, secure an equal Dividend of 1000*l.* at their Deaths, which in all probability cannot amount to less than 500 Pounds, or a much greater Sum, to any Person they shall Name, besides 3*l.* out of every 6*l.* which they shall have Paid, together with other Advantages (during Life) which will reduce every Member's Yearly Payment to less than 40*s.* Subscriptions are taken, and Proposals at large given *gratis*, by *J. Matthews* a Printer, and Mr. *Sambridge*, in Little-Brittain; Mr. *Barnes*, in Pall-Mall; Mr. *Nott*, near Stationers-Hall; Mr. *Strahan* and Mr. *Davis* in Cornhill; Mr. *Wattley*, Mr. *Hodgson's* in Holborn; Mr. *Parker* in Westminster-Hall; and Mr. *Cox*, at Temple-Bar, Bookseller. (*N.B.* Note, *That no Money ought to be Paid, till the Society be full, and Security given.*) Against which, if any Subscriber shall object, he shall be at Liberty, whether he will stand to his Subscription, or not.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Royal Essence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the most delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greatest Preserver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than usual) in the Curl, and Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, strengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectually prevents it from falling off or splitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer, than it possibly will, by the use of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it strengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raises the Vapours in Ladies, &c. being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleasant than) Musk, Civet, &c. 'Tis indeed an unparalled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, &c. excellently. To be had only at Mr. *Allcraft's*, a Toy-shop at the Blue-Coat Boy against the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*. Sealed up, at 2*s.* 6*d.* a Bottle with Directions.

THE Universal Cordial Anodine Powder, being a Speedy Remedy against all Sharp Pains, inward or outward; as Fevers, Agues, Gout, Stone, Colick, Fistula's, Diabetes, Plurisies, and the Small-Pox, when they need to be kept full; it wonderfully facilitates the Chirurgeon's Work in curing of Wounds and Ulcers; it doth not trouble Nature, as Purging and Vomiting do, but helps it insensibly by Perspiration; it is very good for Travellers both at home and abroad; for Masters of Ships that go into hot Countries, where Fevers are so frequent; as also for the Army. It is likewise of excellent use to Children breeding of Teeth. To be had of Joseph Star at his House over against the Royal-Exchange in Cornhill, London, (who, with his Friends, have had very great Experience of it for above three Years past.) And of such Persons as he shall appoint in City and Country. Seal'd up with his Coat of Arms, being a Cheveron between three Stars: Each single Bottle containing 25 Grains, and the double 50. Price 5*s.* and 10*s.* with Directions for taking it. The Publisher of this Noble Medicine, will be ready to wait on any Persons to give them Satisfaction about it.

THese are to give Notice, That *Sulfumah Kyfrus*, Relict of Dr. *Tho. Kirleus*, a Collegiate Physician of London, and Sworn Physician in Ordinary to King Charles II. is THE Person that sells (rightly prepar'd) his Famous Drink and Pill, which is eminently experinc'd to cure all Ulcers, Sores, Scabs, Itch, Scurfs, Scurvies, Leprosies, Venereal and French Disease, Running of the Reins, and all such Malignities, tho' never so inveterate, in all Constitutions, at all Seasons of the Year, hindering no Business, without Sweating, Smoaking, Fluxing, or the use of Mercury, which generally raises the Malignity, fixing it in the Head, from whence it is not easily carried off, but destroys many. These excellent Medicines have cured many after Fluxing; and in Compassion to the Distressed, will deal with all according to their Abilities. The Drink is 3*s.* the Quart, the Pill 1*s.* the Box, with Directions. She gives her Opinion for Nothing, to all that write or come to her. She lives at the Glass-Lanthorn in Plough-Yard, Gray's-Inn-Lane.

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Tueſday, May 29. 1705.

THE ſhort Dialogue with the *Kentiſh* Freeholder, which ended our laſt Paper, is the juſt Application to all the *People of England*, that if they will ſecure the Church and Government, there is no better Rule for Poor Men to guide their Votes by, than not to Vote as the *Papiſts* and *Non-jurors* do, who by Principle and Intereſt, are profeſs'd Enemies to the Church, and cannot ſo much as wiſh, or be pleas'd with its Proſperity.

That then they muſt Vote againſt almoſt all the *Engliſh* Clergy; that of 318 Parſons in the County of *Kent*, above 250 of them, in Conjunction with the *Papiſts*, *Non-jurors*, and *Tackers*, gave their Votes for Sir *C*——— *D*———, againſt almoſt all the Moderate Churchmen of the County; that theſe Things are true, is as melancholy as it is certain, and the Reflection will ſtick cloſe to the *Engliſh* Clergy, to the Eternal Reproach, either of their Principles, or of their Underſtanding, if they do not think of ſome Methods to redreſs it.

The reply to this, is every where, What would you have us joyn with the *Diſſenters*, the profeſs'd Enemies of the Government, and of the Church? Do you pretend they can be for the Church, who pull'd it down in 41? And they can be for the Government, who Overthrew the Monarchy, and Murther'd their Sovereign?

And this, I have ſeveral Letters full of, which are ſent me by ſome Angry Gentlemen, that tell me my Arguments for Peace are Directed to Inflame the Nation, and that Combuſtible Matters to ſet us all on Fire, are Couch'd under my Pretences of Peace, and Uſher'd into the World ſmooth'd with the Oyl of Deceitful Words.

Accept this, Gentlemen, for an Abſtract of your Charge, without obliging me to Expoſe the other Indecencies of your Letters, as well as the Infirmities of Paſſion and Ill Temper.

Firſt, Gentlemen, it does not appear, that the *Diſſenters* as ſuch, are the profeſs'd Enemies of the Church and Government; whatever their Anceſtors did in Governments, much worſe managed than this now is, argues no more than to Enquire what the Church of *England* Men did in Queen *Mary*'s Time, when they Overthrew the Government, put by the Lawful Heir, Diſpoſed the Crown, by a Deed of Gift, or Legacy, to the *Lady Jane*.

The Government, as now Eſtabliſh'd, differs as much in its Manner and Adminiſtration, from what it was when our Fathers Rebell'd, as you will have it call'd, as it did then from what it was in 1535, when your Church of *England* Anceſtors Rebell'd.

Digitized by Google

Pardon me, Gentlemen, that I do not offer at the Unpleasant Comparison, you call us the Spawn of Rebels, and a certain Noble Man has writ the History of the Rebellion, which in due time may be decently Exposed.

I tell you we are Brethren, even in this Point too, we are all the Spawn of Rebels, and your Church as much as ours; and there are a great many just Reasons to be drawn even from this very Point, why we should agree much better than we do; and why even for shame of your own Actions, you ought to leave off this Invidious Distinction; all the Difference, it seems, lies, That our Rebellion was about 60 Years ago, and some of your many Rebellions are 40 Years ago, so yours are forgotten, and ours are remembred.

But to Ballance this, your Revolution-Loyalty, and the wondrous Agreement between your Practice and Pretences, are too Modern to need Repetition; and I intreat you, Gentlemen, not to oblige us to bring them upon the Stage.

And now, Gentlemen, I am humbly recommending in order to Peace, that the Errors of both Sides may be buried with the Actors, that the Odious Comparison may no more be brought upon the Stage, and that we may not be bound, in our own just Defence, to retriminate, and bring your Loyalty to a farther Inquisition than it will bear.

It is frequent for the Church of *England*, Gentlemen, to plead in Answer to this matter, their Principles are better Establish'd, and so, Gentlemen, are ours——But this is not all.

I have one Unanswerable Argument, *as I think it*, to prove, that all your Allegations of the Disloyalty of the *Dissenters* to the Government, or their Enmity to the Church, are groundless, and not to be maintain'd, and that is this;

That whether we are alter'd in Principle, or no, for that you do not care to allow, nor we need not trouble our selves to Debate, *the Government is alter'd.*

What Unhappy Mistakes do Men run into, for want of rightly Distinguishing Cases? What pains has a certain Gentleman taken in Print to prove, That as the Dissenters did pull down the Church and the Government once, so they would again, because they are of the same Principles still, and the same Tempe Reigns in them now, as ever did; and therefore *ware Church, ware Queen.*

Why really, Gentlemen, for once, and on the Account of Argument only, I'll admit, tho' I do not grant it, That the *Dissenters* have not seen the Error of their Fathers, that they maintain the same Principles, are as much Enemies to the Government as ever, as Inveterate against the Church as ever, that their Fighting, Resisting Principles, have not forsaken them, but that they are always ripe for Rebellion.

Well, Gentlemen, and it has been well for your Church, that it has been so; and on this very Account you ought to shake Hands with us, and be at Peace. for if we Dissenting Rebels, had not joyn'd with you Church Royalists, if we Fighting Rebels had not joyn'd with you Passive Obedience Rebels, where had been your Church or Government either? 'Tis plain, it had been long ago under the Feet of *Roman Catholick* Tyranny.

And here I cannot but note a farther Distinction necessary to be made, that all this Revolution Affair was, tho' the same in its End, yet quite different in its Conduct.

In us it was the Genuine Product of a Natural Reasoning, agreeable to our Constant Opinion, That Invasion of Right, and Violence upon the Constitution, might be legally oppos'd and resisted by Force; but in you it was all downright meer Rebellion both against Government and Conscience, because you had always profess'd it Unlawful.

Dear Brother Rebels, let us Quarrel no more about these Matters; let us Examine no more whose Backsides are blacker; let us look behind us no more; let us agree now, for Peace only can make us happy.

Nor will Examining into Causes do any thing, or Contribute in the least to your Advantage; to what purpose will the Debate be, whether the *Star-Chamber's* Tyrannies of 1638, or the High Commission Tyrannies of 1688? Whether the raising Taxes without a Law, in 1640, or the Dispensing with Law in 1687, were the more provoking? Even in this, we could stand the Test of a just Parallel, and fairly, either defend our Fathers, or with them Condemn you as equal in Rebellion.

But

But to put an End to this Ungrateful Debate, Gentlemen, I return to my Argument, and I prove, the Dissenters cannot be fairly suggested to be Enemies to the Government, or the Church; no, tho' they were of the very same Principle of their Fathers.

1. Because all they requir'd of the Church is obtain'd.

2. All they Complain'd of in the Government, is redress'd.

The Dissenters are pleas'd and easie; not that they are not Dissenters still, not that they are not resolute against Oppression still, not that they are not still of the Opinion; that Tyranny may be Repell'd by force.

But they are easie, because all your Church-Tyranny is buried in a Legal Toleration.

And all your State Tyranny is Slain and Demolish'd in the New Establishment.

The Declaration of the Rights of the People of *England*, has stab'd all sorts of Civil Tyranny to the Heart; and the *English* Monarchy under the present Legal and Just Administration, is perfectly purg'd and abstracted from all those the Dissenters Complain'd of.

Now but one thing left, that we have to ask of the Government, *viz.* The Distinction of Tests, Sacraments, and Religious Obligations, as to Admission into Trusts in the Government; and this we find you resolve not to part with, but this does not make us Uneasie; for as we see we Comply with you in it, and your Encroaching further on us in that, has so much Unreasonableness in it, is so Illegal, and so contrary to the Reason and Justice of the Case, that even the Government it self is against you.

Now, Gentlemen, come to the Point with us, all we ask either of Church or Crown, being this granted, I fairly Challenge any Man to prove, either that we are uneasie under what we have, or ever push'd at having more.

We have no reason to Complain, all our Fathers Rebell'd for, is obtain'd; all Oppression is ceas'd, Justice has its Uninterrupted Course, the Government is Equal, Legal, Fair and Just. The Queen Good, Gentle, Merciful, Wise, and every thing we desire; Persecution is Damn'd both by Parliament and Convocation, Church and State have Voted it Antichristian, contrary to Doctrine, and contrary to Right, we are at full Liberty to Worship God our own way.

In short, Gentlemen, it is impossible we should Encline to Rebel, for there is nothing to Rebel for; If the Queen would bid us ask for any thing more than we Enjoy, we hardly know any thing worth Troubling Her Majesty about, unless it was to Intreat Her Majesty to desire you to be as Easie with us, as we are with you.

And really, Gentlemen, we must not be allowed to be in our Senses, if arguing from the Rules of Civil Polity, we should Envy you in the present Exercise of your Power, either in Church or State.

You are pleas'd to allow, that the Dissenters are not Fools; and I wish it were more true than it is——Really the Dissenters must be perfectly forsaken of their Senses, and be a ten times more Feeble and Foolish Folk than they are, if ever they desire to have the Government out of the Hands of the Church of *England*.

We have had Schemes of Comprehension Union shown us of sundry sorts, I believe none of them practicable at least now; in the Year 1660, I believe they might have been more so, but nothing can tend so much to Comprehension as Universal Toleration, and a Legal Monarchy.

This being thus setled, the Occasions of Rebellion are remov'd, the Foundation of Common-Wealth Principles are overthrown, and the whole Body of Dissenters, supposing their Eyes open to their real Interest, cannot ask any thing, except as before, more than they now Enjoy; and I am verily perswaded, the present Uneasiness of the Dissenters in *England*, arises from nothing but this; the just Grounds they have to fear, that the Hot Men of the Church of *England*, who appear uneasie at the present Condition of the Dissenters, should have power enough to alter it.

THE Person that sent a Letter Sign'd *S. P.* is Desir'd to Signifie where an Answer may be Directed to him, the Subject not being proper, nor worth while, to trouble this Paper.

THese are to give Notice, That the Advice from the *Scandal Club*, will be Published in a Paper by it self, as has been already noted; and will begin on *Friday* next, being the First of *June*; in which the many Letters Unanswer'd will be Consider'd of, we hope to Satisfaction.

Now.

Digitized by Google

Now in the Preſs and will ſpeedily be Publiſh'd,

ANtichriſt Unmask'd, and Occaſional Conformity conſider'd, in its Nature and Effects, as Satan's Chief Machine and Maſter piece; an actual Abdication of Chriſtianity, as Adam's was out of Paradiſe: Shewing that the Patrons and Practizers hereof, Shipwreck Faith, Debauch Conſcience, are apparent Enemies to the Croſs, and Mammons Devoted Proſelites; have ever been, and yet are, the principal Authors of the moſt Dreadful Judgments ever heretofore inflicted, or may be juſtly fear'd and will never be Reclaim'd by Teſts, or Penal Laws. Together with many other Awakening, Inlightening, and Undeniable Truths, Chriſtian Advice, Convincing Arguments, Apt Similitudes, Parabolical Poems, and all Objections fully Anſwered. By a true Lover of all Men.

WHereas a Propoſal has been made by the Author of this Paper, for Subſcriptions to a Book in Folio, Entitled, *Jure Divino*; or, *A Satyr upon Tyranny and Paſſive Obedience*. To which, abundance of Gentlemen having long ſince Subſcrib'd, and the Time ſeeming long for its coming out, ſome very Good Reaſons having obliged the Author to put a ſtop to it.

Theſe are to give Notice, That the ſaid Book is now in the Preſs, and ſhall go on to be Printed with all Expedition: And for the further Satisfaction of the Subſcribers, the Sheets may be ſeen every Day by any that pleaſe to give themſelves that Trouble, at Mr. *J. Matthews*, as they come out of the Preſs.

All thoſe Gentlemen, who have Collected Subſcriptions for this Book, are Deſir'd to ſend in an Account of what Number they have taken, there being no more to be Printed, than ſhall be given Notice, as Subſcribed; and, if they pleaſe, to Pay the Subſcription Money to Mr. *Matthews* in *Pilkington Court, Little Britain*, Receipts will be given there for it.

☞ PROPOSALS (*different from all others yet publiſh'd*) for a *Perpetual Aſſurance Office*: Wherein either SEX may Subſcribe, and by Paying 6*l.* *per Annum*, ſecure an equal Dividend of 100*l.* at their Deaths, which in all probability cannot amount to leſs than 500 Pounds, or a much greater Sum, to any Perſon they ſhall Name, beſides 3*l.* out of every 6*l.* which they ſhall have Paid, together with other Advantages (during Life) which will reduce every Member's Yearly Payment to leſs than 40 s. Subſcriptions are taken, and Propoſals at large given *gratis*, by *J. Matthews* a Printer, and Mr. *Sambridge*, in Little-Brittain; Mr. *Barnes*, in Pall-Mall; Mr. *Nutt*, near Stationers-Hall; Mr. *Strahan* and Mr. *Davis* in Cornhill; Mr. *Hartley*, Mr. *Hoſkins* in Holborn; Mr. *Parker* in Weſtminſter-Hall; and Mr. *Cox*, at Temple-Bar, Bookſellers. (*N.B.* Note, *That no Money is to be Paid, till the Society be full, and Security given.*) Againſt which, if any Subſcriber ſhall object, he ſhall be at Liberty, whether he will ſtand to his Subſcription, or not.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Royal Eſſence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the moſt delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greateſt Preſerver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than uſual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, ſtrengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectually prevents it from falling off or ſplitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it poſſibly will, by the uſe of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it ſtrengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raiſes the Vapours in Ladies, &c. being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleaſant than) Muſk, Civet, &c. 'Tis indeed an unparalled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, &c. excellently. To be had only at Mr. *Allraſts*, a Toy ſhop at the Blue-Coat Boy againſt the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*. Sealed up, at 2 s. 6 d. a Bottle with Directions.

COSMETICON: Or, An Excellent Waſh to Beautifie the Face and Skin, making it admirably white clear and ſoft, taking away its Hardneſs, Tanning, Sunburn, Puſtules, Wheals, Red Pimples, Freckles, Lentils, Scurf, Morphew, with all other ſorts of Breakings-out, and Diſcolourings of the Skin. It is a Preparation compoſed without any thing of Mercury in it, which being conſtantly uſed for ſome time, gives ſuch a Pure, Clear, Natural and Youthful Appearance to the Hands, Neck, and Face, that nothing in Nature can poſſibly exceed it. Price 3 s. 6 d. a Bottle. To be Sold at Mr. Steven's a Tin-ſhop next the Three Nuns near Salisbury-Court in Fleet-ſtreet; and at Mr. Parker's at the Leg and Star in Cornhill, over againſt the Royal-Exchange.

THeſe are to give Notice, That *Suſannah Kirlew*, Relict of Dr. *Tho. Kirlew*, a Collegiate Phyſician of London, and Sworn Phyſician in Ordinary to King Charles II. is THE Perſon that ſells (rightly prepar'd) his Famous Drink and Pill, which is eminently experienc'd to cure all Ulcers, Sores, Scabs, Itch, Scurfs, Scurvies, Leproſies, Venereal and French Diſeaſe, Running of the Reins, and all ſuch Malignities, tho' never ſo inveterate, in all Conſtitutions, at all Seaſons of the Year, hindering no Buſineſs, without Sweating, Smoaking, Fluxing, or the uſe of Mercury, which generally raiſes the Malignity, fixing it in the Head, from whence it is not eaſily carried off, but deſtroys many. Theſe excellent Medicines have cured many after Fluxing; and in Compaſſion to the Diſtreſſed will deal with all according to their Abilities. The Drink is 3 s. the Quart, the Pill 1 s. the Box, with Directions. She gives her Opinion for Nothing, to all that write or come to her. She lives at the Glaſs-Lanthorn in Plough-Yard, Gray's-Inn-Lane.

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Thurſday, May 31. 1705.

I Confeſs, the Unpleaſanteſt part of this Work, from the beginning of it, has been the Interruptions frequently given the Reader and my ſelf, by the Apologies and Defences I have been Oblig'd to make, by the Various Attacks and Aſſaults of the Ill Wiſhers to this Undertaking; and 'tis with ſuch Irkſome and Unwilling Neceſſity, I do it, that I every time think it ſhall be the laſt.

The Enemies to Peace are not a few, and he that Preaches a Doctrine Men care not to follow, when they cannot Object againſt the Subject, they will againſt the Man.

He's no Scholar, ſays one, That may be True; he was Apprentice to an Hoſier, ſays another, That's Falſe; and adds to the Number of the Intollerable Liberties Dr. *B*——— and Mr. *Obſervator*, give Themſelves; he having never been a Hoſier, or an Apprentice.

But he has been a Trader, that's True; and therefore muſt know no *Latin*———Excellent Logick this, like Dr. *B*———'s Moon-blind Conſiſtency, in his Book call'd, *The Moon-Calf*, where pretending to Banter the Author of the *Conſolidator*, in the firſt Paragraph he tells us, " That there has been no Communication be- " tween this World, and that in the Moon, " for many Ages. And in the next tells us, " Of an Account come from this World, by " the very laſt Poſt, *Oportet Mendacem eſſe* " *Memoriam*. Moon-Calf, *Page* 1.

Aſſerting of Falſhoods provokes me not, Perſonal Reflection, is none of my Buſineſs in this Paper, nor none of theirs.

Thoſe Gentlemen that Reproach my Learning, to Applaud their own, ſhall have it proved, I have more Learning than either of them ——— Becauſe I have more Manners.

I have often Advanc'd it, as my Opinion, That when an Enemy begins to Rave, he is certainly Beaten, and muſt be allow'd to Quote a Poet on this Head; tho'on the other ſide,

That Diſputants, when Reaſons fail,
Have one ſure Shift, and that's to Rail.

Aſſerting of Falſhoods, I ſay, provokes me not, a Refuge of Lies, will in the End, Expoſe the Authors and not the Adverſary; and my Concern at Raillery and Forgery, is not in the leaſt the Cauſe of my Defending my ſelf in this Paper.

I have no Concern to tell Dr. *B*——— I can Read *Engliſh*, or to tell Mr. *Tutchin* I underſtand *Latin*, *Non ita Latinus ſum ut Latine Loqui* ——— I eaſily acknowledge my ſelf Blockhead enough, to have loſt the Fluency of

Digitized by Google

Expreſſion in the *Latin*, and ſo far Trade has been a Prejudice to me; and yet I think I owe this Juſtice to my Ancient Father, yet Living, and in whoſe Behalf I freely Teſtifie that if I am a Blockhead, it was no Bodies Fault but my own; he having ſpar'd nothing in my Education, that might Qualifie me to Match the Accurate Dr. *B*——— or the Learned *Obſervator*.

If therefore, I ſay any thing on my own Behalf here, Gentlemen, which is not worth your while to Read, Pardon the Digreſſion, all my Friends judge for me, that I ought to ſay ſo much at leaſt as may Convince Poſterity, That the Writer of theſe Papers had ſome Reaſon to know what he ſaid; and for their ſakes, who in Reading theſe Sheets are ſtumbled at the Character of the Man; and for their ſakes, who may ſee theſe Calumnies, when the Author is on the other ſide of Time, and can ſay nothing for himſelf.

How ſhould this Fellow know theſe Things? And on what Ground can he have the Face to Aſſert what he does? This is the Language of the Enemies to this Paper; he was Bred a Mechanick, had no Education; and the *Obſervator*, an Author of his own Party, Upbraids him as an Illiterate Fellow.

Why really, Gentlemen, this is very hard; but I'll be very ſhort with theſe Gentlemen.

As to my Inſufficiency for the vaſt Undertaking of theſe Papers, no Man knows it ſo well as my ſelf; and many a Gap in the real Capacity, I am fain to ſupply with Induſtrious Search of Books and Precedents; and other Mens more Polite Knowledge, is a great Aſſiſtance to my Imperfection; and if any Gentleman of equal Zeal for Truth, and of Superior Genius, will atte mpt this Work, ſuch is my Sincere Deſire to have it well done, I'll freely reſign it to him, nay, even to Mr. *Obſervator* himſelf, if he will ſay he can carry it on with Temper, Integrity, and Effect; and by this I will demonſtrate, That the Profits of this Paper, *none of which I have yet ſeen*, have not been the Occaſion of its Writing, as ſome have baſely Inſinuated to the World.

As to Mr. *Tutchin*, I never gave him the leaſt Affront, I have even after baſe Uſage from him, in vain Invited him to Peace; in Anſwer to which, he returns Unmannerly Inſults, Lyes, Calumnies, and Reproach.

To theſe I Anſwer him doubly.

1. As to my little Learning, and his great Capacity, I fairly Challeng'd him; in a Letter I ſent him Yeſterday, and which I now Renew,

"That I'll take any *Latin* Author he ſhall "Name, and with it one *French*, and one *Italian*, and I'll Tranſlate them into *Engliſh*, "and after that Re-tranſlate them *Croſs-wiſe*, "the *Engliſh* into *French*, the *French* into *Italian*, and the *Italian* into *Latin*; and this I "Challenge him to perform with him, who "does it ſooneſt and beſt for 20 *l.* each Book; "and by this he ſhall have an Opportunity to "ſhow the World, how much *De Foe* the Ho- "fier, is Inferior in Learning, to Mr. *Tutchin* "the Gentleman.

As to his ill Language, his profeſs'd Reſolution to Expoſe me, his Abuſive Treatment of me with his Tongue, *for he dare not do it with his Hand*, I'll finiſh all my Replys of this ſort, with telling him a Story; and if this wont do, I'll tell him another.

Two Dogs Liv'd near one another, a Black and a Brown——— Black, *I but was more addicted to Bark than to Bite*, would always run Baying and Barking after *Brown*, whenever he went by; *Brown* took no Notice of him a long time, but being once *more than uſually* Teiz'd and Provok'd, he Gravely turn'd about, ſmells at *Black*, and finding him of a Curriſh Cowardly Breed, and not worth his Notice, very Soberly and Unconcern'd, he holds up one Leg, Piſſes upon him, and ſo goes on about his Buſineſs. *And ſo do I.*

I am now to Defend my ſelf againſt a much ſuperior Antagoniſt, both for Learning and Language, but Unhappy in being equally Obſtinate in advancing poſitive Falſhood, and at the ſame time Detecting, as he calls them, the Lyes of the *Review*.

And this Inſtance is in what the *Review* has ſaid of the ſetting up the Queen's Motto of *Semper Eadem* at *Oxford*, under a Weather-Cock———

I may be Impoſed upon, and Inadvertently may Publiſh what may not be poſitively True; and if ever I am ſo, and know it, no Man ſhall be forwarder to own it than I, in as Publick a Manner as poſſible; and in this I ſhall, I hope, ſhow my ſelf an Honeſt Man, and pay that Homage all Men owe to Truth: And as this

Author,

Digitized by Google

Author, by Title, Mr. *Rebearſal*, Challenges me with Lying; and yet even in this, which is the Caſe of *Oxford*, it is his Misfortune that the Fact is True; and tho' I am Inform'd the Gentlemen at *Oxford* have taken care to Demoliſh the Trophy, and perhaps it might be Unwarily done, as one Author has already ſaid in its Defence, yet that it was ſo, *beſide other Proof*, take the Words of one of their own Side, who pretends to Vindicate the Thing, and who is Angry that I do not Publiſh it; where he ſays, " At *Merton* " College, the King's-Arms uſed to be ſet up " upon the Fanes of the Buildings, and one of " theſe being to be Repair'd, the Workman did " it Ignorantly.

This is making ſome Excuſe for it, but is far from Denying the Fact.

Now when this Advocate is firſt Confuted, then Mr. *Rebearſal* ſhall have a farther Account of the Fact, from the *Review*; and 'till then, I think it ſtands Confirm'd by their own Voucher.

Recrimination is no Step to a Defence, and I deſire it may not be taken for part of mine, but I cannot but obſerve, That the Gentleman who ſays this, Advanc'd one of the moſt palpable Forgeries, and moſt Imprudently manag'd, that this Age has ſeen in Print; and being Decently Reproved for it, has not to this Hour thought fit to Vindicate, or Acknowledge it. The Fact is as follows.

He tells us, in one of his *Rebearſals*, " That " in the Quarrel between Sir *G. Rook*'s Friends, " and Mr. *Colepeper*, the Latter would not " Fight, till Mr. *Denew* was Oblig'd to Cane " him, to raiſe his Courage, or to this Effect: For which, I appeal to his Paper.

Now, as there is not one Word of this True, nor of mine falſe, I leave the World to Judge between the Papers call'd the *Review*, and the *Rebearſal*, by the Veracity of their Authors.

For Mr. *Denew*, at his Tryal, to clear himſelf from the Charge of an Aſſaſſine, for which he was Indicted, Swears and brings Witneſſes to prove, " That he never Struck Mr *Colepeper* " at all, but that on the contrary, Mr. *Cole-* " *peper* drew his Sword firſt.

In this Manner, Gentlemen, is this poor Paper Attack'd both by Friend and Foe, Envy or Enmity, gives the Author no reſt; and while he is preſſing all the World to Peace, Wars are Rais'd againſt him, on every Side.

His own Defence is nothing, but his Integrity and Care in what he Writes muſt ſuffer no Scandal that can be avoided; and he Reſolves in every Charge, to let the Matter of Fact be his Anſwer; if he is wrong, it ſhall be *Acknowledgment*, if right, a *Defence*; and the Thing, not the Perſon Accuſing, ſhall be what, on all theſe Occaſions, he will regard, in order to leave behind him the Volumes of the *Reviews*, *whatever their Author may be*, as Unexceptionable as poſſible.

In like manner, I muſt Defend the Juſt Derivation of my made Word *Solunaria*. The Signification of it, I have Explain'd to be *South-lunaria*; Mr. *Tutchin* will have this be Ignorance of the *Latin*, but, I think, if he was not in a Plot to Expoſe himſelf, he would have Drop'd it.

He will have me to put *Sol* for South, and then I would Gladly know of him, What *Unaris* could mean? For it was Spelt with a Single *l*.

I fairly Divide the Word thus, *So-lunaris*, for *South Lunaris*; and I appeal to Cuſtom and Example for my Authority, and refer it to all the Learned World to judge.

Millions of Examples, I believe, are in the World of this manner of Abbreviation in all Languages; but not to go farther than our own Doors, *Suſ-ſex*, *Nor-folk*, *Su-rey*, *Eſ-ſex*, *Suf-folk* —— *No-Nor-Weſt*, *Sou-South Eaſt* —— And Innumerable others, are my Juſtification, and he need not Ramble to the Moon for a Clearer Information to his Underſtanding.

A Gentleman who ſent a Letter about the *Profits of the Review*, Sign'd, *A. B.* &c. has an Anſwer left for him at Mr. *Matthew*'s.

Now in the Preſs and will ſpeedily be Publiſh'd, ANtichriſt Unmask'd, and Occaſional Conformity conſider'd, in its Nature and Effects, as Satan's Chief Machine and Maſter-piece; an actual Abdication of Chriſtianity, as Adam's was out of Paradiſe: Shewing that the Patrons and Practizers hereof, Shipwreck Faith, Debauch Conſcience, are apparent Enemies to the Croſs, and Mammons Devoted Proſelites; have ever been, and yet are, the principal Authors of the moſt Dreadful Judgments ever heretofore Inflicted, or may be juſtly feared and will never be Reclaim'd by Teſts, or Penal Laws. Together with many other

Digitized by Google

other Awakening, Enlightening, and Undeniable Truths, Chriſtian Advice, Convincing Arguments, Apt Similitudes, Parabolical Poems, and all Objections fully Anſwered. By a true Lover of all Men.

WHereas a Propoſal has been made by the Author of this Paper, for Subſcriptions to a Book in Folio, Entitled, *Jure Divino*; or, *A Satyr upon Tyranny and Paſſive Obedience*. To which, abundance of Gentlemen having long ſince Subſcrib'd, and the Time ſeeming long for its coming out, ſome very Good Reaſons having obliged the Author to put a ſtop to it.

Theſe are to give Notice, That the ſaid Book is now in the Preſs, and ſhall go on to be Printed with all Expedition: And for the further Satisfaction of the Subſcribers, the Sheets may be ſeen every Day by any that pleaſe to give themſelves that Trouble, at Mr. *J. Matthews*, as they come out of the Preſs.

All thoſe Gentlemen, who have Collected Subſcriptions for this Book, are Deſir'd to ſend in an Account of what Number they have taken, there being no more to be Printed, than ſhall be given Notice, as Subſcribed; and, if they pleaſe, to Pay the Subſcription Money to Mr. *Matthews* in *Pilkington Court, Little-Britain*, Receipts will be given there for it:

☞ PROPOSALS (*different from all others yet publiſh'd*) for a *Perpetual Aſſurance Office*: Wherein either S E X may Subſcribe, and by Paying *6 l. per Annum*, ſecure an equal Dividend of 10000 *l.* at their Deaths, which in all probability cannot amount to leſs than 500 Pounds, or a much greater Sum, to any Perſon they ſhall Name, beſides 3 *l.* out of every *6 l.* which they ſhall have Paid, together with other Advantages (during Life) which will reduce every Member's Yearly Payment to leſs than 40 *s.* Subſcriptions are taken, and Propoſals at large given *gratis*, by *J. Matthews* a Printer, and Mr. *Sambridge*, in Little-Brittain; Mr. *Barnes*, in Pall-Mall; Mr. *Nutt*, near Stationers-Hall; Mr. *Strahan* and Mr. *Davis* in Cornhill; Mr. *Hartley*, Mr. *Hodgſon's* in Holborn; Mr. *Barker* in Weſtminſter-Hall; and Mr. *Cox*, at Temple-Bar, Bookſellers. (*N.B.* Note, *That no Money is to be Paid, till the Society be full, and Securities given.*) Againſt which, if any Subſcriber ſhall object, he ſhall be at Liberty, whether he will ſtand to his Subſcription, or not.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Royal Eſſence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the moſt delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greateſt Preſerver of Hair in the World, for it keeps the Perriwigs (a much longer time than uſual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, ſtrengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectually prevents it from falling off or ſplitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it poſſibly will, by the uſe of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it ſtrengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raiſes the Vapours in Ladies, *&c.* being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleaſant than) Muſk, Civet, *&c.* 'Tis indeed an unparalled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, *&c.* excellently. To be had only at Mr. *Allerafts*, a Toyſhop at the Blue-Coat Boy againſt the *Royal Exchange in Cornhill*. Sealed up, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Bottle with Directions.

THE Purging Sugar-Plumbs for Children, and others, to whom Phyſick is troubleſome, experienced by Thouſands, to be the Pleaſanteſt, Safeſt, and moſt Effectual Phyſick in Nature; and that particularly for deſtroying and bringing away from Old and Young all ſorts of Worms, and Wormy Matter in the Stomach and Guts; Curing Coughs, Rickets, Convulſions, Pale Looks in Children, Green-ſickneſs in Maids, and divers other Deplorable Diſtempers, as inſerted at large in the Printed Directions; being the moſt General Phyſick known for Cleanſing the Body of Foulneſs and Humours, from Head to Foot, and Sweetning the whole Maſs of Blod. Sold only by Mr. Varenne, a Bookſeller, at Seneca's Head near Somerſet-houſe in the Strand; And John Turney's, at the Rainbow Coffee-houſe in Cornhill. Price 1 Shilling the Box.

THeſe are to give Notice, That *Suſannah Kirlew*, Relict of Dr. *Tho. Kirlew*, a Collegiate Phyſician of London, and Sworn Phyſician in Ordinary to King Charles II. is THE Perſon that ſells (rightly prepar'd) his Famous Drink and Pill, which is eminently experinc'd to cure all Ulcers, Sores, Scabs, Itch, Scurfs, Scurvies, Leproſies, Venereal and French Diſeaſe, Running of the Reins, and all ſuch Malignities, tho' never ſo inveterate, in all Conſtitutions, at all Seaſons of the Year, hindering no Buſineſs, without Sweating, Smoaking, Fluxing, or the uſe of Mercury, which generally raiſes the Malignity, fixing it in the Head, from whence it is not eaſily carried off, but deſtroys many. Theſe excellent Medicines have cured many after Fluxing; and in Compaſſion to the Diſtreſſed, will deal with all according to their Abilities. The Drink is 3 *s.* the Quart, the Pill 1 *s.* the Box, with Directions. She gives her Opinion for Nothing, to all that write or come to her. She lives at the Glaſs-Lanthorn in Plough-Yard, Gray's-Inn-Lane.

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Saturday, June 2. 1705.

WEll, Gentlemen, I have done with Apologies, *the Words of* Job *are Ended*; the Clamours at my Capacity, ſhall not move me, all I *have ſaid*, has been on the Defenſive, my Adverſaries are Aggreſſors; be it that I want never ſo many Shining Qualities, which my Adverſaries, they ſay, abound with; I want not a ſuited Temper to the Subject I am upon, I ſtudy the Peace I perſwade to, and purſue it by the ſame Methods I Direct.

And really, Gentlemen, a little Reading, a little Learning, a very little Knowledge, will ſerve either to ſpeak the Truth, or to underſtand it—— And ſtill as little Learning, or Reading, will Qualifie any Man to be Peaceable, and will Inſtruct us in this part of the Argument, That Peace is the only way to this Nations Safety; I can tell you who are the Obſtructers of this Kingdoms Peace, who the Uneaſie People; ay, and what they are Unealie at too, tho' I did not underſtand one Word of *Latin*.

It is eaſie to tell you the Conſequences of Popular Confuſions, Private Quarrels, and Party Feuds, without Reading *Virgil*, *Horace*, or *Homer*; and therefore, Gentlemen, however Illiterate theſe People tell you the Author of this is, if he ſpeaks Reaſon and Truth, all parts of Learning will ſubmit to thoſe two Sovereigns of Argument; they are the End of Letters, and the Perfection of Science; all the Syſtems of Acquir'd Knowledge, Center in them; the Sublimeſt Eloquence, the moſt Illuſtrated Rhetorick, without Reaſon and Truth, are like a Set of Chimes that Ring no Tune, the Harmony is loſt, and the Jingle only remains.

I have taken ſome Pains to lay the Foundation of Peace in this Nation; and have endeavoured to prove, That the Government and the Diſſenters are Eaſie, and that nothing can now Obſtruct the Publick Peace, but what muſt ariſe from ſome People that are Uneaſie at ſome part of our preſent Eſtabliſhment.

Theſe muſt be Uneaſie at one of theſe two Things;

Either at the *Succeſſion*; or,

At the *Toleration*.

And really, Gentlemen, they that are Uneaſie at either of theſe, merit no other Regard from this Government, but to be Suppreſs'd and Reduc'd to ſuch a Condition, that their Uneaſineſs may not be counted Conſiderable enough, to give the Government any Uneaſineſs.

The Succeſſion and Toleration, are the two Foundation Pillars on which this Nations Peace is firmly Built; they are ſetled by the Joynt Conſent of the King, Lords, and Commons; the preſent Queen has Declar'd her Reſolution

to maintain them, she has promised one to the Church of *England*, and the other to the *Dissenters*; one is the Churches Security, against Fire and Faggot, the other is the *Dissenters* Security against Fines, Imprisonments, and all the Extravagancies of Private Oppression and Persecution.

For the obtaining these, what Blood, what Treasure has been expended? What Struggles has this Nation made? In what Convulsions has it cast the State? 300000 Lives, 70 Millions of Money have been lost in these 15 Years War, to settle us upon these Foundations: For this the Church has Deposed their King, and Thrown off the State Mask of Passive Obedience, and reassum'd her Ancient Principles of Natural Right, and Self Defence; it is to support this, we still carry on a War with *France*, and Confederating with all the rest of the Powers of *Europe*, Vigorously Contend with the House of *Bourbon*.

For what does the Church Fast and Pray upon all Occasions? For what Triumph and Rejoyce? For what does the Queen Exhort the States, raise Taxes, the Armies Fight, and the *English* Blood Annually Stream out in Desperate Engagements, in Foreign and Remote Countries? It is all to Maintain and Secure a *Protestant* Succession, and a Peaceable Toleration.

And it is very observable in all Cases where these things come upon the Stage, the Enemies of one, are the Enemies of the other. There is a Gentleman has undertaken to Review this Argument, and tells me, I am mistaken when I say, The *Roman Catholicks* and *Non-jurors* do not wish the Establishment of the Church.

What I said on that Head, I take leave to repeat: "The *Papists* and *Non-jurors*, as such, "cannot wish the Establishment of the Church "as such: I wonder this should be Disputed; if they could once sincerely wish the Establishment of the Church of *England*, they must from that Minute Cease to be *Roman Catholicks* and *Non-jurors*.

But to come off of this, that Gentleman, and several others, who throng me with Angry Letters on this Subject say; "But the *Papists* "had rather have the Church of *England* set "up, than the *Dissenters*; *Review Review'd*, Numb. 2. and his Reasons he gives for it, are really Scandalous to the Church.

He that would Insinuate this, must pretend a nearer Affinity to the Church of *Rome*, in the the Church of *England*, than in the *Dissenters*; and that these being reform'd yet farther, the *Papists* had rather see the first thrive than the last; since, by Consequence, they have more hopes of their returning to the Church, than of the other, who are more Obstinate, and farther remov'd.

This is a very Unworthy Objection, and what I have too much Charity for the Church of *England* to Enter upon.

But I would Desire those Gentlemen that would have us think the Church of *Rome*, had rather have the Church of *England* Establish'd, than the *Dissenters*, to look back to the Days of King *James*, Is any thing in the World more plain, than that the *Roman Catholicks* drove at the Church of *England*'s Destruction in the first place, as a Blow at the Root, and Wheedled with the *Dissenters*, as a Body of People that they would be easily able to Manage, if the Church was Overthrown.

From this positive and late Instance, and from the whole of this Observation, I observe.

1. That the *Papists* are not Fools, they Understand their True Interest, they always pursued it, and do so still.

2. This True Interest of theirs, is on all Occasions demonstrably setled on this Principle, to keep *Protestants* Divided.

3. Voting for *Tackers*, is putting the *Roman Catholicks* Approbation to their Election, as the only way Effectually to Divide and Embroil us.

4. I observe the most approv'd way of Destroying the *Protestant* Interest in *England*, is to begin with the Church of *England*.

5. Consequently the only way the *Dissenters* in *England* can take Effectually to Support themselves and the *Protestant* Religion, is to Stand by, Defend, and Maintain the Church of *England*, and its Legal Power and Establishment.

6. That if the Church of *England*, was either Divided, Broken, or Suppress'd, the *Dissenters* could not be able to Defend themselves against *Popery* and *Jacobitism*.

7. That in order to this, a General Charity between the Church of *England*, and *Protestant Dissenters* of all sorts, is the only Safety of both, and whoever goes about to Lessen it, on either hand, is the Enemy of both.

Many

Many other useful Observations lie before me in this Case; but as I think they will come in order to be spoken to, I omit them here.

The Gentleman, who has thus objected as to the *Roman Catholicks*, in the next place goes on to tell us——The *Jacobites* also are much rather for the Church than the *Dissenters*, for that they do not count their Division a Schism.

I dare Answer for this Gentleman, That he is no *Non-juror*, and also that he has not read *Dodwell*'s Book, which I referr'd to on this Head.

I will not say, The Division between the *Non-jurant Dissenters*, and the Church is a Schism, because my Opinion of Schism differs from these Gentlemen, and 'tis too long here to Enter upon; but I must observe two Things.

First, They count it a Schism, and they Declare there is no True Church of *England* by Law Establish'd, but that which has preserv'd her Loyalty to King *James* and his Posterity, and on this Score they Declare the Government a Usurpation, and the Church of *England* Schismatical; and indeed were the Passive Doctrine to be defended, Indefeazible Divine Right to be proved, which is the Foundation this is built on, they were in the Right, and I must be of their mind.

However 'tis plain, this is their mind, and the *Non-jurant* Gentlemen are too honest to deny it.

Secondly, I observe, if this be not a Schism, it will be a very difficult thing for them to Charge the Dissenters with Schism, and the Ridiculous Distinction of separating from the *Formal*, and *Material* part of the Church, I think not worth notice.

Upon these Grounds, without reflecting on the *Catholicks*, or on the *Non-jurors*, who in this only pursue their proper Interests; I am still right in saying, That whoever takes the Rise of their Opinion, from the Example of others, must of necessity see, That to Vote with the *Roman Catholicks* and *Non-jurors*, must be to Vote against the Interest of the Church of *England*.

Nor are the Clamours of those People just, who say, That because I am free in my Opinion of one Extravagant Action, and am Earnest with the People, not to trust their Peace again in the Hands of such as have already shown their Disposition to Embroil us, and of whom, the best and most moderate, even of the Church themselves, are Convinc'd, they made a Dangerous Experiment upon the Nation, that therefore I am an Incendiary, and wrote to Inflame the Nation.

No, Gentlemen, 'tis in order to Peace, that I freely Advise all the Lovers of it, not to put a Trust in their Hands again, as to their Persons. How often must I repeat it? How often have I said, they are mistaken Gentlemen? But use them as Gentlemen, drop them gently, pass by the Frailty, give them leisure and room to Reflect and Reform——Only do not Trust them, do not Choose them again.

Can't I be Civil to a Man that had been False to me, and Forgive him, and be Reconcil'd to him, but I must put him into the same Trust again?

It is because I am for Peace, that I Earnestly press my fellow *English* Men not to Choose them again; and nothing can so much tend to our Peace, as laying aside Men of Heat and unquiet hasty Zeal in these Affairs.

And on the other hand, nothing but the Earnestness and Fury of the People, to get these Men in again, is the Cause of the present Ferment of the People.

Now as I made this Enquiry before, who all the Drunkards, Swearers, Atheists, Papists, and Non-jurors, Voted for, so I must come to another Enquiry now.

On whose Side are the Riots, the Fightings, the Tumults, the Irregularities of our present Elections, where the Clandestine Returns, the Corrupt Scrutinies, the Forestalling, Modelling, Bribing, making Honourary Freemen, and all the Ill Practises which have made, in my Opinion, this Ensuing Parliament, tho the best Parliament, Chosen in the midst of the worst Practices; that ever this Nation saw?

It's certainly a true Method to Peace; to search out who it is that hinders it, in order to remove Obstructions; and as I shall very speedily come to Examine, who and what Practices obstruct our Peace, Pardon me, Gentlemen, if I am too free with both Sides.

All the Men of Fury, let them be of what Party they will, will meet with a Censure; for Heats on both Sides are the Ruine of our Peace. All the Tumultuous, Clandestine, Unfair Practices in our Elections, will come in my way; and I promise to be as Impartial as I can, without Passion, Prejudice, or Fear.

Bullying Letters, Threats, and Reproaches, will be to no purpose with me; Argument, strength of

Digitized by Google

of Reason, and Matter of Fact, shall always Influence me; and I hope to Discharge my self at last, with that Temper as becomes me; but the Horrid Proceedings of these Gentlemen, who pretend they are for the Church, can never be born with, in an *English* Nation, without due Remark, as we hope they will not without Punishment.

A Gentleman who Desires the Author to look over a certain Sermon, is Desir'd to send the said Sermon, which shall be safely Return'd, as he shall Direct.

MR. *R. S.* who in Answer to a Scurrilous Letter, had a Reasonable one left for him at Mr. *Matthews*'s, but pretends to scorn sending for it, or telling his Name, that it may be sent to him, and continuing his Abusive Letters, is recommended to the last *Review*; where the Story of the Two Dogs, may serve for his Answer, and he is welcome to Print his Letters, or do what else he pleases with them.

A Gentleman who sent the Author a Letter, Sign'd *A B.* about an *Illiterate Person*'s Learning *Rhetorick*, &c. will receive an Answer, if he please to call at Mr. *Matthews*'s.

THese are to give Notice, That the Advice from the *Scandal Club*, will be Published in a Paper by it self, as has been already noted; and will begin on *Wednesday* next, being the Sixth of this Instant *June*; Some Business of Moment having Retarded its being Published according to the first Notice.

WHereas a Proposal has been made by the Author of this Paper, for Subscriptions to a Book in Folio, Entitled, *Jure Divino*; or, *A Satyr upon Tyranny and Passive Obedience*. To which, abundance of Gentlemen having long since Subscrib'd, and the Time seeming long for its coming out, some very Good Reasons having obliged the Author to put a Stop to it.

These are to give Notice, That the said Book is now in the Press, and shall go on to be Printed with all Expedition: And for the further Satisfaction of the Subscribers, the Sheets may be seen every Day by any that please to give themselves that Trouble, at Mr. *J. Matthews*, as they come out of the Press.

All those Gentlemen, who have Collected Subscriptions for this Book, are Desir'd to send in an Account of what Number they have taken, there being no more to be Printed, than shall be given Notice, as Subscribed; and, if they please, to Pay the Subscription Money to Mr. *Matthews* in *Pilkington Court*, *Little Britain*, Receipts will be given there for it.

☞ PROPOSALS (*different from all others yet published*) for a *Perpetual Assurance Office*: Wherein either S E X may Subscribe, and by Paying 4 *l. per Annum*, secure an equal Division of 1000 *l.* at their Deaths, which in all probability cannot amount to less than 300 Pounds or a much greater Sum, to any Person they shall Name, besides 3 *l.* out of every 6 *l.* which they shall have Paid, together with other Advantages (during Life) which will reduce every Member's Yearly Payment to less than 40 *s.* Subscriptions are taken, and Proposals at large given *gratis*, by *J. Matthews* a Printer, and Mr. *Sambridge*, in Little-Brittain; Mr. *Barnes*, in Pall-Mall; Mr. *Nutt*, near Stationers-Hall; Mr. *Strahan* and Mr. *Davis* in Cornhill; Mr. *Hartley*, Mr. *Hodgson*'s in Holborn; Mr. *Barker* in Westminster-Hall; and Mr. *Cox*, at Temple-Bar, Booksellers. (☞ Note, *That no Money is to be Paid, till the Society be full, and Security given.*) Against which, if any Subscriber shall object, he shall be at Liberty, whether he will stand to his Subscription, or not.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Royal Essence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the most delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greatest Preserver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than usual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, strengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectually prevents it from falling off or splitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it possibly will, by the use of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it strengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raises the Vapours in Ladies, &c. being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleasant than) Musk, Civet, &c. 'Tis indeed an unparalled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, &c. excellently. To be had only at Mr. *Allcrafts*, a Toyshop at the Blue-Coat Boy against the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*. Sealed up, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Bottle with Directions.

THE Universal Cordial Anodine Powder, being a Speedy Remedy against all Sharp Pains, inward or outward; as Fevers, Agues, Gout, Stone, Colick, Fistula's, Diabetes, Pluritics, and the Small-Pox, when they need to be kept full; it wonderfully facilitates the Chirurgeon's Work in curing of Wounds and Ulcers; it doth not trouble Nature, as Purging and Vomiting do, but helps it insensibly by Perspiration; it is very good for Travellers both at home and abroad; for Masters of Ships that go into hot Countries, where Fevers are so frequent; as also for the Army. It is likewise of excellent use to Children breeding of Teeth. To be had of Joseph Star at his House over against the Royal-Exchange in Cornhill, London, (who, with his Friends, have had very great Experience of it for above three Years past.) And of such Persons as he shall appoint in City and Country. Seal'd up with his Coat of Arms, being a Cheveron between three Stars; Each single Bottle containing 25 Grains, and the double 50. Price 5 *s.* and 10 *s.* with Directions for taking it. The Publisher of this Noble Medicine, will be ready to wait on any Persons to give them Satisfaction about it.

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Tueſday, June 5. 1705.

FROM what has been advanc'd in the laſt but two of theſe Papers, as to the Unreaſonableneſs of the Clamour at the *Diſſenters*, I deſire to form a few more Obſervations.

1. 'Tis apparent, the Noiſe of the *Diſſenters* being Uneaſie, is a Trick upon them, and a Wring to them.

2. The Uneaſineſſes that are among us, are from ſuch People only, as are for returning us all into former Confuſions, Perſecutions, and Invaſions of Property.

3. Theſe Uneaſineſſes are a Diſhonour to the Church, as if ſhe repin'd at ſuppreſſing Perſecution and Indulging the *Diſſenters*, and would revive that which ſhe owns to be directly contrary to her Principles, and Antichriſtian.

4. Upon the whole I cannot but think, and I ſpeak it with Concern, we are all Quarrelling with one another, Reproaching, Villifying, and Abuſing one another about——NOTHING AT ALL.

In the Debate, who are Loyaleſt to the Government? Let our Striſe be then to end the Queſtion, by ſhowing our Loyalty in our Obedience to the Queen's Commands; and what are they, *Peace and Union*. This is the New Commandment the Queen has given us from the Throne, in which her Majeſty has laid no Injunction upon us, as Queen, but preſs'd us to ſhow who are Tendereſt of the Publick Good, who the Loyaleſt to her Royal Perſon, and who moſt Concern'd for the Proſperity of *England*, by doing that which moſt may Conduce to their own Intereſt, and the Publick Peace.

And now what is it we fall out about? *Even* the Old Quarrel, *Stand off, I am more Holy than Thou*——Down with the *Whigs*, we are *more Loyal than they*; Down with theſe Damn'd *Low Churchmen*, we are *more for the Church than they*; Down with the *Presbyterians*, we are *better Subjects than they*.

Say yeſo, Gentlemen, then ſhow your ſelves ſuch; the Queen has put the Teſt before you, ſhow it by your Practice.

The Queen has told you, The Safety of the Government, the Proſperity of the Church, and the Happineſs of the Nation, depend upon Peace, and Earneſtly recommends you to the Practice: Come, Gentlemen, let us all ſhow who is Loyaleſt to the Government, who is moſt Concern'd for the Church, who the beſt Subjects, by our Forwardneſs to Embrace the Bleſſed Propoſal, and our Zealous Endeavours after a General Charity and Union.

The Laws Concur with this Propoſal, no Man can Oppoſe the Nations Peace, no Man can prompt theſe Unnatural Feuds, but toge-

Digitized by Google

ther with a manifeſt Contempt of the Queen's Authority, he muſt Invade the Laws, Declare War againſt the Conſtitution, and Engage all the Powers of the Government againſt him.

And where's the Loyalty of all this, pray? What ſhall we ſay for theſe Gentlemen, that Talk of the Government, the Queen, their Loyalty, and the Church, and yet are Enemies to Peace, and promote the Daily Diſtractions of the Government, and the Times; I am ſorry to ſee ſo much pretence of Loyalty, and ſo much Talking of Peace, but ſo little Practice.

While I am Writing this, I am Accoſted by ſome Friends with this Queſtion; You Talk of Peace, why then do you carry on a Quarrel with your Friends?

God knows, and all the World ſhall know unwillingly, with equal Grief at the Neceſſity, and as I have offer'd to Refer all the pretended Difference to the Deciſion of Private and Indifferent Judges, and Invited the Antagoniſt to Peace upon thoſe Terms that no Honeſt Man ought to Refuſe; I have Peace in my Mind, becauſe I have Peace in my Deſign.

Self-Defence is the Law of Nature, and a Man ought no more to be Paſſive under the Murtherers of his Reputation, than of his Life. ——In this, I am ſure, I act by my own Doctrine, in that I am the laſt to Quarrel, and the firſt to offer Peace; and if this can be Reply'd to, I am Miſtaken.

I am now, by the Courſe of my Story, to ſpeak to the Military Right of keeping the Peace; I would not have the Gentleman that firſt Objected againſt it, think himſelf Concern'd in it; if he will, I cannot help it; and if he does, I would have him Treat me, as I do him, and Confute me fairly.

In the *Coventry* Caſe, I formerly ſaid theſe Words—— "If nothing but Troops of "Horſe will bring you to Peace, you muſt "thank your ſelves, the Peace muſt be Main"tain'd.

I wave the Miſconſtructions made of this, as to Elections; I ſuppoſe the Objector is ſatisfied as to that, and as a Ground of Future Diſcourſes on this Subject, I lay down theſe Fundamentals of Government.

THE END OF GOVERNMENT, IS THE PUBLICK PEACE.

All the Expreſſions of Juſtice, Order, Safety, Law, Liberty, and the like, are but Comments upon this Text; and without the firſt, theſe are nothing, they are *Non Entities*, Empty Wild Notions, and Inſignificant Phraſes; the Publick Peace, is the Eſſence of Conſtitution.

The Mean of Government, is Power; Law Decides, and Power Executes; Juſtice is Pictur'd under two Hieroglyphicks, the Scales, and the Sword; one is a Determination of Right, the other the Execution of Power.

Power is Divided, into Civil and Military.

The Civil Power is Diſpenſed by Magiſtrates, Regulated by Laws, and ought to be Submitted to, by the whole Body; and this is the Subſtance of what we call Conſtitution.

This Civil Power is Supream in its Nature to all Perſons or Bodies——Either in, or under the Government.

The Government is Squar'd and Regulated by it, and the People Subjected to it by the very Nature of Government.

Military Power is Executed by Deputation from the Prince, who is the Head of the Civil Power, as an Aſſiſtant to the Civil Power, and by Conſequence Subordinate to it.

As all theſe act in Conjunction with one another, to one Determinate End, The Publick Peace; ſo they act in their due Subordination; the Civil Power as Supream, the Military as Subſervient.

If the Civil Power finds it ſelf Oppreſs'd or Invaded in its Endeavour to keep the Peace, either from Mutiny, or Rebellion at Home, or Invaſion from Abroad, it calls out aloud for help to the Military Power, which may and muſt then come in to its Aſſiſtance.

I may be wanting in many Illuſtrations of this Syſtem of Power, but in the Material Parts, and particularly in the Order of Things, I am ſure I'm right, and I appeal to the Gentlemen of the Law for my Vindication.

To bring this Home to our Government, and in particular, to the Caſe of the City of *Coventry*.

The Magiſtrates that Diſpenſe the Civil Part of the Government in *England*, are the Queen as Supream; the ſeveral Courts of Juſtice immediately under Her Majeſty, and all Inferiour Courts in Subordination to them; theſe are ſubdi-

Digitized by Google

subdivided according to the several Counties, Hundreds, Divisions, Cities, Burroughs, Corporations, Communities, and Bodies Politick; in which, by Delegation, Justice is Administred, subjected to Appeals from them to Superiour Courts, as from them to the House of Lords.

The Inferiour Dispensers of Civil Power, are Mayors, Bayliffs, Sheriffs, Aldermen, &c. of Corporations, Justices of the Peace, High Constables, Petty Constables, Headboroughs, &c. and these have Power to Command Assistance, in Case of Opposition in Extraordinary Cases; and no Body ought to refuse to Assist a Constable in the Execution of his Office, no not of the Greatest Quality.

And as the Constable's Authority is so Extraordinary, so he is more severely to be Punish'd in the Neglect of his Duty.

All these Magistrates are principally appointed for the Peace, and are call'd, in General, Peace Officers; the Justices are call'd, Justices of the Peace; their Authority is call'd, a Commission of the Peace; the Constable's Business is to Command the Peace, their Assemblies are call'd, Sessions of the Peace, and the like.

As assistant to these, there is a Military Power in every County; and if the Civil Magistrate finds himself Oppress'd with Tumult and Riot; if he finds, or is Inform'd of Numbers Assembling in Adjacent Parts, to Assist, Aid, or Abett the Breakers of the Peace, his Business is to send Notice of it to the Lord Lieutenant of the County, who may, without any farther Directions, immediately raise the Military Power of the County, either Horse or Foot, and come to the Assistance of the Civil Magistrate, to Keep the Peace, to Suppress Tumults, Reduce Rebels, and Disperse Rabbles, and Riotous Assemblies.

This Connexion of Thing, and Subordination of Power, is so Rational, so Regular, so Consistent with the Liberty, Freedom, and Constitution of this Nation, that I believe there is no Government in the World otherwise Constituted, at least no free Government; and the more the Freedom, the more this Regulation is allow'd.

Nor is there any need to rummage Law-Books for the Establishment of this Order; I Appeal to all our Constitution, Foundation, *Magna Charta* it self, and the Practice of Ages.

To go no farther back than our Memory, how many Times have the Train'd Bands of this City been Raised on these Accounts? First against the *Fifth Monarchy Men*, then in the Time of the *Popish Plot*, the Tumults of the *Weavers*, and the like——

Nor is it many Years a go, since Mr. *B——n*, a Member of Parliament, being Assaulted by a Tumult of Weavers, in his House in *Spittlefields*; and the Justices of the Peace, the Constables, &c. being Unable to keep the Peace, a Guard of Musqueteers was obtain'd from the Tower, who in Defending his House, Kill'd two or three of the Weavers, and so Dispers'd the Rabble.

It would be Endless to enumerate Particulars in this Case, but these Examples are the same with *Coventry*, and in this I have the Happiness of being Defended by the just Instructions given by the Government to the Magistrates of *Coventry*, recited in the Order of the Mayor and Aldermen, and Published by Her Majesty's Command, at the Market-Cross of the City.

That if he found the Tumults and Assemblies of Riotors, too Numerous for him to Suppress, he should forthwith give Notice of it to the Lord Lieutenant of the County, that he might take such Care for keeping the Peace, as should be according to Law.

I forbear to Examine the Contempt shown to these Orders, as well as the Insults, Breaking the Peace, and Disobedience of Magistrates, acted in this Unhappy City; which, if Justice has its Course, must make them an Example to Posterity, because an Exact Account of them is Design'd to see the Light in its proper Time and Place.

But I think I have fairly Determin'd the Military Right of Keeping the Peace, and I leave it to any one to Object against.

THese are to give Notice, That the Advice from the *Scandal Club*, will be Published in a Paper by it self, as has been already noted; and will begin on *Wednesday* next, being the Sixth of this Instant *June*; Some Business of Moment having Retarded its being Published according to the first Notice.

Whereas

WHereas a Proposal has been made by the Author of this Paper, for Subscriptions to a Book in Folio, Entitled, *Jure Divino*; or, *A Satyr upon Tyranny and Passive Obedience*. To which, abundance of Gentlemen having long since Subscrib'd, and the Time seeming long for its coming out, some very Good Reasons having obliged the Author to put a stop to it.

These are to give Notice, That the said Book is now in the Press, and shall go on to be Printed with all Expedition: And for the further Satisfaction of the Subscribers, the Sheets may be seen every Day by any that please to give themselves that Trouble, at Mr. *J. Matthews*, as they come out of the Press.

All those Gentlemen, who have Collected Subscriptions for this Book, are Desir'd to send in an Account of what Number they have taken, there being no more to be Printed, than shall be given Notice, as Subscribed; and, if they please, to Pay the Subscription Money to Mr. *Matthews* in *Pilkington Court*, *Little-Britain*, Receipts will be given there for it.

☞ PROPOSALS (*different from all others yet publish'd*) for a *Perpetual Assurance Office*: Wherein either S E X may Subscribe, and by Paying 6 *l.* *per Annum*, secure an equal Dividend of 10000 *l.* at their Deaths, which in all probability cannot amount to less than 500 Pounds or a much greater Sum, to any Person they shall Name, besides 3 *l.* out of every 6 *l.* which they shall have Paid, together with other Advantages (during Life) which will reduce every Member's Yearly Payment to less than 40 *s.* Subscriptions are taken, and Proposals at large given *gratis*, by *J. Matthews* a Printer, and Mr. *Sambridge*, in Little-Brittain; Mr. *Barnes*, in Pall-Mall; Mr. *Nutt*, near Stationers-Hall; Mr. *Strahan* and Mr. *Davis* in Cornhill; Mr. *Hartley*, Mr. *Hodgson's* in Holborn; Mr. *Barker* in Westminster-Hall; and Mr. *Cox*, at Temple-Bar, Booksellers. (*.*. Note, *That no Money is to be Paid, till the Society be full, and Security given.*) Against which, if any Subscriber shall object, he shall be at Liberty, whether he will stand to his Subscription, or not.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Royal Essence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the most delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greatest Preserver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than usual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, strengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectually preverents it from falling off or splitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it possibly will, by the use of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it strengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raises the Vapours in Ladies, &c. being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleasant than) Musk, Civet, &c. 'Tis indeed an unparalled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, &c. excellently. To be had only at Mr. *Allcrafts*, a Toyshop at the Blue-Coat Boy against the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*. Sealed up, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Bottle with Directions.

COSMETICON: Or, An Excellent Wash to Beautifie the Face and Skin, making it admirably white clear and soft, taking away its Hardness, Tanning, Sunburn, Pustules, Wheals, Red Pimples, Freckles, Lentils, Scurf, Morphew, with all other sorts of Breakings-out, and Discolourings of the Skin. It is a Preparation composed without any thing of Mercury in it, which being constantly used for some time, gives such a Pure, Clear, Natural and Youthful Appearance to the Hands, Neck, and Face, that nothing in Nature can possibly exceed it. Price 3 *s.* 6 *d.* a Bottle. To be Sold at Mr. Steven's a Tin-shop next the Three Nuns near Salisbury-Court in Fleet-street; and at Mr. Parker's at the Leg and Star in Cornhill over against the Royal-Exchange.

In a few Days will be Publish'd,

THE Frauds and Villanies of the Common Practice of Physick, from the Excesses of the Apotheries Ignorance of Diseases, of the Baseness of their Medicines, of their Quantities, and the great Prices of the little Doses, necessary to support their Numbers; And from the Deficiencies of the Industry and Knowledge of all Diseases and Medicines, and of the Diligence and Honesty of ehe Physicians Corrupted by them, Demonstrated to be Curable by the College-Dispensary. By R. Pitt, M. D. Fellow of the College of Physicians and the Royal Society, and Physician of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Just Publish'd,

THE *Conciliator*; or, Memoirs of sundry Transactions in *the World in the Moon*: By a Native of that Climate. Translated from the Lunar-Language, by the Author of *The True-born English-Man*.

Just Publish'd,

ADvice to all Parties. By the Author of *The True-born English-man*. *London*, Printed: And are to be Sold by *Benj. Bragg*, at the *Blue-Ball* in *Ave-Mary Lane*. 1675. Price 6 *d.*

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Observations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Thursday, June 7. 1705.

IN all my Arguments for, and Exhortations to Peace, I have hitherto brought you nothing to Move you to this Bleſſed healing Temper, but what has had its foundation at our own Doors.

All the Illuſtrations, Precedents, and Similes, are born at Home, and the Subject is fruitful enough.

But ſince the Gentlemen that ſtand in need of this Exhortation, are not too Eaſily Convinc'd, and the Copious Subject is yet Capable of ſomething never ſaid before, and which, it is hoped, may be yet more Convincing, and if poſſible, more Moving than any thing ſaid before, I crave leave to put our Countrymen upon looking a little into our Affairs Abroad, and ſee what is the Voice of Nations, and the proſpect of things in this Caſe.

The Campaign is now begun, the Armies are in the Field; and if we may believe our Foreign Accounts, are facing one another: The Nation is every Hour Expecting the News of a Bloody and Deſperate Battle.

'Tis true, we are Deſirous to come to Blows with the Enemy, and ſome Folks, that know as little what Fighting is as other People, are Eager to have them at it.

But I would willingly ask ſuch People, If they know what is at Stake? And tho' I am in hopes, and think there is good Ground for it, that if we have a fair Day of it, we ſhall come off well; yet he that Conſiders on the other Hand the Chance of War, that knows the Vigilancy, as well as Valour of the Enemy, that reflects upon their yet growing Advantages, and Superiour Strength in *Italy*, in *Flanders*, and upon the *Rhine*, that knows if our Troops, on the *Moſelle*, ſhould meet with the leaſt Bauſk, or Diſappointment; nay, that if they ſhould but be prevented Fighting, and the Campaign on the *Moſelle*, have but the leaſt Interruption, we ſhall be Loſers every where elſe.

On the other hand, tho' ſtill I hope 'tis not probable, yet as all Men muſt allow it poſſible, that we ſhould receive ſome Check upon the *Moſelle*, that our Numerous Brave Army there, either by our own Miſtakes, the Enemies Extraordinary Conduct, or any other Chance of War, ſhould have a Foil,

as who knows what Dark Providence may yet await us behind the Curtain of Futurity; Do not all these Contingencies Preach Peace to us?

'Tis hard, Gentlemen of the High-Church, that we should always stand in need of the Whips of our Enemies, to lash us into a good Understanding one with another; I have observed, that you, Gentlemen, above all our several sorts of Complainers in *England*, have been most forward to cry out of Foreigners, tho' some People have done so only because they were not the right sort of Foreigners; but these are, I hope, none of your Class.

Look back, Gentlemen, upon the State of the Case; the way to keep out Foreigners, the way to secure us against the Invasion of Foreigners, can never be to Quarrel, Bite, and Devour one another at Home.

From whence can we Expect Peace and Settlement, if not at Home? Will nothing but the Increasing of our Enemies, open our Eyes to our Danger? Must our Soldiers be Sacrifices to our Safety? Must they be Beaten and Slain by Heaps in the Field, to make us see our Safety?

This is a sad Necessity, and tho' indeed *England* has been Censur'd for the like sort of Blindness in former Ages, and we have been famous for breaking one another's Peace, till a Powerful Threatning Enemy makes us rouze our Reason, and set our Faculties to Work; yet as we stand upon the Shoulders of our Father's Experience, as we pretend the Ages Encrease in Knowledge, and that we are Wiser than our Ancestors, methinks we might see it beforehand.

However since such is the present Evil of the Times, such the prepossession of Parties, such the Malignancy of Faction, and of the present unnatural Temper, that nothing but some Publick Mischief, seems possible to Unite us.

I shall therefore present, in the Ensuing Paper, the sad Prospect of our Affairs, if (which God Almighty in Mercy, even to this very High Church Party, Avert) the Confederate Armies should be Beaten, and the *French* Power once more bid fair to Over-run *Europe*.

I shall Entreat the Readers to form all the sad Consequences in their Imaginations, as livelily and as clear, as if that Melancholy Circumstance should happen; and then let any Man tell me, if we should not at once lay down our Foolish Heats, and joyn heartily in Mutual Defence.

The sincere Desire of this Paper is, that we might do it now, without such a severe Discipline, without being Driven to it by the Horrid Experiment, and without having our own Folly to reflect upon us, in our Distress.

Afflictions Unite Enemies, shall they not Unite Friends? I would not call these Gentlemen Enemies; however mistaken, and prepossess'd, they would not be Enemies in such a Case as this; Why should they be so now?

In prosecuting this Subject, I shall only perswade them to Reflect, to look with open Eyes upon the Case, that if possible, the Great End I sincerely aim at, may be Obtained; I mean the Publick Peace of *Protestants*, one among another.

They that Quarrel at this Work, Envy, Malign, and Rail at its Author, either because of his Subject, or Weak Performance, are so far Guilty of Obstructing the Nations Peace; since by any means to Contribute to the Publick Settlement, and to allay the Unnatural Feuds of our Unhappy Country, is a Work so really meriting the Blessing of every Party, that no Man, how Unworthy an Instrument soever, should be Discourag'd in it.

The attempting this by Raillery, Falsity, Calumny, and Reproach, is *Villainous* in its *Design*, and *Scandalous* in its *Method*; and must obtain for its Reward the just Abhorrence of all Wise Men, that have the least Concern for their Native Country.

Such Persons, let their Pretences be what they will, their Ends are *Sinister* and *Secret*; and as they set themselves against, not me, but the Work I am, I hope, sincerely Engag'd in, they of Course Embroil themselves with every Good Man that wishes Tranquility to the Church of Christ, and this Nation, in which, we Trust, his own Right Hand has Planted it.

From

From me they merit Pity and Contempt, this for their Folly, and that their Malice; and as to their Slanders, Forgeries, and ill Language, they Revert upon themſelves.

As Engineers, that ill ſupports a Mine,
Sink in the Ruine of their own Deſign.

My humble Requeſt to all that read this Paper, is, That abſtracting the Argument from the Meanneſs, and moſt DeſpicableCharacter of its Author, they would reverence Truth, and pay a due Homage to Reaſon, and the moving perſwading Power of juſt Arguing, let it come from who it will.

If I tell you the Truth, if I perſwade to your real Intereſt, if I warn you againſt Threatning Impending Dangers, remember *the Jews* to the Blind Man, *Thou waſt altogether born in Sin, and doeſt thou Teach us?* And yet all the Man ſaid was true.

If you are all undone without Peace, if it is the only Harbour the Ship of State has left to rot, for to Weather the Rocks and Dangers before her; remember this Contemptible Pilot gave you loud Notices to *Steer* that ſteady Courſe, which alone can bring you ſafe in.

In vain are all the Empty Cavils at this Paper, or at its moſt Unworthy Author, SPEAK CONSCIENCE! In the Breaſt of every *Engliſh* Man; nay, even in the Breaſts of the Enemies to this Propoſal; I freely appeal to the Conſcience and Reaſon of the moſt Furious *High Church*, *Jacobite*, or *Tacker* in the Nation; abſtract the Perſon from his Party, abſtract the *Engliſh* Man from the *Jacobite*, and let him ſpeak his Genuine Unbyaſs'd Senſe, and tell me; Is not a General Union among us, the way Effectually to fore-cloſe your Party, to fix the Church in its preſent Eſtabliſhment? Is it not the only way to ruine your Cauſe, and poſt-pone all the hopes of any ſuch thing as a RE-REVOLUTION?

In ſhort, if we Unite, are not *our Enemies Undone* as certainly, as if we Divide, *we are Undone?*

For God's ſake, Gentlemen, let us Unite, for nothing elſe can ſave us; let us not Divide, for nothing elſe can hurt us.

If we Unite, our Enemies are undone, I make no Queſtion; and I believe, it will be eaſily Granted me, That had the Confederacy been perfectly United, this War had Ended many Years ago: Nothing has given it the happy Turn of its preſent Conduct, like the New Face of Union, which ſeems to be upon our Affairs: And what a Melancholy Account could I give of the Diviſions of Council that has render'd Abortive the Noble Undertakings of Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* in *Italy*; where had he been ſupported by the United Concert of the Imperial Miniſtry, and Management, 'tis apparent he had not Drove the *French* out of *Italy* only, but perhaps have ſpread the Imperial Eagles on the Banks of the *Rhoſne*, and prevented the Miſchiefs and Maſſacres of the *Cevennois*.

If our Councils, our Meaſures, and our Executions at Home, had been United, and the Miſerable Contention of Parties, had not affected all our Meaſures; the many well Contriv'd Deſigns on *France*, *Spain*, and the *Weſt-Indies*, both in the former War, and in this, had not been rendered Abortive, and the Blood and Money thrown away, as Water ſpilt upon the Ground.

THE Scurrility of a certain Author againſt this Paper, which (as I am told) is the Subject of a Libel of this Day, tho' I have not ſeen it, and reſolve not to See, or Read it; or any more of his Writing, I ſay nothing to; but as I promiſed, tell him another Story.

" A Gentleman going too near an Aſs " that ſtood in his Way, receiv'd a Scurvy " Kick from him, which tho' it did him " no Harm at all, yet a little Surpriz'd " him; But why don't you Pay him for " it, *(ſays a Fellow that ſtood by?) Becauſe* " *he is a Beaſt*, (ſays the Gentleman) he " uſes me no otherwiſe than he would " the King; ſo Gentlemen, *this Beaſt uſes* " *me no worſe than he did King* William; " *and who am I, that I ſhould Expect better* " *Treatment than my Maſter?*

Wherein

WHereas a Proposal has been made by the Author of this Paper, for Subscriptions to a Book in Folio, Entitled, *Jure Divino*; or, *A Satyr upon Tyranny and Passive Obedience*. To which, Abundance of Gentlemen having long since Subscrib'd, and the Time seeming long for its coming out, some very Good Reasons having obliged the Author to put a stop to it.

These are to give Notice, That the said Book is now in the Press, and shall go on to be Printed with all Expedition: And for the further Satisfaction of the Subscribers, the Sheets may be seen every Day by any that please to give themselves that Trouble, at Mr. *J. Matthews*, as they come out of the Press.

All those Gentlemen, who have Collected Subscriptions for this Book, are Desir'd to send in an Account of what Number they have taken, there being no more to be Printed, than shall be given Notice, as Subscribed; and, if they please, to Pay the Subscription Money to Mr. *Matthews* in *Pilkington Court*, *Little-Britain*, Receipts will be given there for it.

☞ PROPOSALS *(different from all others yet published)* for a *Perpetual Assurance Office*: Wherein either SEX may Subscribe, and by Paying 6 *l. per Annum*, secure an equal Dividend of 10000 *l.* at their Deaths, which in all probability cannot amount to less than 500 Pounds, or a much greater Sum, to any Person they shall Name, besides 3 *l.* out of every 6 *l.* which they shall have Paid, together with other Advantages (during Life) which will reduce every Member's Yearly Payment to less than 40 *s.* Subscriptions are taken, and Proposals at large given *gratis*, by *J. Matthews* a Printer, and Mr. *Sambidge*, in Little-Brittain; Mr. *Barnes*, in Pall-Mall; Mr. *Nutt*, near Stationers-Hall; Mr. *Strahan* and Mr. *Davis* in Cornhill; Mr. *Hartley*, Mr. *Hodgson's* in Holborn; Mr. *Barker* in Westminster-Hall; and Mr. *Cox*, at Temple-Bar, Booksellers. (☞ Note, *That no Money is to be Paid, till the Society be full, and Securities given.*) Against which, if any Subscriber shall object, he shall be at Liberty, whether he will stand to his Subscription, or not.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Royal Essence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the most delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greatest Preserver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than usual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, strengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectually prevents it from falling off or splitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it possibly will, by the use of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and fragancy it strengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raises the Vapours in Ladies, &c. being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleasant than) Musk, Civet, &c. 'Tis indeed an unparalled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, &c. excellently. To be had only at Mr. *All rights*, a Toyshop at the Blue-Coat Boy against the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*. Sealed up, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Bottle with Directions.

THE true Cephalick, or Head Snuff, twice or thrice using, which does infinitely more real good, than 50 times using any other sort; for by its peculiar Operation and Effects, it Cures the most Stubborn and Dangerous Distempers of the Head; such as Apoplexies, Epilepsies, Lethargies, Vertigoes, Megrims, Pains in the Head, Humours in the Eyes, Imposthumes, Vapours, Loss of Memory, Deafness, &c. 2 Papers at most times making a perfect Cure; it being what is daily prescrib'd and approv'd by the most Eminent Physicians. 'Tis to be had only at Mr. Varenne's, a Bookseller, at Seneca's Head near Somerset-House in the Strand. Price 1 *s.* 6 *d.* the Paper, with Directions.

WASSE's Elixir for the Gout and Rheumatism; for the Cholick, Stone, Gravel, and Ulcers in the Bladder and Kidneys; a sure Remedy for the Dry-Gripes in the West-Indies. Price Three Shillings the Half-pint, with Printed Directions. Sold by Mr. James Atkinson, near Cherry-Garden Stairs, Rotherhith. Mr. John Rogers, Stationer, near the Tower. At Brightman's Coffee-house near Wapping Old-Stairs. At Nando's Coffee-house near Temple-Bar. At North's Coffee-house in King-street. Mr. George Flower, Instrument-maker, near Cock-hill. Mr. John Thornton, in the Minories. Mr. Richard Mount, Stationer, on Tower-hill. Mr. Baker, Bookseller, at Mercers Chappel. Mr. Clark, Bookseller, in Birchin-lane. At Jones's Coffee-house in Finch-lane. Mrs. Bond, next Door to Man's Coffee-house near Whitehall. Ives's Coffee-house in Bartholomew-lane. Mr. Billingsley, under the Royal-Exchange. At Oliver's Coffee-house, at Westminster-hall Gate. Mrs. Miller, Milliner, at the Red M. in Pope's-head Alley. Mr. Waley, at the Magpye without Bishopsgate. Roe's Coffee-house, at the Bridge-Foot, Southwark. At the Admiralty Coffee-house. Mrs. Malthus in London-house Yard, and at his own House in Clements-lane.

Digitized by Google

A

REVIEW

OF THE

Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Saturday, June 9. 1705.

I *Suppoſe* the Importunate Author is ſatisfy'd about the Military Right of Keeping the Peace; and that there *is no* plainer Maxim in our Conſtitution, than *That* when the Civil Power is overborn by Tumult, Riot, and Rabble, the Military Power is call'd to it's Aſſiſtance; or in ſhort, *That when the Civil Power cannot keep the Peace, the Military Power muſt*; and I wonder at the Blindneſs of queſtioning this Truth.

I proceeded in the laſt Paper, to Draw Motives from the State of Military Affairs Abroad, to perſwade us to Regulate our Civil Affairs at Home, leſt a Military Force from Abroad, ſhould pretend to bring us to Peace, that has neither Right to do it, nor can Expect it, but by our own Unhappineſs among our ſelves.

As in our Conſtitution, there is a Conjunction of Power for the Conſervation of the Publick Peace, ſo the Matter I am intent upon, is to perſwade all Parties to a Conjunction of Tempers, to the Conſervation of a Peace of Charity and Society among our ſelves.

'Tis a ſad'ning Melancholy Reflection to Conſider what Trifles they are, which we fall out about, for what Ridiculous Nicetie we Contend, and for what unaccountably wicked Deſigns the Enemies of our Peace ſtrive to fix the Enmity, and Infuſe Notions of Differences more than really are, and of Deſigns on either ſide, more than ever came in the Thoughts of the Parties of either ſide to imagine.

Whoever he be, that can Unravel theſe Tangl'd Skeins of Diſſention, and give the Contending Parties True Notions of one another, that there might be no more Difference among us, *than there really is*, would do a very good piece of Service to his Country, and Diſcharge the part of a Faithful Monitor to this Age, and to Poſterity.

In order to this, I have, beſides the frequent Exhortations to Peace, enter'd into the real Miſtakes that now obſtruct our Union, the Chief of which are two.

1. The High-Church Party cry out, That the Whigs, as they call them, are going *to pull down the Church*.

Digitized by Google

2. The Whigs return at the other, that they are Designing *to pull down the Toleration.*

Now if I can prove by Invincible Arguments, that neither of theſe are in danger, it muſt be a Conſequence, that the two great Occaſions of our Strife, are really Fictitious, meer Vapours of the Brain, Shooing-Horns to Parties, Bones of Contention, and Introductions of Strife, Improv'd by the Paſſion of Parties, to blow up the Fire of Faction, and widen the Nations Breaches.

I have already told you, That there can be no Danger of the Church from the Diſſenters.

1. Becauſe they are perfectly Eaſie, and the Church has granted all they can Demand, or Deſire.

2. Becauſe their Intereſt Depends upon the Churches Safety.

3. Becauſe they are not able to Eſtabliſh themſelves without them.

And I prove that the Church can have no reaſonable Fears from them, even for the ſame Reaſons.

And if this were not ſo, can we ſuppoſe, the Queen, the Biſhops, the Beſt and Wiſeſt of the Clergy, the Houſe of Lords, and the Greateſt of the Nobility, ſhould now in Conjunction with the Diſſenters, Joyn in Moderate Councils, in order to Union.

I am loth to Enter into the Characters of the People Stickling for Parties, and the Men of Fire on either ſide; Numerous Irregularities betray the Folly and Wickedneſs of their Deſigns, and their Declaring againſt Moderation, and Lampooning it, as a Mask of Miſchievous Deſigns, Diſcovers the real Deſperation of their own.

We have an Unknown Author, who writes very ſtrenuouſly for Moderation, by a general Expoſing what Ill Men do to frighten the Madneſs of the Age; the Deſign, without doubt, is good; but I ask his Pardon, to give him this Caution, That the Extream of Permitting all things to go Unobſerv'd, and without Animadverſion, will deſerve to be call'd Immoderate Moderation, and ceaſe to merit its own Name.

By Moderation, we underſtand Omitting all manner of Juſt Cenſure on Wicked and Deſtructive Proceeding; and that we muſt not ſpeak the Truth, leaſt we break the Calm of the Nation, this will be the Curſe of the *Watchman*, in the Prophet *Ezekiel* upon us, and *the Blood of our Country will be requir'd at our hand.* If I ſee a Man, or a Party of Men proſecuting the Ruine of their Native Country, and Introducing Innumerable Miſchiefs upon our Poſterity. If I ſee a Man, opening the Door of Deſtruction to the Publick, and ſetting Fire to his Neighbour's Houſe, and ſhall hold my Peace, becauſe I'll avoid Heat and Feuds, this ſinful Silence, would in its kind, be as Criminal as the thing it ſelf, and fix all the fatal Conſequences of the Enemies Deſigns upon me.

The Diſtinction is therefore plain, *Let your Moderation be known unto all*, ſays the Text; yet in another place, *Contend Earneſtly for the Faith.* So in our Caſe we may Contend Earneſtly for *Truth and Liberty*, and yet *let our Moderation be known unto all.*

In the Middle therefore of theſe Extreams, give me leave to obſerve to him a Rule how we ſhall Diſtinguiſh between real and pretended Moderation, and avoid the Cenſure of Immoderate Obſervers.

1. He that being poſſeſs'd of a Legal Eſtabliſhment for his Conſcience, and his Property, is not content with that Condition, but in order to Extend his Advantages, ſeeks to Suppreſs or Oppreſs others, is certainly an Enemy to Moderation.

2. He that being ſenſible of the reaſonable Extent of the Privileges he Enjoys, acts wholly upon the Defenſive, and Covets no more than the keeping things in the ſame Legal Poſture, and which he has a Right to; this a Man of Moderation.

Theſe two Inſtances reach our preſent Caſe, and here will come in the two Parties, *The Diſſenters are fully Contents with their Condition*, Thankful for the Liberty they Enjoy, and the Deliverance they have from the Reſults of their Enemies; they are Content, and only Deſire that it ſhall not be alter'd, and that they ſhall not again be left Naked to the Oppreſſions and Perſecution of the High Unſatisfy'd Party; *This is Moderation.* The *Low Churchmen*, ſeeing the Danger and Miſchief of Unneceſſary and Unnatural Feuds, and the Neceſſity of Healing Principles,

Digitized by Google

ciples, freely Consent, that the Dissenters should be kept easie, that Toleration should be Maintain'd, that Persecution should be Renounc'd, that the Laws should be Maintain'd, and Peace be propagated, *this is Moderation.*

The High Church men are Enrag'd, that the Dissenters are Settled and Tolerated by Law, Abuse them in an Intolerable and Unreasonable Manner, Reproach them with Crimes they never committed, Charge them with Designs they never so much as thought of, and which they must be stark Mad if ever they Entertain'd any hopes of, and which must be their Ruine if ever brought to pass, viz. *Pulling down the Church.*

They shew the Extreamest Disgust at the Low Churchmen, for not Agreeing with them in these Excesses, Damn the *Toleration*, Lampoon the *Bishops*, Reproach the *Queen*, and Banter the whole *Government*; and all this in order to open a Breach between the Church and the Dissenters, to bring us to Persecution-Principles, to Breach of Charity, and to Tearing one another to Pieces again.

This is the Character of the present Enemies to Moderation, and to let this go without Animadversion, I think would be Immoderate Folly.

I am Exceedingly Oblig'd in this Case to an Unknown Gentlemen, that in my professing this Subject, recommended me to a Sermon Preach'd on this very Article of Peace, and the Clamour of the Church, by the Reverend Mr. *Knagg's* Lecturer, of St. *Giles's in the Fields.*

This Gentleman Mov'd, as every Considering Christian must be, at the growing Rage of Parties, and the fatal Consequences, the wide Breaches among us, must have in time, upon us and our Posterity, has Preach'd an Extraordinary Sermon, from 2 Cor. 13, 11. *Be of one Mind, live in Peace, and the God of Love and Peace shall be with you.*

I shall lessen the Excellence of his Moving Discourse to make any Comments upon his Method, which is Bright and Extraordinary, but the Energy of his Christian Exhortations to Peace, is such I cannot but quote some of them, as well to let our Friends the Dissenters see how faithfully they are assisted by their Christian Brethren of the Church, and met half way in this Blessed Work of the Nation's Peace, as to let the Poor Deluded People see what sort of Men those of the *English* Clergy are, who their Passionate Brethren Brand with Designs to pull down the Church.

In representing the Spirit of Fury and Persecution, the Reverend Author breaks out in this significant Ejaculation. *O Holy Jesus!* (says he P. 8.) *where was it ever thy Command, thy Religion should be propagated by Consecrated Daggers? Or when didst thou ever bring Men over to Christianity, by Barbarous and Bloody Means.* P. 9. he goes on, *To Conclude, If you prize your Religion, lay aside your Divisions, for there are too many* among us; *Endeavour to preserve Peace, Christian Concord, Charity*, &c. *by these* Means *and* Principles, *you shall secure the* Protestant *Interests and free you and your Posterity from Superstition and Arbitrary Government.*

Is this a Doctrine, Gentlemen, to pull down the Church? Is this an Incendiary? Does this Preacher of Righteousness Deserve the Title of a Traytor to the Church —— See him proceed, P. 10. *While you hold up your Differences, some for Toleration, some against Occasional Conformity, some promoting one Opinion, some another, you catch at the Shadow, and lose the Substance, 'tis an easie thing to know whence our Divisions arise*; Solomon *has long ago told us, only of Pride cometh Contention*; *if some would not be so much Conceited of themselves, it would be an Expedient to Silence, and put an end to all Disputes about Indifferent things, among those that agree in the same Faith and Profession.*

I pass over a great many of his most Eloquent Expressions, and Significant Arguments for Peace, referring my Reader to the Sermon it self, which very well merits a Serious Reading; and I shall wish and hope for an Unusual Practice of Peace, if all the Reverend Clergy of the Church would set themselves to work, to press their Hearers to Peace, with the same Zeal and Religious Earnestness; but I cannot omit his Extraordinary Observation near the Close of the Discourse, in these Words, p. 19. *How many are there among us,* (says this Worthy Divine

Divine, who sees into the just Causes of our Disorders) *that have nothing to boast of, but the Empty Name of the Church, and under that Screen, do more Mischief to her than those that Assault from her.* And to close all, he Addresses to his Hearers thus.

Would you prevent the Effusion of Blood in our Land? Would you prevent the Loss of your Religion, and the Ruine of your Country? Would you advance the End and Design of the Gospel of Jesus Christ? Would you that Truth should be kept up, and flourish in the Kingdom? And would you Subdue and bring under the Great Disturber of *Christendom, the* French *King? Then be at Peace with one another, and the God of Peace will be with you.*

Let me ask the Gentlemen that Oppose the Union of *Protestants*, that push at Tacking Extremities, that cry out of Men of Temper and Moderation, as Men Dangerous to the Church, let me Barnestly move them for an Answer to this one Question.

Is the Gentleman that Preach'd this Healing Sermon, an Enemy to the Church? Is this a Doctrine Destructive to the Church? Woe be to the Church of *England*, when Peace is an Enemy to her Welfare, and when Uniting the Affections of *Protestants* in Charity and Love, shall be the ground of her Danger, and Threaten her with Destruction.

With what Face can these People look on the Church of *England*, and pretend that the way to Secure her Establishment, is to maintain a Civil Broil among Parties, to Enflame her against her Fellow *Protestants*, and to set the Fuel of Strife on Fire by the Flame of Contention among Christians.

To what purpose is that Text said of the Church, when the Blessed Apostle was Preaching against their Dissentions and Differences, Galat. 5. 15. *If ye Bite and Devour one another, take heed that ye be not Consumed one of another.*

THE Printer Desires the Reader to Correct the following Error in *Review*, Numb. 38 p. 149. col. 2. l. 2, 3. for *esse memoriam*, r *esse memorem*.

PROPOSALS (*different from all others yet publish'd*) for a *Perpetual Assurance Office*: Wherein either SEX may Subscribe, and by Paying 6 *l. per Annum*, secure an equal Dividend of 10000 *l.* at their Deaths, which in all probability cannot amount to less than 500 Pounds, or a much greater Sum, to any Person they shall Name, besides 3 *l.* out of every 6 *l.* which they shall have Paid, together with other Advantages (during Life) which will reduce every Member's Yearly Payment to less than 40 *s.* Subscriptions are taken, and Proposals at large given *gratis*, by *J. Matthews* a Printer, and Mr. *Sawbridge*, in Little-Brittain; Mr. *Barnes*, in Pall-Mall; Mr. *Nutt*, near Stationers-Hall; Mr. *Straban* and Mr. *Davis* in Cornhill; Mr. *Hartley*, Mr. *Hodgson's* in Holborn; Mrt *Barker* in Westminster-Hall; and Mr. *Smith* without Temple-Bar, Booksellers. (*N. B.* Note, *That no Money is to be Paid, till the Society be full, and Security given.*) Against which, if any Subscriber shall object, he shall be at Liberty, whether he will stand to his Subscription, or not.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Royal Essence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the most delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greatest Preserver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than usual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, strengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectually prevents it from falling off or splitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it possibly will, by the use of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it strengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raises the Vapours in Ladies, &c. being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleasant than) Musk, Civet, &c. 'Tis indeed an unparalled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, &c. excellently. To be had only at Mr. *Allcraft's*, a Toyshop at the Blue-Coat-Boy against the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*: Sealed up, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Bottle with Directions.

Just Publish'd,

THE *Consolidator*; or, Memoirs of sundry Transactions in *the World in the Moon*! By a Native of that Climate. Translated from the Lunar Language, by the Author of *The True-born English Man*.

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Observations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Tuesday, June 12. 1705.

If I may give a Character of my own Performance, I take my proving that all Parties are or have reason to be Easie, to be the Center and Essential part of the long Discourse I have been upon, in relation to this Nation to Peace.

Pardon me, Gentlemen, if I think the Reasons I have given, why the Dissenters ought not to be charg'd with Rebellion, either in Fact or in Principle, are Unanswerable Arguments. And especially the Reasons why the Church of *England*, ought not to reproach them with it, are such as I appeal to all the World for the Justice of.

1. Because the Church of *England* has in all Ages pursued the same Steps, *often have Rebell'd* against their Princes, and upon weaker Occasions.

2. Because both the Church and Government has made such an Acknowledgment of the Justice of their Demands, as to redress almost all the Grievances which they Complain'd of.

3. Because these Concessions being made, the Dissenters have little or nothing to ask of the Government, but the Continuance of what they now actually Enjoy.

It remains then to Enquire, Gentlemen, who are the People that create all the present Differences in this Nation? What their Pretensions are, and what must be done in order to Peace.

I have Declar'd the Dissenters are Easie, (their fears of being brought back again to former Sufferings Excepted) I have prov'd they are so Easie, by proving that they ought to be so, and must be Distracted, and forsaken both of their Honesty and their Understandings; if they are not, it remains now to Examine.

1. Who are the People that are Uneasie?

2. What the Pretences are for their being so?

1. Who are the People that are Uneasie?

Negatively, first, Not the Government, Her Majesty, and Her Wise Ministry, are not so Depriv'd of the Knowlege of the Nations True Interest, as not to see that fixing an Establishment upon the solid Basis of Truth and Liberty, must make all the Honest Men Easie; none can complain of the Currency of Justice, but those that want to break the Law with Impunity.

Knaves rail at Laws, as Soldiers rail at Peace.

The Government cannot but know that a juſt Ballance of Parties muſt preſerve the Peace of *England*, as the Ballance of Power preſerves the Peace of *Europe*.

The Government cannot be Uneaſie at the Liberty Conceded to the People, becauſe 'tis upon that very Foundation the preſent Conſtitution ſubſiſts; the ſame Law that Declares this Liberty, Declar'd this Succeſſion; and 'tis very remarkable, that in the late Revolution, the Settlement of the Crown, and the Peoples Liberties went Hand in Hand, they were the two Wheels, the Great Machine of Government run upon, and the Law is the Axle-Tree; if either of theſe Wheels had been too big for one another, the Carriage would have *gone awry*, if either had been broke, it had been quite *Overſet*.

'Tis again plain, the Government is Eaſie at it, in that we ſee the Queen and her Miniſtry are ſo Concern'd about it, ſo Earneſt to keep it up upon the preſent Foot, and ſo Importunate with us all, to do nothing to Diſturb or Deſtroy it.

On the other hand, It is Impoſſible the Government can be ſafe upon any other Foot, the ſad Experience of the five laſt Reigns, has been a *Memento Mori* to the preſent; and I crave leave to look back upon them with Decency and Reſpect.

Ever ſince the coming of King *James the Firſt* to the Crown, this Nation has been perplex'd with Diviſions, Uneaſineſſes, Oppreſſions and Murmurings, both in Sovereign and Subject.

The Chief Moving Engine in all the Peoples Diſcontents, has been that Child of the Devil Perſecution; either this has been a Church Handle, or a State Handle, to make the People Uneaſie; and it has been made uſe of both ways, and indeed by both Sides; State Policy ſet the Church at work firſt, to Introduce Perſecution, the Union of the People being thought Dangerous to the Government.

And here let me do Juſtice to the *Engliſh Roman Catholicks*, That they were not always willing to pull down a Church they Eſteem'd Heretical; were not, to allow them to be Catholicks, and I have nothing to do with that here, but this has been the Maſk of Perſecution all along, and when the Diviſions of the Church have run to all raſh Extreams, the Poor *Papiſts*, were the Victims, then ſeeming Declarations, ſham Speeches, and large Addreſſes frequently paſs'd between Kings and Parliaments, to ſuppreſs Popery, to prevent the Growth of Popery, to Baniſh Popery and *Papiſts* from within ten Miles of the City, tho' they never troubled their Heads to ſtir in thoſe Caſes, nor indeed had they any Occaſion, they knew the Jeſt too well.

The Buſineſs was quite of another ſort; the Courts found themſelves under Occaſion of Daily Encroachments upon the Peoples Liberties, and no way was found ſo Effectual to keep the Thoughts of the People buſie, and agitated upon other Things, and ſo to turn them from being too Intent upon this Matter, like ſetting them in a Flame at one another, letting looſe now one Party then another; to Day Perſecution, to Morrow Illegal Liberty; to Day ſet the Church of *England* upon the Back of the *Diſſenter*, to Morrow tempt the *Diſſenter* with his Religious Liberty, at the Price of his Civil Liberty, Perſecuting without Law, and Tollerating againſt Law.

And I cannot paſs this without remarking here a Speech made by that truly *Engliſh Roman*, Mr. Alderman *Love*, Member of Parliament for many Years, *and Generally Choſen with the moſt Unanimous Conſent of Voices that was ever known*, for the City of *London*; a Speech which ought to be wrote in Letters of Gold, and remember'd, to the Honour of his Family, as long as Citizens and Parliaments remain.

King *Charles the Second*, had taken off the Perſecution from the *Diſſenters*, and given them a Liberty of Conſcience, by a Proclamation.

The *Diſſenters*, who had been horribly Plunder'd, and Ill Treated, Greedily and Unwarily Embrac'd their Liberty, Rejoyc'd, Built Meeting-Houſes, and Throng'd to them in Publick.

When the Parliament met, great Diſcourſes, and warm Debates were made againſt the King's Diſpenſing with the Laws, and ſetting up his Proclamation in the room of

and

and in Opposition to an Act of Parliament, and Mr. *Love* Vigorously Opposed it, and pressed the Commons to Declare the Proclamation Arbitrary and Illegal. In this he was taken up very short, by one of the Court Party; which, if I remember right, was Sir *Joseph Williamson*, with these Words: *Why, Mr.* Love, *you are a Dissenter your self, it's very Ungrateful, that you that receive the Benefit, should object against the Manner.*

I ask Pardon of all that have a respect for Mr. *Love*'s Memory, if I lessen the Spirit and Vigour of his Expression, in Default of an Exact Copy of his Words; but the Substance of his Reply, and as near as I remember, the Words were such as these.

I am a Dissenter, *and thereby Unhappily Obnoxious to the Law*; *and* if you catch me in the Corn, you may put me into the Pound; *the Law against* the Dissenters, *I should be glad to see Repeal'd by the same Authority that made it*; *but while it is a Law, the King cannot Repeal it by Proclamation*; *and I had much rather see* the Dissenters *suffer by the Rigour of the Law, tho' I suffer with them, than see all the Law in* England *Trampled under the Foot of the Prerogative in this Example*; *and, I hope,* the Dissenters *understand their Liberty as* English Men, *better than to accept of it in an Illegal manner.*

Tho' this is a Digression, yet it lets us into the Matter, that the Persecution of the *Dissenters* has been all along an Effect of State Policy, more than Error of Zeal, or a mistake of Religion, and the Clamour against the *Papists*, was only made a Handle to Trick all Parties by, and to gull them into Fatal Mischiefs they did not foresee.

And 'tis for the Honour of the *Dissenters*, that they even Opposed their own Advantages of Liberty, rather than accept of them at the Expence of their Civil Rights.

Does this look, Gentlemen, like a People Enemies to the Laws, Peace, Constitution, and Government of *England*? People that had rather lose their Advantages, than accept them in an Arbitrary and Illegal manner? That had rather bear Persecution from their Brethren, than have Ease by a State Trick, that might be brought into a Precedent, to the Injury and Prejudice of their Country? Let the *C*— of *E*— show me such a *Roman*, such a Member, such a Representative in all the Time of their Establishment in *England*, I know of no Instance like it, but that of the old Earl of *Strafford*, who Entreated King *C*— *the First*, to take his Head off, in order to procure the Publick Peace; and we no where read that Prince found any Satisfaction in taking him at his Word.

Now looking back into these Times, when Persecution, whether for Special Malice, Reasons of State, or for whatsoever Politick Ends it was, had thus frequently Disturb'd this Nation, let us consider some Remarks on it.

1. Persecution never oppress'd the *Church*, but at the same time Invasion of Right crept into the Government; Church Tyranny and State Tyranny always went Hand in Hand.

2. Persecution being a State-Trick, Illegal and Arbitrary, always found its Death in restoring Right and Civil Property, Civil and Religious Liberty generally come together.

3. The Agents of Tyranny and Persecution, were, generally speaking, the same Individual Persons, Church Tyrants, and State Tyrants, acting from the same Principle.

The short Application of this Story, is to prove from hence, that the Government is not, as such, at all Uneasie at the *Dissenters*, for now there are no State Tyrannies on Foot, no Prerogative Encroachments, no Civil Invasion of Right, no Dispensing with Law, in our Government; the Occasion of Embroiling the People, to Cover those wicked Designs, is Ceased, and Persecution falls of Course.

'Tis plain the Church of *England*, has no persecuting Inclination of her self; and as the Government has no Inclination to Tyrannize, so they have no Occasion to Persecute.

No just Government in the World persecutes meerly for Conscience, the very Principle is in its own Nature Antichristian and Unnatural; and it has very seldom been carried on any where from meer Zeal, but with a Complication of Private Ends, Intrigue, and all kinds of Abstracted Villany.

Our Government does not Persecute, because they dare not; the Queen acts from a Principle

Digitized by Google

Principle of Honour, Conſcience, and Reaſon; and it's no Reproach, but a Glory to the Queen, to ſay Her Majeſty dares not act contrary to thoſe three Commanding Principles.

The preſent Court of *England* acts upon Principles of Juſtice, Law, and the Subjects Liberty; the Rules of Court are ſquar'd by the True and Juſt Laws of the Conſtitution, and the Queen will not, Her Miniſters dare not, nor are any ſhe Employs Viſibly Enclined to break theſe juſt Meaſures.

Under ſuch an Adminiſtration, the *Diſſenters* have nothing to fear, when Juſtice had its due courſe, they were never perſecuted; if the Common Law gave them up, Conſcience, Equity, and Honour protected them.

The Government therefore is not Uneaſie at the *Diſſenters*, and the *Diſſenters* Enjoying from the Government all the Freedom, Eaſe and Liberty they can demand, never could be Uneaſie, and never was; and indeed how can they in their Wits be thought to Wiſh or Deſire any ill to ſuch a Government, under which they have all granted they can find in their Hearts to ask.

2. Therefore, Secondly, Neither are the *Diſſenters* Uneaſie.

WHereas a Propoſal has been made by the Author of this Paper, for Subſcriptions to a Book in Folio, Entitled, *Jure Divino*; or, *A Satyr upon Tyranny and Paſſive Obedience*. To which, Abundance of Gentlemen having long ſince Subſcrib'd, and the Time ſeeming long for its coming out, ſome very Good Reaſons having obliged the Author to put a ſtop to it,

Theſe are to give Notice, That the ſaid Book is now in the Preſs, and ſhall go on to be Printed with all Expedition: And for the further Satisfaction of the Subſcribers, the Sheets may be ſeen every Day by any that pleaſe to give themſelves that Trouble, at Mr. *J. Matthews*, as they come out of the Preſs.

All thoſe Gentlemen, who have Collected Subſcriptions for this Book are Deſir'd to ſend in an Account of what Number they have taken, there being no more to be Printed, than ſhall be given Notice, as Subſcribed; and, if they pleaſe, to Pay the Subſcription Money to Mr. *Matthews* in *Pilkington Court, Little-Britain*, Receipts will be given there for it.

PROPOSALS (*different from all others yet publiſh'd*) for a *Perpetual Aſſurance Office*: Wherein either SEX may Subſcribe, and by Paying 6 *l. per Annum*, ſecure an equal Dividend of 10000 *l.* at their Deaths, which in all probability cannot amount to leſs than 500 Pounds, or a much greater Sum, to any Perſon they ſhall Name, beſides 3 *l.* out of every 6 *l.* which they ſhall have Paid, together with other Advantages (during Life) which will reduce every Member's Yearly Payment to leſs than 40 *s.* Subſcriptions are taken, and Propoſals at large given *gratis*, by *J. Matthews* a Printer, and Mr. *Sambridge*, in Little-Brittain; Mr. *Barnes*, in Pall-Mall; Mr. *Nutt*, near Stationers-Hall; Mr. *Strahan* and Mr. *Davis* in Cornhill; Mr. *Hartley*, Mr. *Hodgſon's* in Holborn; Mr. *Barker* in Weſtminſter-Hall; and Mr. *Smith* without Temple-Bar, Bookſellers. (*** Note, *That no Money is to be Paid, till the Society be full, and Security given.*) Againſt which, if any Subſcriber ſhall object, he ſhall be at Liberty, whether he will ſtand to his Subſcription, or not.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Royal Eſſence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the moſt delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greateſt Preſerver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than uſual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, ſtrengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectually prevents it from falling off or ſplitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it poſſibly will, by the uſe of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it ſtrengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raiſes the Vapours in Ladies, *&c.* being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleaſant than) Muſk, Civet, *&c.* 'Tis indeed an unparalled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, *&c.* excellently. To be had only at Mr. *Allcrafts*, a Toy-ſhop at the Blue-Coat Boy againſt the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*. Sealed up, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Bottle with Directions.

Juſt Publiſh'd.

THE *Conſolidator*; or, Memoirs of ſundry Tranſactions in *the World in the Moon*: By a Native of that Climate. Tranſlated from the Lunar Language, by the Author of *The True-born Engliſh Man*.

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Thurſday, June 14. 1705.

I Have prov'd in the laſt Paper, That the Government is no way Uneaſie at the *Diſſenters*, that all Juſt Governments have been Eaſie with them, and that they never were perſecuted but Hand in Hand with Civil Oppreſſions.

This Eaſineſs of the Government to the *Diſſenters*, I have prov'd is the juſt Ground of their Eaſineſs with the Government.

I come now to Enquire who are the Uneaſie People? What are the Grounds and Reaſons of all our Uneaſineſs? And what is the Method to obtain a General Peace? And here, Gentlemen of the High Church, if you are offended at me, I ſhall be ſorry that the Truth will be Irkſome, but I'll Endeavour to Treat you as Tenderly as I can.

'Tis plain the Government is Eaſie, whether it be that they are ſatisfied in their own real Safety, built upon Juſtice and ſufficient Power, ſatisfied that the *Diſſenters* neither Encline to, nor Deſire Alteration, or from what other ſufficient Ground it is, the Government is Eaſie: the Queen and Her Miniſters have the Happineſs to ſee the preſent Eſtabliſhment is ſo well founded, and the Adminiſtration ſo well Diſpens'd, as that Wiſe Men are ſatisfy'd there is no Danger, and Fools fear without Cauſe, and nothing remains but to temper Mens Minds, and make them Eaſie with things, as they are to perſwade People to be *Chriſtians*, and to act like Men; be Quiet to have all Men Eaſie, as the Government is.

2. 'Tis plain, the *Diſſenters* are Eaſie, they are ſeeking nothing but to ſecure things in the ſame poſture they are in, and to be ſetled juſt as they are, without Envyings, Striſe, Miſrepreſentation, and Eternal Reproaches.

I am not Advocating for the *Diſſenters*, but for Repreſenting things as they really are; for People to ſay, The *Diſſenters* are Dangerous to the State, and Enemies to the *Church*, and both the Church and State, at the ſame time, has thought fit to Grant them all they Demand, is to ſuppoſe either the *Diſſenters* Mad, or the *Government* Mad.

Either the *Diſſenters* muſt be Mad, to be Diſcontented and Uneaſie, when all they can Demand is Granted: Or,

Digitized by Google

The *Church* and *Government* muſt be Mad, to Anſwer all thoſe Demands to their Worſt and moſt Dangerous Enemies, and ſo put Advantages into their Hands, to put the Church in Danger.

On the other Hand, either the *Diſſenters* had reaſon for former Diſcontents, and reaſon to Complain of Oppreſſion, Perſecution, and Infringment of Privileges, or they had not.

If they had, the Church was Cruel, and the State Unjuſt before, in laying thoſe Loads upon them.

If they had not, both Church and State were Infatuated, and Delirious in Granting them the Toleration and Liberties ſince conceded.

'Tis but Good Manners to both the Government and the Church of *England*, to allow, that the Toleration of Religion, the allowing the *Quakers* Affirmation, the Rights and Liberties Confirm'd to the People, were all moſt Reaſonable to be Granted, and conſequently Unreaſonable to be Deny'd.

'Tis Good Manners, I ſay, to ſuppoſe they ought to be Granted, becauſe they were Granted; for if they were Unreaſonable to Grant, what ſhall we ſay to thoſe that paſs'd them, and that ſtill Continue them.

They being then both reaſonable to Grant, and reaſonable to be continued, How can it be, that the *Diſſenters* are Dangerous to the *Church?*

In the next place, as the Tolerating them is reaſonable, ſo they are Content; and I dare ſay, I may affirm it for them as a Body, Liberty, *Engliſh* Privileges, Conſtitution and Law ſecur'd, Toleration and *Proteſtant* Succeſſion continued, the *Diſſenters* as a Body, as *Diſſenters* are all content.

If there be any that ſeek for more, they are *Diſſenters* from the *Diſſenters*, they are Incendiaries, Diſturbers of our Peace, Spies, Inflamers of the Nation, and Betrayers of the People; and of ſuch I ſhall take the freedom alſo to ſpeak in their Turn.

Who then are the Uneaſie Diſcontented People? Who are the Revivers of old Animoſities, the Wideneſs of Breaches, and the Dividers of the People?

Why really, Gentlemen of the *High Church*, and amongſt you in eſpecial manner, the Inferiour Clergy, as *Nathan* the Prophet ſaid to the King, *Thou art the Man*; you are the Men that cry Fire before you ſee a Smoak: Pardon me that I am oblig'd to be ſo plain with you, I'll fairly make out the Fact, or acknowledge the Error.

From whence proceed the Inceſſant Clamours at the Queen, the Railings, the Lampoons upon the Government, the Villifying even the Clergy and Prelates of your own Church, with Scandalous Reflections? *Come they not hence?* Even from the Mouths of the Clergy of that Church, which owns Her Majeſty as Supream Head, and thoſe very Reverend Prelates as Fathers in God.

How is the Pulpit Daily Prophan'd with Inveſtives, Satyr, and Recriminations, inſtead of Sermons, and Expoſitions of the Sacred Text? How are you thundring out Curſes and Exclamations, to ſtir up the Spirit of Striſe in the People, the Daily Buſineſs of the Lord's Day, while the Good People, who come to Church, in order to Spiritual Ghoſtly Inſtruction, are frighted, and ſent Home full of Apprehenſions of their Innocent Neighbours.

Were this the only Charge againſt theſe Gentlemen, and were the raiſing Diſcontents and Mutinies among the People, the only Matter, ſome Temper might reſtrain the Pen in this Caſe, and you might be Defended by Excuſes of your own Party.

But want of Bounds, want of all Modeſty and good Manners, has ſo entirely poſſeſs'd ſome of this ſort, that they run out into all ſorts of Exceſſes, into all manner of Unreſtrain'd, Unchriſtian, and Unmannerly Inſolences; and this not againſt the *Diſſenters* only, but againſt all the Men of Temper and Moderation in the Church; againſt all that will not run on with them to the ſame Exceſſes, and this up to the higheſt Quality in Church and State, not Excuſing the Biſhops, no nor the Queen her ſelf.

I am loth to make the *Review* a Bill of Indictment againſt you, but I can never Diſcharge my ſelf of the Undertaking I am Embark'd in, without letting you ſee, as in a Glaſs, ſomething of your own Actions, that you may, if poſſible, conſider and reflect how Injurious you are to the Proſperity of *England*, and Reform; and if not, that the World may ſee, who are the Breakers of our Peace, and the Hinderers of all thoſe Bleſſings

Digitized by Google

ſings that might attend this Nation, if not Interrupted by theſe moſt Unaccountable Proceedings.

Nor let any of thoſe Gentlemen of the Church of *England* Clergy, whoſe Piety, Temper, and Moderation, clears them from any Suſpicion of this Matter, be offended, or think themſelves concern'd in this Charge, they being not at all pointed at, no not ſo much as Intentionally in theſe Accounts.

The firſt Scheme that I give of this Matter, is, That take the Body of the Inferiour Clergy, as they now act in moſt parts of *England*; as to Elections; they generally appear with Vigour and Monſtrous Heat, for all thoſe People of the Hotteſt and moſt Furious Temper in the Nation.

If it ſhould be Enquir'd in any County in *England*, where any *Tacker*, or *High Churchman* ſets up for Knight of the Shire, on which ſide the Clergy Vote? Without offering them any Injury, it is fair to ſay, 5 parts of 7 Vote for thoſe Gentlemen, from whoſe Dangerous Experiment Her Majeſty told us, the Nation has made ſo narrow an Eſcape.

If my Lord Biſhop of *E——r* were to be ask'd, Wherever any Moderate Gentleman, tho' an Entire Churchman, put up to be Choſen, How many of his Inferiour Clergy Voted for him? Would not his Lordſhip Bluſh for his Dioceſe?

If in the County of *Eſſex*, wherein we have ſo many Clergymen, and ſo peculiarly Noted for their Morals, I am aſham'd to tell you what Numbers of them the Town of *Chelmsford* Boaſts of having too Drunk to go Home that Night: 'Tis not my fault, ſince I may ſafely ſay, of 400, I Defie the whole County to Name one fourth part that did not Vote for a *Tacker*, againſt two Zealous, Honeſt Church of *England Proteſtants*, only Deſerting them as Favourers of Moderation.

For what is it now that theſe Gentlemen are Piqu'd at ſo much by the Clergy? They are all Men of the Church, Men that never went from the Church, never ſerv'd God in any other way, never gave the leaſt Cauſe to Doubt or Suſpect the Care of the Church? What then is the Matter? Only becauſe they are Men of Moderation: This Moderation is ſuch a Monſter, ſo Terrible in its Aſpect, ſo Frightful in its Appearance, that the Church is in Danger, and the Cry of the Churches Danger runs thro' the whole Nation.

Good Lord! What is the meaning of this Inconſiſtent Expreſſion? The Church in Danger from Moderation! Moderation pull down the Church! Moderation bring in Rebellion! This is Arraigning God Almighty, for Contradicting himſelf, and Indicting Order for Introducing Confuſion; it is boldly Charging Heaven with aſſiſting the Devil, and ſetting up the only thing that can ſave the Church, as the Scare-crow of the Churches Danger

For ſhame Gentlemen, ſummon your Senſes to a General Council in this Caſe, and let us hear what you have to fear from this Great Enemy of the Churches Moderation.

Is it that ſhe will not Damn all that are not of her own Opinion, as Outcaſts from God and Man?

Is it that ſhe will not Perſecute, Plunder, Ruine, and Deſtroy, under a Pretence of Religion?

Is it that ſhe covets Peace and Good Neighbourhood, and with thoſe ſhe cannot wholly agree with in every thing, is willing to agree as far as ſhe can?

Is it that ſhe retains Charity and Love, Chriſtian Society, and Good Manners, and will let us Eat and Drink together, tho' we cannot Pray together.

Is it that ſhe will not raiſe Civil War and Commotions at Home, for Private and Trivial Differences?

For which of all theſe Good Offices, and Good Qualities is it, that Moderation has got ſuch an ill Name among you, that ſhe is coupled with, and Expounded by Rebellion, by Abjuration, by Revolution, and I know not what, dreſs'd up with a great many Fools Coats, and hung all about with the Invidious *Adverbs* of Deſigningly, Maliciouſly, Seditiouſly, Hypocritically, Bloodily, and *pretendedly Moderate*——This is very hard Treatment; Moderation, like our Bleſſed Lord and Saviour, is *Numbred with the Tranſgreſſors*, Crucified *between the two Thieves*, and Expoſed among the Vile.

Now, Gentlemen, having told you, who they are that appear as Patrons of the moſt Extravagant Methods taken all over the Nation

tion, that Espouse the Furious Party, and that joyn with the Publick Enemies of this Kingdom; Pray let me Examine by what Methods it is that these Gentlemen carry on their Designs, and how they go on with their Proceedings.

Honest Designs are carried on by Honest Methods; they that mean fairly, act fairly, and there is always something of Sympathy between the Means and the End.

Trick, Cheat, Violence, Drunkenness, Bribery, and all sorts of Villany, are seldom made use of to bring to pass just Designs, but the Nature of the Business has, generally speaking, something of it seen and Explain'd in the Introduction; the Purpose and the Practice are Adequate; the *Spaniards* say, *He that goes to Rob a House, never goes out of his way to Church*; the People that have no design to do well, seldom pursue that Vicious End, by Vertuous and Honourable Methods, and so I doubt we shall find it here; and tho' I shall not pretend to go thro' all the Melancholy Stories we meet with, of the Injustice, Barbarous Treatment, Violence, Perjury and Injury, that has been now acted throughout this Kingdom, a Work too Voluminous in its Nature and Particulars; yet, perhaps, I may single out some very Scandalous Stories, apt to my Purpose, and such as are particularly Remarkable and Instructive, and leave the rest to Reform.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Royal Essence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the most delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greatest Preserver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than usual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, strengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectually prevents it from falling off or splitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it possibly will, by the use of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it strengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raises the Vapours in Ladies, &c. being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleasant than) Musk, Civet, &c. 'Tis indeed an unparalled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, &c. excellently. To be had only at Mr. *Allcrafts*, a Toyshop at the Blue-Coat Boy against the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*. Sealed up, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Bottle with Directions.

THE Fam'd Beautifying Secret of 20 Years experience for making the Face and Skin surprizingly white, soft and smooth, taking away Freckles, Wrinkles, marks of the Small-Pox, Spots, Pimples, Redness, Tanning, Morphew, Scurf, &c. rendring those that have used it, even the Wonder of the World, for the exquisite Beauty and Fairness it hath given them, no Cosmetick, Wash, Water, Powder, &c. being ever known to come near it. it makes the Breath sweet, Teeth white and fast, Cures the Scurvy in the Gums, and Tooth-ach, strengthens the Sight, comforts the Brain, eases Pains in the Ears, helps Deafness, loss of Memory, heals Chop'd Lips and Hands, &c. (evident signs of its being free from Mercury, which is known to blacken and rot the Teeth and Gums, spoil the Sight, &c.) it makes the Hair grow thick, prevents it shedding, and (which is admirable) changes Red Hair, in time, into a lightish brown, and yet is as clear and harmless as fair Water, of a pleasing Scent, being no deceit, but a real Beautifier, as attested under the Hands of divers Persons of note. To be had only of Mr. Varenne, a Bookseller, at Seneca's-head near Somerset-House in the Strand. Price 5 *s.* the Bottle, with Directions.

THese are to give Notice, That at her House at the Glass-Lanthorn in Plough-Yard, in Gray's-Inn-Lane, who hath lived there 20 Years, still liveth *Susannah Kirlew*, the Widow and Relict of the Famous Dr. *Tho. Kirlew*, a Sworn Physician in Ordinary to K. Charles II. who with the same Drink and Pills, as he did, can cure all sorts of Ulcers, Sores, Scurfs, Scurvies, Leprosies, Venereal or French Diseases, and all such Malignities, tho' never so inveterate, in all Constitutions, and at all Seasons, hindering no Business, and without the use of Mercury, which raiseth the Malignity and other Evils, from other Parts, and fix the same in the Head. The Drink and Pills cleanse the Body and Blood of all Impurities, which cause Dropsies, Gouts, Scurvies, Stone, &c. And if any Person send their Griefs and Ages, she can cure them without seeing them (having had 40 Years Experience thereof in the Doctor's Life-time) the said Secrets and Methods of Cure, he never imparted to any but her, because of her Benefit during her Life, (tho' *Mary* the Widow of *John Kirlew*, to whom she was Married but about 15 Months, pretends the contrary.) The Drink is 3 *s.* the Quart, the Pills 1 *s.* the Box, with Directions. All Persons may have Advice *gratis*, she Compassionates the Poor.

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Saturday, June 14. 1705.

FROM what has been Obſerv'd in our own Affairs, let us look into the preſent War, and ſee what Lectures of Peace are Preach'd up us from thence. Our Armies of *Proteſtant* Heroes, are Facing their Enemies, and Fluſh'd with Victories, we pleas'd our ſelves with the Daily Expectation *of a Battle*, I mean *on the* Moſelle; for we are no where elſe in a Poſture to Deſire it.

Now I beg leave to look on the Dark ſide of this Affair, not that I would Diſcourage any from hopes upon the Iſſue of Affairs Abroad, if Fidelity and Conduct continue to appear in *Engliſh* Management, which they have but very lately begun to do.

But in order to ſhow us the Neceſſity of Peace at Home, it is equally uſeful to ſhow our People what is before them; if (*as who ſhall anſwer for the Events of a War?*) things ſhould not go ſo well Abroad, as we Expect them.

In an Alarm we had a few Days ago of a Mail from *Holland*, and an Expreſs from the Duke of *Marlborough*, ſome Body (*for what Ends I know not*) reported, That General had Forc'd the *French* Lines, and Beaten Mareſchal *Villars*.

I ſhould be glad to find this prove a Prophetick Rumour, as the like Rumour did, when we had it laſt Year reported in *London*, That the Duke of *Marlborough* had met the *French* Army, Beaten them in a Great Battle, and taken the Mareſchal *Tallard* Priſoner, above a Fortnight before the Battle was really Fought.

But I obſerv'd in the Report of this, the People run away ſo Eagerly with it, that when they found the Diſappointment, they were even loth to believe it was not ſo.

Meſſengers run hourly to ſee, if the Standard was out at the Tower, and upon every Noiſe, *Hark* (ſays one) *the Guns at the Tower go off.*

Nor was this all, but we were as haſty in forming Ideas of Victory in our Minds—— And moſt of us had carry'd the Duke of *Marlborough* to the Walls of *Paris* in a Trice.

Some a little more Grave, had brought the King of *France* a little to himſelf again, after the firſt Surprize; and theſe repreſented him ſending Expreſſes to the Duke *de Villeroy*, immediately to abandon *Flanders*, and march with the whole *French* Army to the Frontiers

Digitized by Google

of *Champagne*, and to Defend the Banks of the *Marn* and *Seyne*; others to the Duke *de Vendosm* in *Italy*, to make large Detachments to the *Upper Rhine*——And, in short, all Agreed the War was finish'd, that now the *French* would give you *Carte blanc*, and Sign to the Peace of *Europe* upon your own Terms.

These are fine things, Gentlemen, and very pretty to Talk of, and no Man would more rejoyce in the reality of them, than I.

But *France* is not so soon Conquer'd, the Mareschal *Villars* shows himself as Politick, as he is known to be a Daring General——— To say the *French* are afraid to Fight, is perhaps saying true, while they are Inferiour in Force———But why are they Inferiour in Force?——The Reason is plain, *Thas they may be Superiour to you in another place*; if they were stronger than you by 20000 Men, yet it would not be their Business to Fight you there; but as 60000 Men is sufficient to keep you *at Bay*, Entrenching and Fortifying, in your Sight, their refusing to Fight, if you cannot force them to it, is a Victory; and by this they show you too plainly, that they will not be Easily beaten.

We are told by the last Advices from Abroad, That the *Dutch* have appointed a General Fast and Humiliation, upon the present Doubtful Conjunction of Affairs.

I would have no Body Infer from hence, That the *Dutch* are Discourag'd and Apprehensive of their Affairs, but I would have all Men Infer from hence, That the Enemy is not yet Reduc'd: The Prodigious Power of *France*, is in nothing more Visible, than in this, the Extraordinary Posture of their Affairs, after so terrible a Blow as that at *Blenheim*, a Battle, take it in all its Consequences, which no Prince in the World but him, could have born to lose; whether you Consider the Number of Men lost, or their Character, as the Flower of his Troops, and especially of Horse.

I have heard it Computed, That from the first March of Monsieur *Tallard* from *Strasburgh*, to the taking of *Landau*, the *French* including the *Bavarians* that were after Broke and Disbanded, or submitted to the Emperor, actually lost 80000 Men.

If after such a Loss, this Prince is able to Mate you still, *where you are strongest, appears Easie*; and in all other Places pushes on an Offensive War, Besieging Towns, and Reducing Provinces; Are there not Motives enough in such a Case, to Guide us to Consider, and to reflect what a Consequence would still be, if this Politick Prince should be suffered to give one turn more to his Affairs in the World.

If any Single aim in all this, was not to show the Necessity of Peace at Home, and Union both in Council and Affection among our selves, I could no way approve of my suggesting these Possibilities, but as I am very sure the Consequences are just, and the Prospect rational, I am forward to say something on this Head, to bring us to judge rightly of our own Affairs, and not to think all the War over too soon.

I confess, the Gentlemen who push on our Disorders at Home, and who are Driving at Parties and Oppressions here, seem to me to act as if there was really no such thing as a War Abroad.

And this makes their proceeding the more Mysterious, since we all know, they are not the most Vigorous of all the Race of *English* Men, to have the *French* Beaten.

To fall out at Home, fall upon any Party at Home, at least that have any Strength or Interest, so as to make it a Division, should signifie that we have no Enemies Abroad, or none that we Value; that the *French* are Beaten, and that we have nothing to fear from them, or else, that we are all beside our selves.

I wish the first of these was true, we should then have so much the less to fear from our Enemies at Home; the Strife would not be so fatal, the Experiment not so Dangerous, and the Character of the Men, would not so much sink in the Eyes of those that wish well to the Prosperity of this Nation.

But to fall out when we are Embark'd in a Terrible War, when Engag'd with such Confederates, as if we Discourage them by our Conduct, and they finding us not to be Depended upon, *should abandon us*, we must be Devoured and Undone; this is one of the greatest Inconsistencies, and Unaccountable Pieces of Folly, that ever any Nation was Guilty of.

I may, perhaps, take some Liberty to Enforce this Argument, and be a little large upon it hereafter; I am, not of the Opi-

Digitized by Google

nion, that any of the Allies have yet Thoughts of Abandoning the Confederacy; but this I muſt ſay, The Confederacy is like a Chain of Links, whoſe whole Strength conſiſts in their hanging to one another, and in pulling every one their ſhare of the Draught; if one Link falls off, a great many more go off with it, and the Chain is ſhorten'd immediately.

The Strength of the Confederacy conſiſts in the Union of its Members; and I will not ſay, but many of them would fall off from you, if the General Union were once broken.

It was not a little Management, Conduct, and Forecaſt, that brought this Confederacy to ſuch a Head; the late Glorious King *William*, laid many a Scheme in Vain, and Variety of Meaſures His Majeſty Concerted to bring it to paſs, and *tho' ſome People do not love to hear it*, 'tis plain, he was the Author, the Life and Soul of this Confederacy.

If any Body thinks it was lightly, or ſuperficially Compos'd, the Error muſt be in his Judgment; and if I ſhould run over the Politicks of the Management of Princes, how *on both Sides*; now this Prince, now that; ſome by Stratagem, ſome by Force, were brought over from Party to Party, the Hiſtory muſt be very Entertaining.

The Conduct cannot be ſmall, that brought over the Duke of *Savoy* from the Confederates, in the laſt War; nor has it been leſs to reſtore that Prince to his Friends, and to keep him Tight and Hearty in their Intereſt *now*, tho' to the Ruine of his whole Dominions, and Diſpoſſeſſing him of *Italy*.

What Policies Govern'd the Electors of *Cologne* and *Liege*, in favour of the Houſe of *Bavaria*? And what brought the ſame Houſe of *Bavaria* over, to turn their Hands againſt their Benefactors?

The Wits of the Governments, were nicely Employ'd on all Sides, as well as their Arms, and the utmoſt Policy form'd this Confederacy——

The bringing into it the Princes of *Wolfembuttel*, the Biſhop of *Munſter*, the King of *Poland*, and the King of *Portugal*; how have they Employed, and ſometimes Embarraſs'd all the Councils of this part of *Europe*? And how much Eaſier is it to Separate, than to Joyn? How much Eaſier to Diſſolve, than to Unite Nations of ſeparate Intereſts in one Agreement?

Let thoſe Gentlemen then Determine for me and themſelves, if by any Dangerous Experiment, any *Party-Project*, we had fallen into ſuch Confuſions at Home, as ſhould have ſhaken the General Union Abroad; What had become, *at leaſt, of us in* England? And how juſtly would the Blame of Deſtroying the Confederacy Abroad, have been laid at our Door?

Had then the more Unſetled Members of the Confederates, made their Peace Gradually with the *French*, till at laſt every other Member ſhould have been prompted to look to themſelves, and to ſet up apart, what ſhould we be to the *French* Power? Would our Wooden Walls protect us? Would our Manufactures force their way? What would our Ignorant Obſerving?

For ſhame, Gentlemen, let us obſerve the Connection of Things; if we do not preſerve Peace at Home, we can never act ſo, as to be depended upon from Abroad; the End of which muſt be our Confederates muſt Abandon us, and ſhift for themſelves; and the End of that will be, that we ſhall be Undone, ſo that in our Peace, conſiſts our Safety.

WHereas a Propoſal has been made by the Author of this Paper, for Subſcriptions to a Book in Folio, Entitled, *Jure Divino*; or, *A Satyr upon Tyranny and Paſſive Obedience*. To which, Abundance of Gentlemen having long ſince Subſcrib'd, and the Time ſeeming long for its coming out, ſome very Good Reaſons having obliged the Author to put a ſtop to it,

Theſe are to give Notice, That the ſaid Book is now in the Preſs, and ſhall go on to be Printed with all Expedition: And for the further Satisfaction of the Subſcribers, the Sheets may be ſeen every Day by any that pleaſe to give themſelves that Trouble, at Mr. *J. Matthews*, as they come out of the Preſs.

All thoſe Gentlemen, who have Collected Subſcriptions for this Book, are Deſir'd to ſend in an Account of what Number they have taken, there being no more to be Printed, than ſhall be given Notice, as Subſcribed; and, if they pleaſe, to Pay the Subſcription Money to Mr. *Matthews* in *Pilkington Court*, *Little-Britain*, Receipts will be given there for it:

PRO-

Digitized by Google

PROPOSALS (*different from all others yet publish'd*) for a *Perpetual Assurance Office*: Wherein either SEX may Subscribe, and by Paying 6 *l. per Annum*, secure an equal Dividend of 10000 *l.* at their Deaths, which in all probability cannot amount to less than 500 Pounds, or a much greater Sum, to any Person they shall Name, besides 3 *l.* out of every 6 *l.* which they shall have Paid, together with other Advantages (during Life) which will reduce every Member's Yearly Payment to less than 40 *s.* Subscriptions are taken, and Proposals at large given *gratis*, by *J. Matthews* a Printer, and Mr. *Sambridge*, in Little-Brittain; Mr. *Barnes*, in Pall-Mall; Mr. *Nutt*, near Stationers-Hall; Mr. *Straban* and Mr. *Davis* in Cornhill; Mr. *Hartley*, Mr. *Hodgson's* in Holborn; Mr. *Barker* in Westminster-Hall; and Mr. *Smith* without Temple-Bar, Booksellers. (*N.B.* Note, *That no Money is to be Paid, till the Society be full, and Security given.*) Against which, if any Subscriber shall object, he shall be at Liberty, whether he will stand to his Subscription, or not.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Royal Essence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the most delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greatest Preserver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than usual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, strengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectually prevents it from falling off or splitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it possibly will, by the use of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it strengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful; never raises the Vapours in Ladies, &c. being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleasant than) Musk, Civet, &c. 'Tis indeed an unparalled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, &c. excellently. To be had only at Mr. *Allcraft's*, a Toyshop at the Blue-Coat Boy against the *Royal Exchange in Cornhill*, Sealed up, at 3 *s.* 6 *d.* a Bottle with Directions.

WASSE's Elixir for the Gout and Rheumatism; for the Cholick, Stone, Gravel, and Ulcers in the Bladder and Kidneys; a sure Remedy for the Dry-Gripes in the West-Indies. Price Three Shillings the Half-pint, with Printed Directions. Sold by Mr. James Atkinson, near Cherry-Garden Stairs, Rotherhith. Mr. John Rogers, Stationer, near the Tower. At Brightman's Coffee-house near Wapping Old-Stairs. At Nando's Coffee-house near Temple-Bar. At North's Coffee-house in King-street. Mr. George Flower, Instrument-maker, near Cock-hill. Mr. John Thornton, in the Minories. Mr. Richard Mount, Stationer, on Tower-hill. Mr. Baker, Bookseller, at Mercers Chappel. Mr. Clark, Bookseller, in Birchin-lane. At Jones's Coffee-house in Finch-lane. Mrs. Bond, next Door to Man's Coffee-house near Whitehall. Ives's Coffee-house in Bartholomew-lane. Mr. Billingsley, under the Royal-Exchange. At Oliver's Coffee-house, at Westminster-hall Gate. Mrs. Miller, Milliner, at the Red M. in Pope's-head Alley. Mr. Walcy, at the Magpye without Bishopsgate. Roe's Coffee-house, at the Bridge-foot in Southwark. At the Admiralty Coffee-house. S. Malthus in London-house Yard, and at his own House in Clements-lane.

These are to give Notice,

THat at her House at the Glass-Lanthorn in Plough-yard in Gray's-Inn-Lane, who hath lived there 20 years still liveth *Susannah Kirlew*, the Widow and Relict of the Famous Dr. *Tho. Kirlew*, a Sworn Physician in Ordinary to King Charles II. and a Collegiate Physician of London, who with the same Drink and Pills, as he did, can cure all sorts of Ulcers, Sores, Scurfs, Scurvies, Leprosies, Venereal or French Disease, and all such Malignities, tho' never so inveterate in all Constitutions, and at all Seasons, hindering no Business, and without the use of Mercury, which raiseth the Malignity and other Evils, from other Parts, and fix the same in the Head. The Drink and Pills cleanse the Body and Blood of all Impurities, which cause Dropsies, Gouts, Scurvies, Stone, &c. And if any Persons send their Griefs and Ages, she can cure them without seeing them (having had 40 Years Experience thereof in the Doctor's Lifetime) the said Secrets and Methods of Cure, he never imparted to any but her, because of her Benefit during her Life (tho' *Mary* the Widow of *John Kirlew*, to whom she was Married but about 15 Months, pretends the contrary.) The Drink is 3 *s.* the Quart, the Pills 1 *s.* the Box, with Directions. All Persons may have Advice *gratis*, she Compassionates the Poor.

Just Publish'd.

THE *Consolidator*; or, Memoirs of sundry Transactions in *the World in the Moon*: By a Native of that Climate. Translated from the Lunar Language, by the Author of *The True-born English Man*.

MDCCV.

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Tueſday, June 19. 1705.

I Am by all the moſt moving Arguments I am capable of, endeavouring to Exhort and Perſwade the Diſturbers of the Nations Peace, to Conſider the fatal Error they are in.

I have argued from the Familiar Reaſons of Intereſt and Safety, I have Talk'd as near as I could to the Underſtandings of the Meaneſt, and ſtrove to Convince the Country People of a Truth, it is really ſome wonder any Man ſhould now make a Queſtion, *viz.* That Moderation cannot be Dangerous to the Church.

And really, Gentlemen, it ſeems ſtrange to me, that any Man ſhould Expect to have us believe Violent Methods ſhould do any thing towards Reconciling of Parties.

In proſecuting this Subject, I have been oblig'd to Declare my ſelf plainly againſt the late Party-Project, now become a By-word, and a Hiſſing to the whole Nation; I mean, the Tacking of a Perſecution-Bill to the Land-Tax ——— Without the leaſt Perſonal Prejudice to any Man, I have Declar'd my Senſe of the Thing.

I am Threatn'd hard to be call'd to an Account for the Freedom I have taken on this Head, to which I ſee no occaſion to reply, I am not alone; I Declare againſt it as a very Terrible Attempt upon the Nations Peace, and I am in this Embark'd in very good Company, with whoſe Opinion my Judgment is Back'd, both Built on the ſolid Foundation of Truth and Liberty, and I cannot fear Suffering in ſuch a Cauſe.

The Gentlemen that pleaſe themſelves with the hopes of this, tell me, in their Angry Epiſtles, the very Method how I am to be a ſecond Spectacle to the World, for this Freedom; that they are very ſure the Enſuing Parliament will purſue the ſame Steps of the laſt; and that all thoſe Gentlemen we have ſo ill Treated, will have their full Juſtification and Satisfaction.

I am ſo fully aſſured of the Juſtneſs of my Obſervations on this Head, that I cannot be ſollicitous on that Score, nor at all afraid to ſay, That if the next Parliament ſhould purſue the Steps of the laſt, the Na-

Digitized by Google

tion, in my Opinion, will be so much nearer that Crisis of Time, when *English* Liberty being brought to the last Extremity, must open the Magazine of Original Power, which never yet fail'd to Overwhelm all the Attempts to Destroy her, and Buried the Enemies of her Peace, in the Rubbish of their own Abortive Projects, of which the late Revolution is not a Pattern only, but methinks ought to be as a Light-house, or Buoy, set upon a Dangerous Place to warn People of Splitting on those Shoals, where others have been Shipwreck'd before them.

And yet after all the hopes these Gentlemen have, of their fatal Project being grateful to the next Parliament, I must tell them plainly, if they are not out in their Calculations, I am sure I am out in mine, and I am content to wait the Issue——If the worst come, it will not be the first time I have been ill Treated, *for saying that*, the Truth of which, even the worst Enemy I have, cannot now Dispute.

But these Things are over, the Days of Oppression are gone; and tho' 'tis plain, all these Struggles are to revive them, yet the visible Appearance of the Government both in Church and State, in behalf of that Heavenly Temper of Moderation, gives us all Hopes, that could a few Diligent Disturbers be Reclaim'd, the Peace of this Nation might now be settled in such a Manner, as never to be broken more.

Never was there such a Juncture as this, when all the Powers of the Nation seem in a Conjunction to Establish us upon the Noble Basis of Truth and Liberty.

When the Queen Exhorts to Peace, the Nobility Concur, the Churches best Guides fall in Cheerfully, to the Christian Temper of Healing and Forbearance, that Blessed Quality they have so well Learn'd from their Meek and Lowly Lord and Master, whose Pattern they follow more to the Glory of the *English* Church, than some Ages have been able to show before them.

Now is the Time to Unite, Peace is the Natural Product of Justice and Charity, and the prevailing Assistance of the whole Establish'd Power of the Nation, is so great, that should any Intervening Mischief prevent it, the Cause must be among our selves, and our Children will Reproach us, with missing the Blessed Occasion.

From our Home Arguments I have taken leave to make a little use of the Circumstances of Nations, and by Comparing things in a manner suited to the Subject we are upon, we shall find Foreigners Preaching their Doctrine to us both from what has been acted, and what is now acting on the Stage of the World.

Every Fable has its Moral, and I know nothing more Moving in all the present Affairs Abroad, than this Natural Consequence; The *farther* we are from *Peace Abroad*, the *nearer* we ought to be to *Peace at Home*; while a Tedious, an Expensive, and a Dangerous War is on our Hands, every Article of it calls aloud to us to UNITE; every Enemy, every Battle, every Siege repeats the lively Exhortation UNITE; and the Forcible Argument redoubles every Campaigne; every part of the War produces the same Moral; every Blow you receive from the Enemy, dictates to us, not to wound one another, since we have enough to rejoyce in our Wounds Abroad, and to add Sorrows of a worse Nature to our Popular Afflictions.

Are the French *Growing in Power?* We have the more need to *Unite* our Strength and Interests to Subdue them, and to prevent their being able to reduce their Neighbours by force, and so Impose Universal Slavery on Mankind.

Are they Declining in Power? Let us *Unite* our Force then, to give them one Killing Blow, that may prevent their rising again.

In vain Armies Fight, in vain the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Conduct and Courage, is a Glory to these Parts of the World; in vain *English* Men Die, if Strife at Home Debilitates the Nation, and opens the Door to all manner of Traytors, by Insinuations, and Private Intrigues, to weaken the strong Confederated Powers of an *English* Settlement.

One *Tack'd Clause* might have been a greater Blow to *England*, than this Battle at *Hochstet* was to the *French*, it might, in Ages to come, have cost us more than a Twenty Years War, and the Mischiefs Brooding

Brooding in that Horrid Design, were more in Number, and greater in Consequence, than, I hope, the very Actors foresaw, or the Defenders of it can themselves yet Imagine.

Let then Examples a little Illustrate this Argument, tho' our own Case is so near us, one would think it wanted no Illustration; but let us look a little Abroad, let us look into *United* France; How hard do we find it to break their Power? How Difficult to Wound their State, *where all is of a piece?* And where the strong Cement of Popular Affection, fixes the Peoples Interest to their King, and the Stream runs all one way.

On the other Hand, view *the Divided Empire*, How Feeble is its Force? How does its Constitution totter at every Shock? How near has it been, and how often to the Door of Destruction, on but slight Occasions? Unable to bear the Convulsions of its own State, or resist the Depredations of Naked and Half arm'd *Sclavonians?* How many times has the whole Frame of Imperial Constitution, been at this *Crisis!* —— Two Days Delay, at the Relief of *Vienna*, had in all probability, Dissolv'd the *German* Empire; the Loss of that Battle of *Hochstet*, had certainly Transposed the Crown from the House of *Austria*, to the House of *Bavaria*, and fix'd the whole *German* Empire in the Interest, and indeed under the Management of *France*.

To proceed to *Poland*; What Miseries, what Blood, what Plunder of Friends, and robbing of Enemies, do the Divided People suffer? It would be Endless to repeat their Miseries, Ravag'd by Foreign Armies, and torn in pieces by Intestine Feuds among themselves.

The *Muscovites*, with 100000 Men on one side, the *Swedes* with 40000 Men on another, the *Saxons* with 26000 Men on a third; one Plunder here, another there; What Inestimable Wealth have they Destroy'd? How have they laid Waste the Granary of *Europe*, and suffered Fire and Sword to Triumph over the Fruitful Plains of the *Vistula* and the *Dwina*; and all by the Fatal Strife of Parties that are Cutting one another's Throats, for the Sport and Diversion of their Enemies.

I hope I need not look into History, we have seen with our Eyes, and *our Fathers have Declared unto us*, the Terrible Havock, Strife, and Contention once made in this Nation, and remote Histories need not be Consulted in the Case.

In short, If you would not be *Hungary*, Oppress'd with Church Tyrants, Priests, and Mercenaries; if you would not be *Poland*, Over-run with Foreigners, and Barbarous Auxiliaries; if you would not be *Germany*, Insulted by your Weakest Neighbour; if you have any Power to take Warning by others, or any Foresight of your own Destruction, Incline to Peace, bend your Thoughts to Peace, practise it your selves, and Exhort to it in others.

THE Reader is Desir'd to Correct the following Errors in our last.

P. 178. col. 2. l. 8. for *any* read *my*, p. 179. col. 2. line 20. *to Observing*, add *People say*.

On *Saturday* next will be Published,

THE *Appendix* to the *Review*; Together with an *Index* of the First Volume; which when Finished, will Compleat the said First Volume of the *Reviews*: And all those Gentlemen, who have bespoke of the Author, the said First Volume Entire, may have them Deliver'd, Bound up together with all the *Supplements*, in a Weeks time at farthest, at *J. Matthews's*, or at the Publishers of the *Review*.

Now Published,

EVery *Wednesday* and Friday, the *Little Review*, or an *Inquisition of Scandal*; being a Continuation of the *Advice from the Scandal Club*.

WHereas a Proposal has been made by the Author of this Paper, for Subscriptions to a Book in Folio, Entitled, *Jure Divino*; or, *A Satyr upon Tyranny and Passive Obedience*. To which, Abundance of Gentlemen having long since Subscrib'd, and the Time seeming long for its coming out, some very Good Reasons having obliged the Author to put a Stop to it,

These are to give Notice, That the said Book is now in the Press, and shall go on to be Printed with all Expedition: And for the further Satisfaction of the Subscribers, the Sheets may be seen every Day by any that please

pleaſe to give themſelves that Trouble, at Mr. *J. Matthews*, as they come out of the Preſs.

All thoſe Gentlemen, who have Collected Subſcriptions for this Book are Deſir'd to ſend in an Account of what Number they have taken, theſe being no more to be Printed, than ſhall be given Notice, as Subſcribed; and, if they pleaſe, to Pay the Subſcription Money to Mr. *Matthews* in *Pilkington Court*, *Little Britain*, Receipts will be given there for it:

☞ PROPOSALS (*different from all others yet publiſhed*) for a *Perpetual Aſſurance Office*: Wherein either SEX may Subſcribe, and by Paying 6 *l. per Annum*, ſecure an equal Dividend of 10000*l.* at their Deaths, which in all probability cannot amount to leſs than 500 Pounds, or a much greater Sum, to any Perſon they ſhall Name, beſides 3 *l.* out of every 6 *l.* which they ſhall have Paid, together with other Advantages (during Life) which will reduce every Member's Yearly Payment to leſs than 40 *s.* Subſcriptions are taken, and Propoſals at large given *gratis*, by *J. Matthews* a Printer, and Mr. *Sanderſon*, in Little-Brittain; Mr. *Barnes*, in Pall-Mall; Mr. *Nott*, near Stationers-Hall; Mr. *Strahan* and Mr. *Davis* in Cornhill; Mr. *Hartley*, Mr. *Hodgſon's* in Holborn; Mr. *Rocker* in Weſtminſter-Hall; and Mr. *Smith* without Temple-Bar, Bookſellers. (*N.B.* Note, *That no Money is to be Paid, till the Society be full, and Seven days given.*) Againſt which, if any Subſcriber ſhall object, he ſhall be at Liberty, whether he will ſtand to his Subſcription, or not.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Royal Eſſence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the moſt delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greateſt Preſerver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than uſual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, ſtrengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectually prevents it from falling off or ſplitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it poſſibly will, by the uſe of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it ſtrengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raiſes the Vapours in Ladies &c. being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleaſant than) Muſk, Civet, &c. 'Tis indeed an unparalled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, &c. excellently. To be had only at Mr. *Allcraft's*, a Toyſhop at the Blue-Coat Boy againſt the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*. Sealed up, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Bottle with Directions.

WASSE's Elixir for the Gout and Rheumatiſm; for the Cholick, Stone, Gravel, and Ulcers in the Bladder and Kidneys; a ſure Remedy for the Dry-Gripes in the Weſt-Indies. Price Three Shillings the Half-pint, with Printed Directions. Sold by Mr. James Atkinſon, near Cherry-Garden Stairs, Rotherhith. Mr. John Rogers, Stationer, near the Tower. At Brightman's Coffee-houſe near Wapping Old-Stairs. At Nando's Coffee-houſe near Temple-Bar. At North's Coffee-houſe in King-ſtreet. Mr. George Flower, Inſtrument-maker, near Cock-hill. Mr. John Thornton, in the Minories. Mr. Richard Mount, Stationer, on Tower-hill. Mr. Baker, Bookſeller, at Mercers Chappel. Mr. Clark, Bookſeller, in Birchin-lane. At Jones's Coffee-houſe in Finch-lane. Mrs. Bond, next Door to Man's Coffee-houſe near Whitehall. Ives's Coffee-houſe in Bartholomew-lane. Mr. Billingſley, under the Royal-Exchange. At Oliver's Coffee-houſe, at Weſtminſter-hall Gate. Mrs. Miller, Milliner, at the Red M. in Pope's-head Alley. Mr. Waley, at the Magpye without Biſhopſgate. Roe's Coffee-houſe, at the Bridge-foot in Southwark. At the Admiralty Coffee-houſe. S. Malthus in London-houſe Yard, and at his own Houſe in Clements-lane.

These are to give Notice,

THat at her Houſe at the Glaſs-Lanthorn in Plough-yard, in Gray's-Inn-Lane, who hath lived there 20 years ſtill liveth *Suſannah Kirleus*, the Widow and Relict of the Famous Dr. *Tho. Kirleus*, a Sworn Phyſician in Ordinary to King Charles II. and a Collegiate Phyſician of London, who with the ſame Drink and Pills, as he did, can cure all ſorts of Ulcers, Sores, Scurfs, Scurvies, Leproſies, Venereal or French Diſeaſe, and all ſuch Malignities, tho' never ſo inveterate, in all Conſtitutions, and at all Seaſons, hindering no Buſineſs, and without the uſe of Mercury, which raiſeth the Malignity and other Evils, from other Parts, and fix the ſame in the Head. The Drink and Pills cleanſe the Body and Blood of all Impurities, which cauſe Dropſies, Gouts, Scurvies, Stone, &c. And if any Perſons ſend their Griefs and Ages, ſhe can cure them without ſeeing them (having had 20 Years Experience thereof in the Doctor's Life-time) the ſaid Secrets and Methods of Cure, he never imparted to any but her, becauſe of her Benefit during her Life (tho' *Mary* the Widow of *John Kirleus*, to whom ſhe was Married but about 15 Months, pretends the contrary.) The Drink is 7 *s.* the Quart, the Pills 1 *l.* the Box, with Directions. All Perſons may have Advice *gratis*, ſhe Compaſſionates the Poor

A

REVIEW

OF THE

Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Thurſday, June 21. 1705.

I Have attempted to prove, That in our Peace at Home conſiſts our Reputation among our Confederates Abroad. I deſire to go on to make it plain, that if we fall out among our ſelves, it muſt of courſe Injure the whole Confederacy.

England is allow'd to be the Greateſt Article, or at leaſt the greateſt but one in the Confederacy.

The Emperor, *that is*, Conſider'd as Emperor and Empire, is generally call'd, The Head of the Confederacy; and indeed were the *German* Power Exerted to its due Extent, *ſo he is*.

But ſee the Power of Diviſion! Intereſt, Parties, and Private Diſſention, have ſo Divided the Empire, that we all ſee what a mean Figure it has made in this War; and the *Engliſh* Troops, as well as *Engliſh* Generals, have been forc'd to ſet their Hands to keep the Imperial Crown in its right place.

And *all for want of Peace at Home*, all for want of Peace and Union; and I would recommend the Example to the *Engliſh* Nation——*What Uſe have the* French *made* of the Breaches, Strife, and Want of Peace in the Empire! Mark it well, Gentlemen, How has *Bavaria* on one ſide, and *Hungaria* on another, thrown the *Auſtrian Greatneſs*, that once Threatned *Europe* with Univerſal Monarchy, into ſuch State Convulſions, as without Foreign Aſſiſtance it had been quite Diſſolved; and *why ſhould not the ſame thing happen to us?* Like Cauſes, produce like Effects in all Ages of the World, and in all Nations; if we fall out among one another, Quarrel and Divide, the *French Fools are all Dead. Gentlemen*, the very ſame Advantage, or much worſe, will be made of us, the *French* Politicians know too well their own Intereſt, to let ſlip the Opportunity; we muſt not Expect better Succeſs than our Neighbours; our War will be their Peace, our Sorrow their Joy, our Loſs their Gain; *It muſt be ſo, and can be no otherwiſe.*

But to return to the Confederacy, for it has been ſaid in Defence of the Tacking Affair, it could have done no Damage to the Confederates.

Digitized by Google

I did not purpose to have rak'd any more in that Dunghil, nor to have opened the Wound again; nor shall I say any more than what requires to make out the Assertion I am upon.

I venture to say, and believe I shall make it good, That *if we preserve not our Peace, we cannot preserve the Confederacy.* As to the Injury the Tacking had done the Confederacy, I lay it upon this, That had the Commons Pass'd it, the Lords having Resolv'd and Declar'd against it, as an Invasion of their Privileges——The Two Houses must have fallen into very Unhappy Debates, the Consequences of which, I will not so much as offer at; but this is very plain, The Money-Bill must have drop'd, the Supplies have been Delay'd, and consequently our Preparations Retarded.

Now if the *English*, as Confederates, agree to furnish such Quota's, and to appear in the Field with such Forces, or at the Rendezvous with such Ships, and when the Season for Action comes, we are not ready; will not this, not only Injure the Confederacy, but give a Blow to the *English* Reputation, as a Nation so uncertain in their Appointments, and so little Master of their own Appointments, that they are no way to be Depended upon.

Let any Man cast his Eyes to the *Moselle*, the *English* General, and the Troops Entertain'd in *English* Pay, are the Life, Soul, and Superior part of the Army now Facing the *French* there; by our Account the Armies got together there about the 25th of *May*, our Style, and we think this ought to be call'd Dispatch too.

Now as the *French* there, are counted late, when they are not ready before us, as now they were not, let any Man Calculate two Things for me, and this Question will presently be Answer'd.

1. The Land-Tax being pass'd in its Time, and receiving no Obstruction, with using the Utmost Diligence, our Army got into the Field by the 25th of *May*, if the Occasional Bill had been Tack'd to it, and the Lords had Rejected it, and consequently both had been lost, How long would that Accident probably have Retarded the Bill; and by Consequence the Army?

2. Had our Army not been ready to take the Field so soon, by a Month or six Weeks, as the Enemy, What in Reason, might have been the Consequence? Computations are all Gues's Work, Political Arithmetick has been nevertheless, tho' wholly Conjectural, accounted very significant; let me be allow'd a new Term, and make a brief Essay at *Military Arithmetick.*

I presume all Men will allow, That had the Lords Rejected the Land-Tax Bill, because Loaded with a Tack'd Clause, as they were bound by their own Order to do, the House must have been Prorogu'd, or Dissolv'd, or your Land-Tax had been lost.

Now suppose the first——For as to the last, we all know, it must have been at least Forty Days, before they could have met again; but had it been the first of these, these Contingencies would have followed.

1. The Bill must have been brought in again, and have run through all the Formalities of the House of Commons again; Committees of the whole House must have sat upon it; the Readings and Preparations must have been wondrous Swift and Unusually so, not to have taken up a Fortnights Time.

2. At the End of this, what Assurance, or indeed, what Probability could there be that the Tenacious Party, would not have Renew'd the Case, and Insisted upon it; or if in the Attempt, they had at last been prevail'd upon to quit it, a Fortnight more is so soon lost in Conferences, free Conferences, and Debates between the Houses, that we must have allowed Great Dispatch, if a Month was not thus lost, besides the Uncertainty of its miscarrying a second time, which ending in a Dissolution at last, would certainly have lost the Summer.

If then a Months time lost, be a modest Computation, we are next to Examine what might the *French* have done in that Month, having the Superiority of Forces in *Flanders*, on the *Moselle*, and on the *Rhine*?——Or rather, What might they not have done in that Time?

What should have hinder'd the Mareschal *Villars*, a Daring, and hitherto a Fortunate General, from Retaking the last Summer's Acqui-

Digitized by Google

Acquisitions, and Beating you out of *Treves* and *Traerbach*, and from the *Moselle*.

What should have hindred the Dukes of *Villeroy* and *Bavaria*, in *Flanders*, retaking *Huy*, *Liege*, and *Limbourg*, and Endangering the Recovery of *Spanish Guelderland*.

Thus one Months Retarding our Affairs in Parliament, and consequently the Supplies, had of course kept our Army a Month out of the Field; and the *French*, according to their wonted Custom, might have cut you out Work enough for the whole Campaigne, and putting themselves wholly on the Defensive, stood still the rest of the Summer, and look at you.

If it may be said, The Credit of the Exchequer could have borrowed Money enough to have prevented these Things. I Answer.

'Tis true, the Credit of the Exchequer, by an Exquisite Management, Punctual and Honourable Compliance, is rais'd to an Unexpected Heighth, and times of Peace have very rarely, if ever, match'd it. But as this Credit depends upon Parliamentary Funds, which have always been setled to Discharge the Needful Anticipations, all those Advances which are now made on this Credit, have their Dependance there too; and if once a Doubt appears, Whether there shall be a Fund or no, if an Angel from Heaven had been High-Treasurer, he could have done no more. Credit falls as Naturally, when Funds are stop'd, as the Sea becomes Calm, when the Winds cease to Blow.

We all Crowd my Lord Treasurer with Money on the Credit of a Land-Tax, because for Fifteen Years it has never fail'd; but if once it should admit of a Question, Whether there would be a Land-Tax, or no? It would immediately be less a Question, Whether any Money would be advanc'd, or no? ——— And therefore they that think there would come in Money upon the Credit of Parliament Funds, when once the Houses so Differ'd as to make these Funds uncertain, must run too fast in their Calculation.

Upon this Tacking Clause depended therefore the whole Success of the present Campaign, which tho' none of us can yet Determine how it will Issue, yet this Part we have obtain'd, *by throwing out the Proposal*, that we are prepar'd, and as soon in the Field as our Enemies, which in the other Case had been impossible.

Had all these Misfortunes happen'd by the Uncertainty, Disappointment, and Divisions of the *English* Nation, would it not have been as Natural as one and two make three, to say that this would sink the Reputation of *England* among the Confederates, and that they would soon come to be look'd upon as a People not to be Depended upon.

The Consequences of this, if I may guess by what has been in the like Cases, and by what the Course of things Directs is, that on the least Advantage gain'd by the Enemy, the Princes of the Confederates most Expos'd, would one by one make their Peace without you, and come in to the Enemy, and in their Turns be against you, till at last the Confederacy it self must Dissolve, and *Europe* submit to Universal Monarchy.

Then comes our Wooden Walls in Play, and then we must try if we are able to beat all the World both in War and Trade, and Answer that Wise Question ——— *What did we ever get by Confederacies?* Things I have by me in Print, by a Wonderful Stickler against Standing Armies, and yet not the Author that once thought himself pointed at in the Quotation, whose Book, I again tell him, I never saw, nor heard of.

If these were likely to be the Consequences of the Tacking, so, Gentlemen, they will be of any other Fatal Division; for every Step we take to delay our Publick Matters, gives all the Advantages to the Enemy.

What need have we then to Unite! How does Peace at Home portend Victory Abroad? How, on the contrary, does our Breaches amongst our selves, Threaten us with Foreign Inundations, and Overthrow all the Probabilities that the Publick Affairs seem to have.

Whether we look at Home therefore, or whether we look Abroad, all things Concur to Invite us to Peace; if we would not be quite Ruin'd, Over run, and Destroy'd; and if, which is still worse, we would not set our own Hands to our Mischiefs, and Invite our Enemies to take all the Advantages of us their Hearts can wish.

On

On *Saturday* next will be Publiſhed,

THE *Appendix* to the *Reviews*; Together with an *Index* of the Firſt Volume; which when Finiſhed, will Compleat the ſaid Firſt Volume of the *Reviews*: And all thoſe Gentlemen, who have beſpoke of the Author, the ſaid Firſt Volume Entire, may have them Deliver'd, Bound up together with all the *Supplements*, in a Weeks time at fartheſt, at *J. Matthews*'s, or at the Publiſhers of the *Review*.

WHereas a Propoſal has been made by the Author of this Paper, for Subſcriptions to a Book in Folio, Entitled, *Jure Divino*; or, *A Satyr upon Tyranny and Paſſive Obedience*. To which, Abundance of Gentlemen having long ſince Subſcrib'd, and the Time ſeeming long for its coming out, ſome very Good Reaſons having obliged the Author to put a ſtop to it,

Theſe are to give Notice, That the ſaid Book is now in the Preſs, and ſhall go on to be Printed with all Expedition: And for the further Satisfaction of the Subſcribers, the Sheets may be ſeen every Day by any that pleaſe to give themſelves that Trouble, at Mr. *J. Matthews*, as they come out of the Preſs.

All thoſe Gentlemen, who have Collected Subſcriptions for this Book, are Deſir'd to ſend in an Account of what Number they have taken, there being no more to be Printed, than ſhall be given Notice, as Subſcribed; and, if they pleaſe, to Pay the Subſcription Money to Mr. *Matthews* in *Pilkington Court*, *Little-Britain*, Receipts will be given there for it.

PROPOSALS (*different from all others yet publiſhed*) for a *Perpetual Aſſurance Office*: Wherein either SEX may Subſcribe, and by Paying 6 *l. per Annum*, ſecure an equal Dividend of 10000 *l.* at their Deaths, which in all probability cannot amount to leſs than 500 Pounds, or a much greater Sum, to any Perſon they ſhall Name, beſides 3 *l.* out of every 6 *l.* which they ſhall have Paid, together with other Advantages (during Life) which will reduce every Member's Yearly Payment to leſs than 40 *s.* Subſcriptions are taken, and Propoſals at large given *gratis*, by *J. Matthews* a Printer, and Mr. *Sambridge*, in Little-Brittain; Mr. *Barnes*, in Pall-Mall; Mr. *Nutt*, near Stationers-Hall; Mr. *Strahan* and Mr. *Davis* in Cornhill; Mr. *Hartley*, Mr. *Hodgſon*'s in Holborn; Mr. *Barker* in Weſtminſter-Hall; and Mr. *Smith* without Temple-Bar, Bookſellers. (* * Note, *That no Money is to be Paid, till the Society be full, and Security given.*) Againſt which, if any Subſcriber ſhall object, he ſhall be at Liberty, whether he will ſtand to his Subſcription, or not.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Royal Eſſence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the moſt delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greateſt Preſerver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than uſual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, ſtrengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectually prevents it from falling off or ſplitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it poſſibly will, by the uſe of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it ſtrengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raiſes the Vapours in Ladies, *&c.* being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleaſant than) Muſk, Civet, *&c.* 'Tis indeed an unparalled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, *&c.* excellently. To be had only at Mr. *Allcrafts*, a Toyſhop at the Blue-Coat Boy againſt the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*. Sealed up, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Bottle with Directions.

THE moſt excellent Tablets of a delightful Flavour and Taſteleſs, one of which at a time being only Chewed or held in the Mouth, rowling it about with the Tongue, wonderfully (without the leaſt offence or hindrance of Buſineſs) purges the Head and Brain, curing all the Diſeaſes thereof, by evacuating the Rheum or Humours, by moderate ſpitting, that cauſe them, when all inward Medicines, Bliſters, Iſſues, Seatons, *&c.* are ineffectual, in Rheumatiſms, Gouts, King's-Evil, Leproſies, Red or Pimply Faces, Itchings, Scabs, *&c.* they are ſtrangely effectual, ſweetning the Blood, creating an Apetite, *&c.* One of them us'd as abovelaid, for an hour or two, will diſcharge near a Pint of Rheum, which continued, may ſave the trouble, and ſerve for the ſame end as Salivation in many caſes, and by ſpitting out at any time the Tablet (which never ſticks to the Mouth or Teeth) the Flux immediately ceaſes, being very harmleſs and as ſmall (only flattiſh) as Peas, leaving the Mouth muiſt, cool, and refreſh'd. Are to be had only at Mr. Varenne's, a Bookſeller, at Seneca's Head near Somerſet-houſe in the Strand, at 3 *s.* 6 *d.* per Box, with Directions.

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Saturday, June 23. 1705.

AN Ill Tongue *may do much*, they ſay, and this Paper is beſpoke for Conjuring and Raiſing a Suggeſtion of a Diſappointment of our Armies on the *Moſelle*, a Week before we knew any thing of it, *viz.* in the *Review*, Numb. 48.

Really, Gentlemen, I am no Prophet, nor the Son of a Prophet, but honeſtly ſuggeſted, the too great Probability of a Miſcarriage from Rational Calculation of Forces; and tho' I did not foreſee, nor indeed could I Imagine the *Germans* would bauk their Duty ſo notoriouſly; yet when I ſaw the *French* Army poſſeſſing a Camp 60000 Men Strong, Entrenching and Fortifying a Poſt calculated for Subſiſting the *Maes*, a large Navigable River on their Left, *Thionville*, *Metz*, and the Plentiful Country of *Lorrain* behind them, and all the Plenty of *France* ready to ſupply them; on the contrary the Confederates not Numerous enough to Attack them, and a Ruin'd Country to ſubſiſt on; the Forage all Deſtroy'd, and nothing but remote Magazines for Supply, what could any Body think?

'Tis plain, the *French* knew their Intereſt better, than to hazard any thing; their Buſineſs was not to Fight, nor could I believe, that tho' the *Germans* all come up, they could have been Attack'd; it is no Eaſie thing to force 60000 Men to Fight, whether they will, or no; a Town or two might indeed have been taken, and *Sear-Bowis* might have taken up a Month or five Weeks of the Campaign, and haſte enough too, conſidering how the *French* Defend Towns, and how the *Germans* Attack them.

When this had been Taken, the Army muſt have been weaken'd 7 or 8000 Men, beſides a Garriſon of 4000 Men at leaſt, to be put into it, and conſequently they had then been leſs able to Fight Monſieur *Villars*;

Add to this, that all this while the *French* under the Duke of *Bavaria*, muſt have carried all before them on the *Maes*, and all *Spaniſh Guelderland* might have run the Riſque of being Reduc'd under their Power, in as ſhort Time as it was at firſt Conquer'd.

I Appeal to all the World, Whether these are not probable Suggestions; and this Prospect was the Ground of my Supposition, before which, Time has brought to pass; now give me leave to Suggest yet farther, and I leave the Issue to Providence to account, and Time to discover.

The Publick Accounts inform us, That the Duke of *Marlborough* being Disappointed of the Succours, agreed to March from the *Upper Rhine*, the Camp he is in, being not proper for him to Subsist in his Retreating.——There's all the Measures broken, our Flourish of a Superiour Force drop'd, the *French* left at least Triumphing, tho' not Victorious; nay, Victorious in one respect, that being before Insulted, as it were, at their Trenches, they will now be left Superiour in Force, may have their Turn to insult the *Germans*, and perhaps give them some Blow, as they have too often done; and if this should happen, *Ware Landau again.*

'Tis true, the Retreat of the Duke of *Marlborough* to the *Maes*, will put a Stop to the *French* Conquests, tho', I doubt, will hardly save the Citadel of *Liege*; but no question, he may Check the Duke of *Bavaria*, and perhaps push him in his Turn, and to alternate Advantages, may now here, now there be obtained; 'tis hoped we may hold our own, and if the *Germans* lose by it, they may thank themselves.

But then, Gentlemen, what is all this when it is over, to the mighty Hopes we had rais'd on the approaching Glories of this Campaign; those Gentlemen who had run away with the *French* King *a' Horseback, as it were*, must be forc'd to bring him back at last, and leave him just where they found him.

All this is prolonging the War, one Campaign ends, and another begins, and the Pangs and Travail of *Europe* after Peace, are like those of a Lingring Travail to a Woman in Child-Birth, *Pains without Profit*; the Birth is not advanc'd, yet the Strength is diminish'd.

And what is the Reason of all these Disappointments? We may cry out, The *Germans* have Betray'd us; the *Germans* are Unprovided, and cannot be Ready, and we are Bought and Sold; but let us look at Home, Gentlemen, is not the Spring of all this in our selves? Heaven sees not fit yet to trust us with Peace, we are not qualified to receive it, because we are not qualified to reap the Fruits of it; How can we expect Peace Abroad, when 'tis plain, as soon as ever we had but a Prospect of it, as soon as by the Victory of *Blenheim* we began to think the Danger from Abroad was over, we turn'd all the Gall, all the Fire, all the fermented Blood of the Nation, one against another.

With what Face can Men ask of God Almighty to grant them Peace, when in their Hearts they desire it only to be at Leisure, to tear one another to pieces?

Peace in this Sence would be Weapons in the Hand of Mad Men, committed to them to Destroy one another. I cannot forefee any Peace, Heaven will be kinder to us, than to give us any Peace from Abroad, 'till we learn to agree among our selves, for my part, I can neither Wish or Pray for Peace Abroad, without some Hesitation, and at least subjoyning this Petition, That we may be brought to see the Necessity of our own Peace, with one another, as a Preliminary.

God forbid we should have Peace from Abroad, if it must be Improv'd to break our Peace at Home; if these *French Canaanites* must remain to quicken us to our own Interest, and to open our Eyes to the Good of our Country, *better so*, than that Flush'd with the Pride of Victory, we should like *Homer*'s Twelve Young Men of a Side, every one run his Sword into the Bowels of his Neighbour.

Thus Useful are the *French* to this Nation, that the Awe of their Growing Power, is the only, or at least, the chief Thing that preserves us in any Charity with one another. Parties, are like two Travellers on the Road, who falling out about some Trifle in Discourse, are going together by the Ears in the Dispute, but when a High-way Man comes upon them to Rob, he is Consider'd as an Enemy to both, and they freely joyn to oppose him; and having Beaten him, go on with their old Quarrel again, as before.

The

Digitized by Google

The *French* are our Common Enemies, as *English* Men and we may a little forget our Animosities and Divisions, when Threatned with their growing Power; but how soon do we Discover, that we shall return to our former Heats, as soon as ever we are at Ease from our Enemies.

And for this very Reason, Heaven, perhaps, does not think us ripe for the Deliverance we seek; and I, (I must give my Judgment, according to the Course of Humane Affairs, I don't know how It should.

The Scripture, which says, If you forgive not Mens their Trespasses, neither will your Heavenly Father forgive you, seems to prompt this very Direction, and to Infer, That if you will not be at Peace one with another, neither shall other Nations be at Peace with you.

If our Armies Retreat from the Enemy, if the Hopes and Measures of the Confederates seem Broken, and Disappointed, be it by the Negligence, Backwardness, or whatever other Error of the Confederates, our Business is not to Enquire that here, but sure this Argument will for ever hold good, That from hence it cannot but put us upon Reflecting, that the Enemies Strength however Wounded, is not Broken; that we are not yet perfectly out of Danger of *French* Tyranny, Foreign Invasion, Eruptions of Popery, Anti Settlements, and all the Fatal Consequences of the Growing Enemies of this Nation.

I am not here pretending to foretell what shall, or shall not be the Issue of a Doubtful War, but am Arguing the Necessity of our Uniting at Home, because it is Doubtful.

Successes are apt to Puff up, and when Men think themselves secure, they consider not the Consequences of Things, and these sort of Men are generally the most surpriz'd at Events; I would have these Men Reflect on what I once before put them in mind of, *viz.* How they themselves Preach'd up Peace, Love, Charity, Union, forgetting of former Things, laying aside small Differences, and the like; when in King *James*'s Time they had the Church of *Rome* upon their Backs.

When they Apprehended, the *Dissenters* might from a Frailty Incident to Humane Nature, take the Opportunity, and make use of the Advantages Providence had put into their Hands, to make themselves some Satisfaction for the Prodigious Insults and Cruel Treatment they had formerly had from those Persecutions, State-intrigues, and Strange Usages they found from the High Churchmen of those Times.

It was most certainly true, That *to Unite*, to forget Injuries, to lay aside Quarrels, to remember that we were all Brethren, was the only way to break the Measures, and disappoint the Designs of the Enemies to the Church, who thought their Game sure, and the Event prov'd the Truth of it, for the Discontent, Listning to the General Invitation, and opening their Eyes to their own Safety, fell in with the Church, joyn'd in Interest and Charity with their Church of *England* Brethren; And what follow'd? ——Popery fell before them, as *Goliah* before the Hand of *David*. Revolutions, Abdications, and the Fatal Suppression of the Party follow'd——And so it would now, would the Church of *England* listen to Peace, would the Gentlemen of the Church, submit to the Voice of their own Reason, would they look back to their own Parties, and Practise the Doctrines of their own Brethren; nay, I might say to some of the Warmest of them; "Gentlemen, Would you Revise your own Sermons, and put in Practice the very Peace "you perswaded us to, the Business would "be done.

We have been Talking much of the Military Right of keeping the Peace, and some have been so Ridiculous as to Deny it, and to tell a Man, That if a Fire be Broke out in his House, and he cannot Quench it himself, he must not call in the Neighbours to help him, for fear they should Rob his House.

But I am upon a *Voluntary way of keeping the Peace*, which, let the other be what it will, no Body can Object against; I wish our People would a little consider it, 'tis in all our Power to make a Voluntary Union, and the more Voluntary it is, the more likely to be Durable.

On

Digitized by Google

On *Tuesday* next will be Publish'd,

THE *Appendix* to the *Review*; Together with an *Index* of the First Volume; which when Finished, will Compleat the said First Volume of the *Reviews*: And all those Gentlemen, who have bespoke of the Author, the said First Volume Entire, may have them Deliver'd, Bound up together with all the *Supplements*, in a Weeks time at farthest, at *J. Matthews's*, or at the Publishers of the *Review*.

Now Published,

EVery *Wednesday* and Friday, the *Little Review*, or an *Inquisition of Scandal*; being a Continuation of the *Advice from the Scandal Club*.

WHereas a Propofal has been made by the Author of this Paper, for Subscriptions to a Book in Folio, Entitled, *Jure Divino*; or, *A Satyr upon Tyranny and Passive Obedience*. To which, Abundance of Gentlemen having long since Subscrib'd, and the Time seeming long for its coming out, some very Good Reasons having obliged the Author to put a stop to it,

These are to give Notice, That the said Book is now in the Press, and shall go on to be Printed with all Expedition: And for the further Satisfaction of the Subscribers, the Sheets may be seen every Day by any that please to give themselves that Trouble, at Mr. *J. Matthews*, as they come out of the Press.

All those Gentlemen, who have Collected Subscriptions for this Book, are Desir'd to send in an Account of what Number they have taken, there being no more to be Printed, than shall be given Notice, as Subscribed; and, if they please, to Pay the Subscription Money to Mr. *Matthews* in *Pilkington Court*, *Little-Britain*, Receipts will be given there for it:

PROPOSALS (*different from all others yet publish'd*) for a *Perpetual Assurance Office*: Wherein either SEX may Subscribe, and by Paying 6 *l. per Annum*, secure an equal Dividend of 10000 *l.* at their Deaths, which in all probability cannot amount to less than 500 Pounds, or a much greater Sum, to any Person they shall Name, besides 3 *l.* out of every 6 *l.* which they shall have Paid, together with other Advantages (during Life) which will reduce every Member's Yearly Payment to less than 40 *s.* Subscriptions are taken, and Proposals at large given *gratis*, by *J. Matthews* a Printer, and Mr. *Sambridge*, in Little-Brittain; Mr. *Barnes*, in Pall-Mall; Mr. *Nutt*, near Stationers-Hall; Mr. *Strahan* and Mr. *Davis* in Cornhill; Mr. *Hartley*, Mr. *Hodgson's* in Holborn; Mr. *Barber* in Westminster-Hall; and Mr. *Smith* without Temple-Bar, Booksellers. (* * Note, *That no Money is to be Paid, till the Society be full, and Security given.*) Against which, if any Subscriber shall object, he shall be at Liberty, whether he will stand to his Subscription, or not.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Royal Essence for the Hair of the Head and Periwigs, being the most delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greatest Preserver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Periwigs (a much longer time than usual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, strengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectually prevents it from falling off or splitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it possibly will, by the use of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it strengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raises the Vapours in Ladies, *&c.* being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleasant than) Musk, Civet, *&c.* 'Tis indeed an unparalled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, *&c.* excellently. To be had only at Mr. *Allcraft's*, a Toyshop at the Blue-Coat Boy against the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*. Sealed up at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Bottle with Directions.

Just Publish'd,

THE Frauds and Villanies of the Common Practice of Physick, from the Excesses of the Apothecaries Ignorance of Diseases, of the Badness of their Medicines, of their Quantities, and the great Prices of the little Doses, necessary to support their Numbers; And from the Deficiencies of the Industry and Knowledge of all Diseases and Medicines, and of the Diligence and Honesty of the Physicians Corrupted by them, Demonstrated to be Curable by the College-Dispensary. By R. Pitt, M. D. Fellow of the College of Physicians and the Royal Society, and Physician of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Sold by Edward Brewster, at the Crane in St. Paul's Church-yard, 1705.

Digitized by Google

A

REVIEW

OF THE

Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Tueſday, June 26. 1705.

IN Proſecuting the Affairs of Peace, thro' the Various Scenes of the Publick Matters, now Tranſacting on the Stage of the World, my True Deſign has been, and I think I can juſtifie the Method, to ſuggeſt the Poſſibility of our being Defeated in our Meaſures Abroad, and to let People from thence Argue by their own Reaſon, what juſt Neceſſity there is upon them to Reconcile themſelves to one another, and Unite their Strength, as well as Wiſhes, for the Publick Tranquility.

In this I have been a little Blam'd, tho' I think without ground, as foreboding of Miſchief, Prophecying Evil Tidings, and like the Wicked, *fearing where no fear is*; the Charge of which is, I think, much about as juſt as to tell the People they need take no Care of their Candle, becauſe their Houſes are not on Fire.

When we ſhall come to have a War that has no fatal Miſcarriages in Proſpect, I do not pretend to Determine; *No Dangers are to be ſlighted*, the Loſs of a Campaign, and the *French* Over-running us one Summer or two, would open our Eyes a little, and we ſhould ſee things in quite another View; my Endeavour is, and all along has been, if poſſible, to lead you to ſet things in the ſame Light, as if you were Defeated, and ſo obtain the Moral, without the ſad Experience of the Miſchief.

However, here is a Gentleman goes beyond me, and he tells you from *Paris*, That they hear a Piece of News to the purpoſe.

Courant, June 23.

" There is a Report ſpread about, of " ſome Great Diſaſter befallen the Confe- " derate Fleet.

It is not for me to Deſire the Author of the *Courant*, to Quote his Authority for the News, I doubt not he has it from the Foreign Prints——I am only ſuppoſing ſuch or ſuch things, as there is not only poſſibility of, but too much probability, as the Event has ſince made good.

Now, as I often make Gueſſes from Probabilities, ſome of which, Time has made good, ſo I muſt take the freedom to ſay of this News, there is not ſo much as the leaſt Probability for its Truth, and I deſire to Examine a little the Circumſtances.

Digitized by Google

If they mean some Disaster from the Seas, I must allow that is possible, because those two Convertible Elements which they have to do with, Air and Water, are Uncertain and Ungovernable by Humane Power——— But when we consider, that they went out with an Easterly Wind, fair as could blow, that this Wind has held here almost ever since, with little or no Variation; and by the setled Weather, and the keeping back of the *Lisbon* Fleet, we have reason to believe is a *thorow Wind*; besides this, we have heard of no Storms any where, nor is the Season of the Year such, as in which Storms are very usual in these parts of the World; on these, and such like Considerations, I must tell him, If the Disaster is meant from the Sea, it is very probable 'tis a *French* Fiction.

If from Enemies this Disaster is Expected, *Where must they be?* We know the *French* Fleet is not Rendezvous'd, nor their Squadrons joyn'd, it must be some Invisible Navy must beat them.

If therefore they mean by Fighting, that seems so far from Probable, that I do not think it Possible, unless some Navy, *in Nubibus*, appear'd against them; for we know where the *French* Fleet is, *viz.* part of it in *Brest*, part in the *Streights*; and set the *French* aside, all the Southern Parts of the World joyn'd together, are not able to look the Fleet Sir *Cloudsly Shovell* carried with him, in the Face.

If this Disaster is some Treachery, some Plot, Burning or Blowing up; this indeed may be, and the *French* may report it, as Conscious of having Contriv'd it; our Fleet never went to Sea Unmann'd with Rogues, whatever it has done with Honest Men, and perhaps *more in our Navy*, than in any in the World; but this can be no Disaster to the Navy in general, other than the Loss of some few Ships, which the other would still Repair; so that the Fleet, which must be understood by his Words, cannot in any Probability have met with any Disaster, *as a Navy*, and so his News is not even that way probable to be True.

This spreading false News, with a *We hear*, has sometimes Various Ends and Designs to bring to pass in it, and the use to be made of it for Parties, and special Service, is very remarkable; and how this Gentleman will clear himself of, at least being guilty of spreading such false and fatal Alarms, I know not, that he has any Design in it, I do not pretend, I hope he is better Enclin'd than that.

But I may be allow'd to make this fair Construction of the News it self, if it should be true, we shall have something else to do, than to fall out with one another; if our Wooden Walls meet with a Disaster, our Posture as to Defence, would be very Indifferent; our Naked Coast, and our Expos'd Trade, would soon find us other Business, than to be Piquing, Railing at, and Abusing one another.

In short, I am sorry to say it, but to me it seems plain, we want some Capital Misfortune to Alarm us, to make us look about, and to put us in mind, that we are Ruining our selves by the strange Disorders of our Temper, and the particular prompting of Ill Men among us; and 'tis strange to me, we do not see it.

What are the Railings at the Queen, as Deserting the Church? At the Bishops, as *Presbyterians?* At the Low Church Gentry, as pulling down the Church, but blowing the Mischief up to a heighth, in order to bring us all into Confusion?

The Authors of these Inconsistencies, and Ridiculous Suggestions, ought to be Esteem'd as *Boutefeu's*, Incendiaries, Enemies to the Civil Government, Disturbers of the Publick Peace, and Destroyers of the Church; and in any Government but this, any Government but one that strives to Win Men to Moderation, by their Immoderate Lenity, that with Invincible Patience, bears the constant Insults of a Party, who pretending the Church abuse the Queen, insult her Government, and Brand the Men with Treachery to the Ecclesiastical Establishment, on whose Integrity, Wisdom, and Conduct, the Prosperity of the Church is now Built; and who, if they were remov'd, would soon Convince the World, that these Furious Sons of *Zebe*, would with the World, turn the Church upside down.

That a *Protestant* Church of *England* Queen, a Zealous and Pious Clergy, and a Collection of Church of *England* Gentry, Born, Educated, and all of them having continued True to her Communion, should be

Digitized by Google

be Branded with Designs against that very Church they are Members of, is an Impudence so Monstrous, that 'tis the Wonder of the Time, the Broachers of such Dangerous Absurdities, are not proceeded against in a way of Justice, and the Church Deliver'd from the Danger of such Betrayers of her Peace.

Would any Government but ours, bear to hear a Clergyman in a Church of *England* Pulpit, under the very Eye of the Queen's Pallace, beating the Alarm of Ecclesiastick Disturbance, and Summoning all his Hearers to come in to the Assistance of the Church; for, that *the whole Frame of the Government was out of Course?*

What shall we call this? What will Mr. *Rehearsal* say, if I call it Preaching Sedition, and Proclaiming at the Door of the Queen's House, and almost in Her Majesty's Hearing, That neither Her Majesty has any Right to Rule, nor Understands how to Govern, now She has Undertaken it?

I humbly Desire the said Gentleman not to Question the Truth of Fact, least I should be oblig'd to Expose one of the best Champions of the High Church Cause, and call in Mr. *B*——— as an Evidence to prove, That more and worse Language of that sort, even Her Majesty Her self might have had the Satisfaction of hearing from a Cathedral Pulpit near *Westminster*, not yet fourteen Days ago.

Had a *Dissenter* said thus, in or about the Year 1683, or 84, I would fain ask, What Sir *Roger L'Estrange*, would have call'd it? What a Court of Justice would have said of it? And I would also refer it to any Man, what even Mr. *Rehearsal* himself would have call'd it, if a *Scots* Parson had Preach'd so of the Kirk of *Scotland*, in any of the Churches of *Edenburgh*?

One would think these Men were quite Mad, that they were in a Plot against the Church it self; for without doubt, these Things tend to her Destruction, and nothing but being reduc'd to the last Extremity, will prevent it.

It might be very well worth the Consideration of these Warm Gentlemen——— Whether their own Extravagancies have not really been their own Damage? And whether they have not actually Ruin'd their Interest, by pushing at the Destruction of their Innocent Neighbours?

Who have been the Men that have thrown out above 40, in 134, upon one Head? Even the 134 themselves. Tacking has been the Ruine of Tacking; hot Measures Expose themselves, and the Men of Fire, ruine the Men of Fire.

Thus High Church runs on into *No Church*, till the Cry of People tosses them out in Course; all their Alarms serve to Awaken the Nation against themselves, and open Peoples Eyes to see the Contradiction and Inconsistency of their Proceedings.

It cannot be otherwise in any like Case, for Extreams never serve a good Cause, and generally ruine a bad one.

We are told, by a certain Author, "That the *Whigs*, as he calls them, mistook "the Queen, when Her Majesty moved her "People to Peace and Union, they Under-"stood Her, That the Church was to be "pull'd down, and fell in with the Motion.

———A very odd Mistake this must be indeed, and the Queen must have reason to resent it, if any such thing was, that when Her Majesty presses her Subjects to Moderation and Peace, any Body should suggest, that the Queen's Meaning was Destruction and Subversion; such Absurd Guesses would indeed Merit Her Majesty's Resentment; and were the *Whigs* Capable of so much Weakness and Folly, they must indeed merit much more Contempt than ever any Prince put upon them; but what Ground any Man can have for a Suggestion so weak, I will not here Examine; but this I must say, and I think the Consequence has made it plain, That these High Gentlemen strangely mistook the Queen in Her Majesty's first Speech at her Accession to the Throne, when, as Reason good, the Queen Declar'd she would Extend her particular Favour to those who were most Zealous for the Church; these People run away with it at such a rate, that they run all their Politicks out of Breath.

Down with the *Whigs*, down with the *Presbyterians*, down with the *Meeting-Houses*, was such a Universal Cry, that nothing else was to be heard in the Mouths of these Furies for a long time; Press, Pulpit, Coffee-house, all the Discourse of the Kingdom, was what Her Majesty would do; and how the

Digitized by Google

the Church ſhould Triumph over her Enemies the *Diſſenters*; how 41 ſhould now be fully Reveng'd, and all things were to be done; *the ſhorteſt way.*

Tho' this Truth was Unhappily told by the Author of this, a little too ſoon, yet Time has made it plain, it was in their Deſign, and Diſcovered by themſelves.

As if Her Majeſty, by the moſt Zealous Members of the Church, muſt of Neceſſity mean Perſecution and Deſtruction of their Brethren.

But the Queen ſoon let them know they were miſtaken, that Perſecution was not the Principle of the *Chriſtian* Church, and conſequently not of a Chriſtian Queen; but that they are moſt truly Zealous for the Church of *England*, that with Temper, Moderation, and Chriſtian Charity, maintain her Principles without the Ruine and Deſtruction of any Body; ſtudying to Unite the Churches Safety, and the Publick Intereſt together, by promoting the Peace of all Parties; this is Moderation, and on this the Safety of the Church of *England*, does depend.

ERRATA.

THE Reader is deſir'd to Correct the following Errors in our laſt *Review*.

P. 1. col. 1. l. 16. for the *Maes* read *Moſelle*, P. 2. col. 1. l. 4. place the Comma at *before*, and dele the Comma at *which*, l. 11. for *Upper Rhine* read *Moſelle*, l. 12. a Comma at *ſubſiſt*, l. 44. for *Travail* read *Longing*. P. 2. col. 2. l. 19. for *Hand* read *Hands*, l. 49. for *Rob* read *Rob them*. P. 3 col. 2. l. 17. for *Diſcontents* read *Diſſenters*.

To Morrow will be Publiſh'd,

THE *Appendix* to the *Review*; Together with an *Index* of the Firſt Volume; which when Finiſhed, will Compleat the ſaid Firſt Volume of the *Reviews*: And all thoſe Gentlemen, who have beſpoke of the Author, the ſaid Firſt Volume Entire, may have them Deliver'd, Bound up together with all the *Supplements*, in a Weeks time at fartheſt, at *J. Matthews*'s, or at the Publiſhers of the *Review*.

PROPOSALS (*different from all others yet publiſh'd*) for a *Perpetual Aſſurance Office*: Wherein either S E X may Subſcribe, and by Paying *6 l. per Annum*, ſecure an equal Dividend of 10000*l.* at their Deaths, which in all probability cannot amount to leſs than 500 Pounds, or a much greater Sum, to any Perſon they ſhall Name, beſides 3 *l.* out of every *6 l.* which they ſhall have Paid, together with other Advantages (during Life) which will reduce every Member's Yearly Payment to leſs than 40 *s.* Subſcriptions are taken, and Propoſals at large given *gratis*, by *J. Matthews* a Printer, and Mr. *Sambridge*, in Little-Brittain; Mr. *Barnes*, in Pall-Mall; Mr. *Nutt*, near Stationers-Hall; Mr. *Strahan* and Mr. *Davis* in Cornhill; Mr. *Hartley*, Mr. *Hodgſon's* in Holborn; Mr. *Barker* in Weſtminſter-Hall; and Mr. *Smith* without Temple-Bar, Booksellers. (* *. Note, *That no Money is to be Paid, till the Society be full, and Security given.*) Againſt which, if any Subſcriber ſhall object, he ſhall be at Liberty, whether he will ſtand to his Subſcription, or not.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Royal Eſſence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the moſt delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greateſt Preſerver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than uſual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, ſtrengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectually prevents it from falling off or ſplitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it poſſibly will, by the uſe of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it ſtrengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raiſes the Vapours in Ladies, &c. being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleaſant than) Muſk, Civet, &c. 'Tis indeed an unparalled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, &c. excellently. To be had only at Mr. *Allcrafts*, a Toyſhop at the Blue-Coat Boy againſt the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*. Sealed up, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Bottle with Directions.

Juſt Publiſh'd,

THE *Conſolidator*; or, Memoirs of ſundry Tranſactions in *the World in the Moon*: By a Native of that Climate. Tranſlated from the Lunar Language, by the Author of *The True-born Engliſh Man*.

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Thurſday, June 28. 1705.

I Am now moving our People to Peace, from the Poſſibility of an Ill Turn upon our Affairs Abroad; I am repreſenting Dark and Melancholy Providences to our View; I am Drawing the Unpleaſant Picture of a Nations Misfortunes, and ſearching for the true Temper of a People under the Preſſures of a loſt Battle, or the Diſaſters of a Broken Confederacy; and from thence ſhowing how naturally ſuch a Condition would bring us all to a right Underſtanding, how in ſuch Caſes we ſhould own our Quarrelling Miſtakes, and how readily the worſt of us ſhould ſhake Hands together.

'Tis hard, nothing but Diſaſters will open our Eyes; Pray Gentlemen, allow me humbly to Entreat one thing; let us look Abroad with the ſame Proſpect, as in a Diſaſter had happen'd. Suppoſe for once, *I hope you will never have Occaſion to do any more but ſuppoſe it*——But ſuppoſe for once now, a Terrible Battle had happen'd on the *Maes*, the Confederate Army entirely Broken and Defeated, about 15000 Men Kill'd on the Spot, as in ſuch a Caſe there could not be leſs; 10 or 12000 Priſoners taken, the beſt Officers moſt of them Kill'd, the Duke of *Marlborough*, Monſieur *Auverquerque*, and moſt of the Generals, ſome among the Slain, ſome among the Priſoners, the reſt totally Diſpers'd, the Cannon, Baggage, and Ammunition, all loſt to the Enemy.

Suppoſe the *French* Diligently following this Blow, entering the Confederate Countries with *one Body*, Beſieging *Maſtreich* with *another*, and piercing into *Holland* to the Gates of *Nimeguen*; the Mareſchal *Villars* puſhing his Conqueſtsion the *Middle Rhine* with a third, coming down to *Bonne*, *Cologne*, and the Rich Countries on both Sides the *Rhine*, where few Forces being left to Oppoſe him, he would make large Spoil in the Circle of *Weſtphalia*; the Mareſchal *Marſin* at the ſame time advancing from *Straſburgh*, and Prince *Lewis* being gone Home, the Army Weak and without a Heady *Landau* falls of Courſe.

In *Italy* the Duke *de Vendosme* keeping Prince *Eugene* at Bay among the Mountains, and with another Army taking *Turin*, the Capital of the Duke of *Savoy*'s Territories, and so finishing the Ruine of that Abandon'd Prince.

At the same time our Fleet under some General Disaster, of what Sort the *Paris* Gazette pleases.

Pray, Gentlemen, for once realize those Ideas, do but fansie this the present Posture of Affairs; suppose all these Particulars just now in Transaction, and every Post bringing in the Heels of another, the Terrible Accounts this of the Taking of *Landau*, that of *Breda*, a third of *Turin*; this that one Army of the *French* had past'd the *Wash* into the Heart of the *United Provinces*, another the *Rhine* into the *Palathnate*, a third the *Addige* into *Trent* —— How should we look at one another in the Streets? What Concern would seize every Thinking Man? How would our Passions appear in our Faces, and the just Apprehensions of our own Ruine, fill us with Unusual Cares? How should we look on our Flourishing Fields as Places likely to be soon over-run with the Ravaging Legions of a Victorious Enemy; our Stately, and too Richly Furnish'd Houses, as Baits to the Insatiate Fury of Triumphing Soldiers? How would our Wives and Daughters affect us, who we must abandon to the Lawless Appetite of the Enemy, or to no purpose Die in a Fruitless Defence of them? And how should we think with Patience of our Innocent Children, who we should leave Slaves to Universal Victorious Tyranny, and to become Hewers of Wood, and Drawers of Water, to an Insulting and Barbarous Nation?

With what Convulsions of Soul should we then look back upon the most Incongruous Nonsence of Party Strife, and the Foolish, Empty, and most Infignificant Trifles, for which we Quarrel with one another, and weaken the Hands of that Confederacy, which in its most Perfect United Strength, has always been weak enough to refist the Flowing Tide of *French* Power.

Here I could wish to be a Painter good enough to represent in Lively Colours, the Operations of Nature, when Agitated by Violent Passions, he that could Paint the Passions to the Life, must move the same Passions in the Reader, that he Describes with his Pen.

I know no bitterer part of Humane Anguish, than the clear Sense of some most Exquisite Benefit lost by some most Intollerable Overlight, and Neglect, sold for some Toy, and the Opportunity of possessing it refus'd for some Sordid and most Despicable Trifle.

What's Hell but this? The Loss of Heaven and Sight
Of those Blest Hours we had for gaining it.

To look back on our Nation lost, our Prosperity sunk, our Wealth Destroy'd, our Religion, Liberty, and Trade Trampled on, and our Posterity bound in Chains of Irretriveable Bondage; and all this by our Private Dissentions, our Cavils at Imaginary Dangers, and Neglecting the real ones, our Party and Petty Feuds, Things Deriv'd from nothing Substantial, mov'd from no Cause, and directed to no End, but such as we must Blush to Name; What deep Wounds must these Reflections make upon our Souls? And how must the Thoughts of them be Inexpressibly afflicting?

In this Juncture of Distress, and your Thoughts wound up to the highest Extream of Anguish and Despair, let me make one Motion more to you.

Fancy now, a High Church Author Printing a Paper, or a High Church Parson, Dr. *B——ch*, or any Body else Preaching a Sermon of Fury and Anathema's against the *Dissenters*; fansie a Mortal Feud between the Bishop of *Ex——ter* and his Clergy, Embroiling three Counties about Choosing two Proctors to come up and do nothing at the Convocation. Imagine in the Heat of all these Terrors a Pen and Ink War about Moderation, a Party Railing at the Low Churchmen and the Bishops, about pulling down the Church, fansie the whole Nation in a Ferment about Committing five Men of *Aylesbury*; fansie an Occasional Bill brought in, and the whole Nation Divided about its passing; fansie the City of *Coventry* together by the Ears, and knocking their Magistrates

Digitized by Google

giſtrates on the Head, about Chooſing two Tackers; ſanſie the City of *Norwich* going Mad, whether the Inhabitants, or an Ignorant Ale-Brewer, ſhould Chooſe their Alderman? Fanſie a Triſle Embroiling here a few, there more; Fanſie that Meaneſt and moſt Scandalous Striſe of this Paper, and another *much wiſer*, about keeping the Peace; and whether when the Civil Power cannot do it, the Military muſt not help?

How Ridiculous muſt theſe things look to us, when our Thoughts were taken up, and our Paſſions in a ferment about the more ſignificant Articles of Ruine or Deliverance, Death or Life, Liberty or Bondage——When a *French*, or an *Engliſh* Government, is the Queſtion? When the whole Nation would have Deſtruction in View, and the Fire of War grew to ſuch a Height, that the Flame was catching our own Houſes?

With what Indignation ſhould we look on theſe moſt Senceleſs and Impertinent Feuds? How ſhould we come to one another and ſay, "Come, Gentlemen, this is "not a Time for theſe Things, let them "alone for another Occaſion, there is ſome"thing elſe to be Talk'd on now?

The preſent Queſtion is not, Whether a *Diſſenter* ſhall come to Church, or not come to Church? But whether there ſhall be e're a Church for them to come to, or not?

Not whether this Man Swears to the Queen, or that does not? But whether we ſhall have a Queen to Swear to, or no?

Not whether this is againſt our Liberty, or that againſt our Law? But whether we ſhall have any more Laws or Liberties to Talk of, or no?

I cannot but think theſe Unnatural Feuds, which now, with ſo much Abominable Heat, Agitate the Parties of this Age, would have a moſt Contemptible Proſpect to us, if we we were under the real Circumſtances I have ſuggeſted: In Dangers, Things have quite different Aſpects from what they have at other Times; and I know no Perfection of Humane Wiſdom, greater than to be able to ſee Things in their own Light, and as they really are Abſtracted from, and Uninterrupted by the Interpoſition of Caſualty, Mediums, and Circumſtances.

Miſrepreſentations of Dangers, are ſome of the moſt fatal Miſtakes, and nothing tends to render a Nation ſecure, more than not to ſee, or not to underſtand their Dangers.

Now if we are falling out among our ſelves, it muſt be, that we are out of Danger of any Enemies Abroad, or that we are ſenceleſs of Danger.

I believe we ſhall find none ſo Blind to the Affairs of *Europe*, as to ſay, We are out of all Danger of Foreign Enemies, that it is impoſſible we ſhould meet with any Diſaſter in our Armies or Navies, but he that will, on the other hand, ſhut his Eyes againſt too much Demonſtration.

To be Jarring then among our ſelves, prompting Inveterate Feuds, dividing the Nation into Parties, Fighting and Quarreling at Home, while Danger is at the Door from Abroad, confirms the Front of a late Paper, of which I know no more than the Title, viz. *All Men run Mad, or the World a Great* Bedlam.

If we muſt Fight and Quarrel Gentlemen, let our Quarreling with one another, be the laſt thing we do; let us have done Fighting with the *French* and *Spaniards*, at leaſt let us be ſure to Beat them; and then, if like the *Taylor that ſtole the Rubies*, we muſt be doing ſomething *to keep our Hands in Uſe*; if we muſt be Fighting and Pulling one another to pieces, let it be at laſt, let it be then, when all the World is at Peace with us, and there's no Body left to hurt us; for without doubt, to Quarrel and Divide into Parties *now*, is to open the Door to a third Hand to fall in and Devour us both.

Juſt Publiſh'd,

THE *Appendix* to the *Review*; Together with an *Index* of the Firſt Volume; which will Compleat the ſaid Firſt Volume of the *Reviews*: And all thoſe Gentlemen, who have beſpoke of the Author, the ſaid Firſt Volume Entire, may have them Deliver'd, Bound up together with all the *Supplements*, in a Weeks time at fartheſt, at *S. Matthews's*, or at the Publiſhers of the *Review*.

PRO-

Digitized by Google

PROPOSALS (*different from all others yet published*) for a *Perpetual Assurance Office*: Wherein either SEX may Subscribe, and by Paying 6 *l. per Annum*, Secure an equal Dividend of 1000 *l.* at their Deaths, which in all probability cannot amount to less than 500 Pounds, or a much greater Sum, to any Person they shall Name, besides 3 *l.* out of every 6 *l.* which they shall have Paid, together with other Advantages (during Life) which will reduce every Member's Yearly Payment to less than 40 *s.* Subscriptions are taken, and Proposals at large given *gratis*, by *J. Matthews* a Printer, and Mr. *Sambridge*, in Little-Brittain; Mr. *Bonner*, in Pall-Mall; Mr. *Nutt*, near Stationers-Hall; Mr. *Strahan* and Mr. *Davis* in Cornhill; Mr. *Hartley*, Mr. *Hodgson's* in Holborn; Mr. *Barker* in Westminster-Hall; and Mr. *Smith* without Temple-Bar, Booksellers. (*** Note, *That no Money is to be Paid, till the Society be full, and Security given.*) Against which, if any Subscriber shall object, he shall be at Liberty, whether he will stand to his Subscription, or not.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Royal Essence for the Hair of the Head and Periwigs, being the most delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greatest Preserver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Periwigs (a much longer time than usual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, strengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectually prevents it from falling off or splitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it possibly will, by the use of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it strengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raises the Vapours in Ladies, &c. being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleasant than) Musk, Civet, &c. 'Tis indeed an unparalled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, &c. exceedingly. To be had only at Mr. *Allwright's*, a Toy-shop at the Blue-Coat Boy against the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*. Sealed up, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Bottle, with Directions.

THE Volatile Aromatick-Salt for the Pocket of a most Fragrant, Wholsome, and Durable Scent; wholly free from Musk, Civet, or any thing offensive to the Brain, and of extraordinary Pleasure Reviving, and Comforting, that nothing in Nature is more Excellent and Agreeable to Head-achs, Giddiness, Drowsiness, Vapours, Fainting Fits and the like; its Scent is so Refreshing, Enlivening, and Quickning, that all Persons who have smell it, admire the same. Sold only by Mr. Varennes a Bookseller, at Scatca's Head near Somerset-house in the Strand; and John Turney's at the Rainbow Coffee-house in Cornhill. Price 1 *s.* the Bottle, with Directions.

WASSE's Elixir for the Gout and Rheumatism; for the Cholick, Stone, Gravel, and Ulcers in the Bladder and Kidneys; a sure Remedy for the Dry-Gripes in the West-Indies. Price Three Shillings the Half-pint, with Printed Directions. Sold by Mr. James Atkinson, near Cherry-Garden Stairs, Rotherhith. Mr. John Rogers, Stationer, near the Tower. At Brightman's Coffee-house near Wapping Old-Stairs. At Nando's Coffee-house near Temple-Bar. At North's Coffee-house in King-street. Mr. George Flower, Instrument-maker, near Cock-hill. Mr. John Thornton, in the Minories. Mr. Richard Mount, Stationer, on Tower-hill. Mr. Baker, Bookseller, at Mercers Chappel. Mr. Clark, Bookseller, in Birchin-lane. At Jones's Coffee-house in Finch-lane. Mrs. Bond, next Door to Man's Coffee-house near Whitehall. Ives's Coffee-house in Bartholomew-lane. Mr. Billingsley, under the Royal-Exchange. At Oliver's Coffee-house, at Westminster-hall Gate. Mrs. Miller, Milliner, at the Red M. in Pope's-head Alley. Mr. Waley, at the Magpye without Bishopsgate. Roe's Coffee-house, at the Bridge-foot in Southwark. At the Admiralty Coffee-house. S. Matthias in London-house Yard, and at his own House in Clements-lane.

These are to give Notice,

THat at her House at the Glass-Lanthorn in Plough-yard, in Gray's-Inn-Lane, who hath lived there 20 years, still liveth *Susanna Kirlew*, the Widow and Relict of the Famous Dr. *Tho. Kirlew*, a Sworn Physician in Ordinary to King Charles II. and a Collegiate Physician of London, who with the same Drink and Pills, as he did, can cure all sorts of Ulcers, Sores, Scurf, Scurvies, Leprosies, Venereal or French Disease, and all such Malignities, tho' never so inveterate in all Constitutions, and at all Seasons, hindering no Business, and without the use of Mercury, which causeth the Malignity and other Evils, from other Parts, and fix the same in the Head. The Drink and Pills cleanse the Body and Blood of all Impurities, which cause Dropsies, Gouts, Scurvies Stone, &c. And if any Persons send their Girls and Ages, she can cure them, without seeing them (having had 40 Years Experience therein in the Doctor's Attendance) The said Secrets and Methods of Cure, he never imparted to any but her, because of her Benefit during her Life time; Mary the Wife of *Thomas Kirlew*, to whom she was Married but about 24 Months, pretends the contrary.) The Drink 10 *s.* the Quart, the Pills 5 *s.* the Box, with Directions. All Persons may have Advice *gratis*, she Compassionates the Poor.

Digitized by Google

A

REVIEW

OF THE

Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Saturday, June 30. 1705.

I believe nothing would Contribute more to making us good Chriſtians, than to be able to look upon all Things, Cauſes and Perſons here, with the ſame Eyes as we do when we are juſt looking into Eternity: Death ſets all in a clear Light, and when a Man is, as it were in the very Boat, puſhing off from the Shoar of the World, his laſt Views of it being Abſtracted from Intereſts, Hopes, or Wiſhes, and Influenc'd by the near View of the future State, muſt be Clear, Unbyaſs'd, and Impartial.

I am moving us in like manner to realize the Preſſures, Miſeries, and Diſaſters of a Declining Confederacy, to look on our ſelves in a fair way to be Conquer'd, and View the *French*, as if Over-running our Neighbour the *Dutch*, and preparing a too powerful force to Invade us.

I am moving People to Reflect how Ridiculous would all our little Quarrels among our ſelves then appear? How Natural would it be for all Sides to ſay to one another; *Come, come, here is like to be other Work for us to do; this is not a time of Day to Quarrel, and find fault, when the Enemy is at the Door ready to Ruine and Deſtroy us all.*

To Quarrel among our ſelves, has always the ſame Unreaſonableneſs, and tends to the ſame Ruine and Deſtruction; the Difference only lies in this, that while we put the Evil Day far from us, we do not ſee the Neceſſity of Union with the ſame Eyes.

Now as realizing theſe Miſchiefs, would make a True Repreſentation of the Sordid, Unreaſonable Humour of private Diſſention, and Party Striſe among us, ſo, tho' the Diſaſters were never to come, the Diſcovery would have this Uſe, That Striſe and ill Nature would be repreſented in their Native Colours; we ſhould ſee the Baſineſs of Publick Agreement, *and the Neceſſity too*, for the Buſineſs would be *not to form a thing that was not*, but to remove the Clouds and Miſts from a thing *that is*, that it might be repreſented in its own Shape, and that the Beauty of Peace being ſhown, *joyn'd to the Neceſſity of it*, all Men might be in Love with the

Digitized by Google

Picture, and sincerely joyn in the Practice.

Were the Confederacy Broke, the *French* at the Door, and all in a Fright, what wou'd the People do? Would not they Tear our Incentive Papers, and Stone the Authors? Would it not be a Monstrous Inconsistency, to see People Busie, and Irritated against one another; some Preaching up Fire and Faggot, some Railing at High Church, some at Low Church, talking of Places and Preferments, who should have them, and *who not*, bringing in Persecuting Clauses, and Tacking Occasional Bills, Would not this be like *Nero's Fidling*, when *Rome* was on Fire.

For God sake, Gentlemen, let us have the same Opinion now, tho' Blessed be God, the *French* are not Athoar here, yet the things have the same Tendency, the Mischiefs look the same way, the Party has the same Design, the Spirit is of the same Piece.

These Quarrels and Feuds tend to Confusion and Embroilling us with one another in Parties and Sides, Neighbour against Neighbour, Father against Son, and Son against Father; these Confusions serve to Retard our Preparations, Weaken our Strength, Lessen our Friends, and Expose us to our Enemies, *Private Quarrels Encrease to Publick*; Encreasing Animosities grow up to Tumults, Ryots, Fightings, and all sorts of Violence, these at Home to Destroying our Alliances and Confederacies Abroad, and that to being Overrun by our Enemies; and thus, Gentlemen, I think I have brought the *French* to your Doors, *God Grant you may never make the Experiment*, least it should be too late to help it, when you should find I was no false Prophet.

But let this be how it will, these being the Native Consequences of our Strife, the Necessity is an absolutely necessary Remedy, let us therefore Discourse of these things as *present*, is not Peace as necessary *before* any Disaster, in Order to prevent it, as it would be *afterwards*, in Order to Retrieve it?

What would the World say, of the *English* Nation, if nothing could bring them to Peace, but Publick Disasters?

Let us go and Petition the *French* to give us Peace at Home, by Beating us Abroad; our Condition must be very bad indeed, that nothing can be thought of so Effectual to Reconciling us absolutely, as to be first *half Ruin'd to bring us to think*.

And yet this has often been our Case; let us but look back to the Days within our Memory, when in the latter part of the Reign of King *Charles the Second*, the *Popish Plot* had Alarm'd this Nation.

I shall not Examine what Artifice gave so strange a Turn to Affairs here, that what with the Cunning of the Criminals, the Mean Character of the Evidence, and the Chagrin of the Great Ones, that Storm blowed off, and the Notion of a Plot became the common Banter of the Age.

From thence a furious Division began, between the *Church* and the *Dissenters*, these believ'd a Plot, those Banter'd it, these Expected the Effect of a *Popish* Conspiracy, those Ridicul'd the Thoughts, and buffoon'd the whole Nation out of it.

At last Providence thought fit to bring it to a nearer Prospect, King *James* begins his Reign, and now the Scene changes, *Popery* that had been so long made a Jest of, and had tried all the Tricks and Artifices in the World, got an Easie and Peaceable Admission to the Crown; the Church of *England*, that had so much abused the *Dissenters* for suggesting this Danger, now open their Eyes, tho' too late they find the Flood Encreasing, the Sluces Drawn up, and all the Open Destruction coming upon them, they could imagine, or fear suggest; they find the *Dissenters* Cares'd and Encourag'd, and the *Church* singl'd out for the first Blow.

When the Church of *England* found her self in this Danger, *What did she do?* Even just what I say, we should all do now, the turns about to the *Dissenters*, talks of Peace and Union, Forbearance and Love, Infinite Sermons flow from the Pulpit, on the healing Subject of Peace, Treats the *Dissenters* with Terms of Brotherhood, Friendship, Charity, and Christian Love, talks to them of some few Differences, some Doubtful and Indifferent Matters in which they may differ, and yet maintain Charity as *Christians*, and Peace as *English* Men; and what's the Occasion of all this? What brought the *Church* to this Temper?

Digitized by Google

Temper? Why truly the same thing Gentlemen, that I am now Suggesting; *Popery* was upon the Throne, High-Commission Court Erected, *Magdalen* College made a beginning of the Churches Ruine, and this brought these Gentlemen to their Senses, and so it would all of us; Trouble, Distress, Foreign Invasion, loss of our Armies or Fleets would bring us all to our Senses, would open all our Eyes; the *French* Fleet upon our Coasts, *Dover* made as *Diep*, our Coasts Insulted, our Towns Bombarded, our Ships Destroyed, two or three such Fleets as we now Expect from *Lisbon*; *Taken*; our Ports *Block'd up*, a *French* Squadron riding at *the Nore*, and their Grand Fleet at St *Helens*, and our own Fleet Beaten; these things would bring us to Peace, we should be all Friends in an Instant, and all these Horrid Feuds and Distractions would look just as Ridiculous as they really are in their own Nature.

For God's sake, and for your own sakes, Gentlemen, learn the Doctrine without making the Experiment, don't force Providence to ruine you, to save you from Ruine; don't bring your selves to such an Absolute Necessity of Discipline, that you must be taught Wisdom by your own Calamities.

Danger is always best at a Distance, and if we would but Agree, we might keep it there, if not, I may easily foretel the Consequence, and never pass for a Prophet.

If we go on to Quarrel, if High Church and Low Church will Tear one another to Pieces, if *Whig* and *Tory* resolve to Ruine one another, you may Expect what you really, but if you are not all Ruin'd by it in the End, it must be from some of these Causes.

1. That your Enemies are as Blind as you, and cannot see the Advantages you put into your Hands: Or,

2. That you grow wiser just in time, and take one another by the hand just at half Gasp in the Pit.

3. That God Almighty must work some Miracle to save you, and deal with your Enemies out of the usual Course of his Providence, put in some Exception to General Rule of Causes and Consequences, and Order something in the World that never happen'd before.

What Reason we have to Expect any of these Extraordinaries? and how wise we are to run the hazard, that I leave to the General Consideration.

Advertisement *to the Author of the* Daily Courant

THE last *Review* but one, the Author of this Paper took some Notice of a Piece of News the *Daily Courant* Translated from the *French*, viz.

That there was a Report of a Great Disaster befallen the Confederate Fleet.

I find the Author of that Paper takes great Exceptions at the Unmercifulness of the Observation.

I acknowledge beforehand, that had I known the Government would have resented it, had he been the worst Enemy I have, I would have taken no Notice of it. In my Observation of it, I Declar'd I believ'd he had no Ill Design in it; and I thought I must by that have clear'd my self of any Ill Design against him Personally.

As to the Discretion of Publishing such a thing without any Observations of his own attending it, *as in other Cases has been done*, I understand he does not Defend it; and if he does, more may be said to that. I affirm still, that to spread even the Suggestions of our Enemies, other than to Confute them, is Fatal and very Mischievous to the Publick Peace; I believe his to be Inadvertent, I design'd him no Personal injury, and hope I have done him none; I clear him of Design, but as to the rest, I believe I may Defie any Man to tell a thing Honestly more like a telling it Maliciously, than this, no manner of Remark being made either before or after.

Upon this, I think my Charity and Respect too, was plain, giving my Judgment, That he had no Ill Design, as to the Discretion of it, let him Defend it that can; and as to his Elaborate Defence, I think he takes a great

great deal of Pains to make himself more Criminal than I Imagin'd him to be.

WHereas a Proposal has been made by the Author of this Paper, for Subscriptions to a Book in Folio, Entitled, *Jure Divino*; or, *A Satyr upon Tyranny and Passive Obedience*. To which, Abundance of Gentlemen having long since Subscrib'd, and the Time seeming long for its coming out, some very Good Reasons having obliged the Author to put a stop to it,

These are to give Notice, That the said Book is now in the Press, and shall go on to be Printed with all Expedition: And for the further Satisfaction of the Subscribers, the Sheets may be seen every Day by any that please to give themselves that Trouble, at Mr. *J. Matthews*, as they come out of the Press.

All those Gentlemen, who have Collected Subscriptions for this Book are Desir'd to send in an Account of what Number they have taken, there being no more to be Printed, than shall be given Notice, as Subscribed; and, if they please, to Pay the Subscription Money to Mr. *Matthews* in *Pilkington Court*, *Little Britain*, Receipts will be given there for it.

PROPOSALS (*different from all others yet publish'd*) for a *Perpetual Assurance Office*: Wherein either SEX may Subscribe, and by Paying 6 *l. per Annum*, secure an equal Dividend of 1000 *l.* at their Deaths, which in all probability cannot amount to less than 500 Pounds, or a much greater Sum, to any Person they shall Name, besides 3 *l.* out of every 6 *l.* which they shall have Paid, together with other Advantages (during Life) which will reduce every Member's Yearly Payment to less than 40 *s.* Subscriptions are taken, and Proposals at large given *gratis*, by *J. Matthews* a Printer, and Mr. *Sambridge*, in Little-Brittain; Mr. *Barnes*, in Pall-Mall; Mr. *Nutt*, near Stationers-Hall; Mr. *Strahan* and Mr. *Davis* in Cornhill; Mr. *Hartley*, Mr. *Hodgson's* in Holborn; Mr. *Barber* in Westminster-Hall; and Mr. *Smith* without Temple-Bar, Booksellers. (*** Note, *That no Money is to be Paid, till the Society be full, and Seem us given.*) Against which, if any Subscriber shall object, he shall be at Liberty, whether he will stand to his Subscription, or not.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Royal Essence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the most delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greatest Preserver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than usual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, strengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectually prevents it from falling off or splitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it possibly will, by the use of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it strengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raises the Vapours in Ladies, *&c.* being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleasant than) Musk, Civet, *&c.* 'Tis indeed an unparalled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, *&c.* excellently. To be had only at Mr. *Allcrafts*, a Toyshop at the Blue-Coat Boy against the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*. Sealed up, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Bottle with Directions.

These are to give Notice,

THat at her House at the Glass-Lanthorn in Plough-yard, in Gray's-Inn-Lane, who hath lived there 20 years still liveth *Susannah Kirlew*, the Widow and Relict of the Famous Dr. *Tho. Kirlew*, a Sworn Physician in Ordinary to King Charles II. and a Collegiate Physician of London, who with the same Drink and Pills, as he did, can cure all sorts of Ulcers, Sores, Scurfs, Scurvies, Leprosies Venereal or French Disease, and all such Malignities, tho' never so inveterate in all Constitutions, and at all Seasons, hindering no Business, and without the use of Mercury, which raiseth the Malignity, and other Evils from other Parts and fix the same in the Head. The Drink and Pills cleanse the Body and Blood of all Impurities which cause Dropsies, Gouts, Scurvies, Stone, *&c.* And if any Persons send their Griefs and Ages she can cure them without seeing them (having had 40 Years Experience thereof in the Doctor's Life-time) the said Secrets and Methods of Cure he never imparted to any but her, because of her Benefit during her Life (tho' *Mary* the Widow of *John Kirlew*, to whom she was Married but about 15 Months, pretends the contrary.) The Drink is 3 *s.* the Quart, the Pills 1 *s.* the Box, with Directions. All Persons may have Advice *gratis*, she Compassionates the Poor.

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Observations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Tuesday, July 3. 1705.

IT comes of Course, in my Design of Peace, to speak to those things that hinder it; and among the rest, to treat of those Artifices the Enemies make use of to prevent our Union; and I hope no Body will think themselves particularly pointed at in this Case. I design Caution to all, and Reflection upon none.

They that are Guilty by Inadvertency, deserve Reproof, those that act it by Design, deserve no Civility.

Nothing has been more fatal among the present Confederacy, than spreading Rumours, Suggestions, and Reports about the World, sometimes to create fears of Mischiefs that never are like to come to pass, sometimes to foment Distrust among Confederacies; sometimes to prepare the People for Mischiefs really Design'd; that the Enemy has frequently employ'd Emissaries among us, and been at great Charge to prompt such things, is as plain as it is true, that their doing so confirms the thing I am now upon, *viz.* That they have always found it very Serviceable to them.

History is full of Instances of this kind, which it would be endless to repeat, and to fill this Paper with Precedents in Ancient Story, to prove what our own Experience has Examples enough to Convince us of, in doing that which I hope this Paper shall never be charg'd with, viz. *Talking to no purpose.*

An Instance or two, within our own reach, may not however be amiss among a Cloud of Examples which might be brought.

When our Fleet Fought with, or rather Retreated from the *French*, at the Time when the Earl of *Torrington* Commanded as Admiral, it was thought convenient, the Disparity of Force, the Absence of the King then in *Ireland*, and the exceeding Consequence of a Defeat at that time, consider'd not to Engage the *French*, or at that Juncture on this Retreat, the *French* pursuing close, Engag'd the *Dutch*, who had the Van upon one Tack, and consequently the Rear upon another, and they received some Damage.

The *French* Emiſſaries in *Holland*, with the utmoſt Induſtry ſpread about Reports, That the *Engliſh* had Betray'd the *Dutch* Ships, had drawn them into an Engagement with the *French*, and then Tack'd from them; and the *French* Prints ſaid the ſame thing.

To ſuch a Height and Heat was this carried, that the *Dutch*, ay and too many here too, believ'd it; and I could tell the World the Improvement of it was ſuch, that had not the Authority on both Hands check'd it, it might have been fatal to the Confederacy.

On another Occaſion, when Admiral *Ruſſel*, now Earl of *Orford*, was fitting out the Fleet, and preparing for the Summers Expedition in 1692, a Rumour was ſpread abroad, That ſome of the Captains had reſolv'd upon an Engagement with the *French*, to go over with their Ships, and Revolt to King *James*.

The *French* Fleet appearing immediately in the Channel, all Men concluded they came with that Dependance, and ſo far was the Report ſpread Abroad, and Improv'd to that height, that the Captains thought themſelves concern'd in that caſe, to give Her Majeſty the late Queen *Mary*, freſh Aſſurances of their Fidelity, in that famous Addreſs, Sign'd on Board the Fleet at St. *Hellens*, the 8th, I think, of *May*, 1692.

The Queen, who was thoroughly Convinc'd it was a Malicious Report, rais'd to create a Miſunderſtanding and Jealouſie among the Commanders, declar'd her Satisfaction in ſuch Terms, as animated the Officers of the Fleet to ſignalize themſelves in the Enſuing Engagement; and ſome of them who had been pointed out in thoſe Reports, were of the forwardeſt in that Service, and ſome have thought it was that coſt Admiral *Carter* his Life, puſhing at all Hazards, to Diſtinguiſh his Loyalty and Courage in the Fight.

If theſe are not ſufficient Examples to prove the fatal Conſequences of ſpreading the Suggeſtions of our Enemies, many more might be found out.

The Reports all over *France*, that King *William* was Dead, which were believ'd to that Degree, that, as we were told, Publick Rejoycings were made on that Account.

The Conſternation other Parts conceiv'd at it, was very remarkable, and large Gueſſes were to be made from it, who and what Parts of the Confederacy would be more or leſs affected with it; and had the Aſſaſſination of that Prince afterwards ſucceeded, without Queſtion the Aim that was to be taken from the former Circumſtance, had been conſiderable.

When a Rumour is raiſed of ſome very ill News, and the Riſe of this is from the Enemy; there's no Queſtion to be made, but they have their Ules, Ends, and Deſigns in it.

In the beginning of the War, and particularly when the *Dutch* ſollicited here ſo long, *ſo very long* for the Aid of 10000 Men, ſtipulated by Treaty in the Reign of King *Charles the Second*, and which ſome People here very diligently retarded as long as poſſible, that the *Dutch* might have been driven to ſome Extremities before it come——How often in this Interval was it reported, That the *Dutch* were going to make a ſeparate Treaty with the *French*, when after this the States thought fit to Delude the *French*, and Monſieur *Heinſius* Out-witted the Cabinet at *Verſailles* in the Matter of Owning the King of *Spain*; we were all going Mad with it here, that the *Dutch* had Betray'd us, were gone over to the Enemy, and had made the Peace without us.

What ſtrange Effects theſe Reports had in their Seaſon, and how on all Occaſions the *French* have thought fit to raiſe ſuch Rumours, and have always found their Account in it is too plain to need any Expoſition.

But I cannot but make a Remark here.

Two ſorts of People the Enemy makes uſe of in theſe Caſes.

1. Their own miſchievous Emiſſaries, who they diligently Employ to propagate the State-Trick, and to hand forward their Court Forgeries, like the Merchant, who Imports a Commodity, and ſells it by Wholeſale to the Retailer, theſe are Employ'd for the Purpoſe, and theſe Convoy by their Intelligence one and the ſame Report at the ſame time

time to all Parts of the World to their Sub-Agents, who are Directed to Cultivate the Product of Lying as may best serve the ends of the Contriver.

2. The Ignorant, Weak and Unforeseeing Relators, who, like Second-hand Chapmen, hand forward the Mischief, think no harm, but run away with the Story for the *Meer Lechery of telling some News*, who serve a Malicious Design, and are not let into the secret themselves, propagate the Means and know nothing of the End, these are Tools of a Master they do not know they are serving, and are *Innocently Guilty*, if that way of speaking, may be allow'd me of doing Mischief with no manner of Design, such Men as these are to be Pity'd and Punish'd both together, and I know but one piece of Mercy that is due to them, and that's owing to the Compassion we show to Humane Infirmity, *viz.* to give them once fair warning of it.

A Man has a Mind to fright all the Neighbourhood, and he Meets a Blind Man, and tells him, there is a House on Fire, and it Flames out of the Garret Windows, *and why do you not cry out Fire*, says the Blind Man. Why *I am Hoarse?* I can't speak aloud, *Do you cry out* ——— Says t'other. The Blind Man crys Fire immediately, raises all the Street, frights the Children, the Women fall into Fits, two or three that were with Child Miscarry, one or two fall into Travail, and Die with the Disorder——— What shall we say of the Blind Man ——— Say of him, says a third, Why what can you say of him? The Man was Blind, and some Body Abused him.

Why this is true, and this may in some Peoples Judgment, excuse him, but I differ from them all, I think the Man ought to be Punish'd as a Criminal, for *a Blind Man ought not to cry Fire.*

Let no Man think this Story pointed at himself. I again Declare I have no Meaning in it to any Man's Prejudice. I hope Personal Pique shall be always below the Design of this Paper, and I'll Answer for it, it shall always be so of the Author.

But there is more Use to be made of these things, and far above the Trifle of one Man's Concern in it——— He that will report a thing Suggested by the Enemy, with an evil Design, answers that evil Design of the Enemy, and is accessary to the Mischief aim'd at; for the End is the Enemies, the Means is the spreading the Report; and he that does that with no ill Design, yet propagates the real Design as effectually as the Enemy Desires him, and so becomes an Involuntary Engine of his Countries Mischief, and a Tool to the Agency of an Invader.

To say we only tell what other People say, is to say nothing; no, tho' it is told with a *They say*, such Poison ought never to go without its Antidote; if I will relate it, and leave the World Uncertain what my Opinion about it is, I ought to Expect the World should believe it is a Piece of News I approve; for he that leaves the World to guess, is supposed to be willing and content they should make any Construction of it they please; and that the worst Construction is most suitable to him, since every Man knows, *when the World is left to guess*, at any thing they always *guess the worst*.

Nor is it enough to say, We Translate what other Nations Print; if a Foreign Print should say, That the King of another Nation is the Son of a Whore, 'tis an abusive thing; but if a Subject of that Nation should Reprint it, without at the same time Declaring his Resentment of the Abuse of his Soveraign, he would merit to be very ill treated of his Prince.

If this were not so, a Man under the Protection of the Titles of a faithful Translator, may Legitimate all the Barbarous Language with which Foreigners may Insult the Prince or Government he lives under, and so claim a Privilege to be as Free with his Prince, as a Foreigner is, who owes him no Allegiance, nor does not write to those that do.

I would desire such to turn the Tables, and Answer me this Question: Suppose the *Paris* Gazeteer should pretend to Translate the *Observator* into *French*, and Print it at *Paris*, and in the Paper should bring in *Honest Roger* Treating the *French* King with all that Country Freedom and Good Language as we see in *English* he makes no Bones of, what could any Body rationally think that Monarch

Digitized by Google

march would say to it? Or indeed, What ought he to say to it? ——He ought at least to use him as one that wants Manners.

The same thing will hold in Matters of Danger, it has always been held Criminal to report, That the King is Dead; and to say it is reported so, is the same thing in all those parts of it, which made the Original saying so Criminal.

The Reason is drawn from the Danger of a Flying Report, which in many Cases makes strange Discoveries.

I have read of a Prince among the *Persians*, that Reported, That he was Dead to Discover which of his Courtiers aspir'd to the Crown, and took several of them in the Snare.

The Danger of Flying Reports, is not easily Described, he that knows what use the Enemies sometimes make of them, will be very careful how he makes himself the Tool to put them forward, if he has any respect to his own Character, or the Good of the Publick.

Just Publish'd,

THE *Appendix* to the *Review*, Together with an *Index* of the First Volume; which will Compleat the said First Volume of the *Review*: And all those Gentlemen, who have bespoke of the Author, the said First Volume Entire, may have them Deliver'd, Bound up together with all the *Supplements*, at *J. Matthews's*, or at the Publishers of the *Review*.

WHereas a Proposal has been made by the Author of this Paper, for Subscriptions to a Book in Folio, Entitled, *Jure Divino*; or, *A Satyr upon Tyranny and Passive Obedience*. To which Abundance of Gentlemen having long since Subscrib'd, and the Time seeming long for its coming out, some very Good Reasons having obliged the Author to put a stop to it,

These are to give Notice, That the said Book is now in the Press, and shall go on to be Printed with all Expedition: And for the further Satisfaction of the Subscribers, the Sheets may be seen every Day by any that please to give themselves that Trouble, at *Mr. J. Matthews*, as they come out of the Press.

All those Gentlemen, who have Collected Subscriptions for this Book, are Desir'd to send in an Account of what Number they have taken, there being no more to be Printed, than shall be given Notice, as Subscribed; and, if they please, to Pay the Subscription Money to *Mr. Matthews* in *Pilkington Court*, *Little Britain*, Receipts will be given there for it.

*** PROPOSALS (*Different from all others yet published*) for a *Perpetual Assurance Office*: Wherein either 5 Pound or 5 Pound may Subscribe, and by Paying 6 *l.* per Annum, procure an equal Dividend of 10000 *l.* at their Deaths, which, in all probability cannot amount to less than 300 Pounds, or a much greater Sum, to any Person they shall Name, besides 3 *l.* out of every 6 *l.* which they shall have Paid, together with other Advantages (during Life) which will reduce every Member's Yearly Payment to less than 40 *s.* Subscriptions are taken, and Proposals at large given *gratis*, by *J. Matthews*, a Printer, and Mr. *Sambridge*, in Little-Britain; Mr. *Barnes*, in Pall-Mall; Mr. *Nott*, near Stationers-Hall; Mr. *Strahan* and Mr. *Davis* in Cornhill; Mr. *Hartley*, Mr. *Hodgson's* in Holborn; Mr. *Barber* in Westminster-Hall; and Mr. *Smith* without Temple-Bar, Booksellers. (*i. e.* Note, *That no Money is to be Paid, till the Society be full, and Seven say given.*) Against which, if any Subscriber shall object, he shall be at Liberty, whether he will stand to his Subscription, or not.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Royal Essence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the most delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greatest Preserver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs a much longer time, than usual) in the Curl, and Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, strengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectually prevents, it from falling off or splitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it possibly will, by the use of any other thing. Its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it strengthens the Brains, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raises the Vapours in Ladies, &c. being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleasant than) Musk, Civet, &c. 'Tis indeed an unparallel'd fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, &c. excellently. To be had only at Mr. *Allyn's*, a Toy shop at the Blue-Coat Boy against the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*. Sealed up, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Bottle with Directions.

Digitized by Google

A

REVIEW

OF THE

Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Thurſday, July 5. 1705.

THEY who think my laſt Paper ſo meanly Deſign'd, and ſo inſignificantly Leveli'd, as to be pointed at the Author of the *Daily Courant*, do me much Injury, and have too mean an Opinion of the Deſign of this Paper.

The whole Intent of this Paper is Guided at and Directed to promoting and perſwading a General Union of Parties, a Peace of Neighbourhood and Charity; a Deſign ſo Noble in its Nature, ſo Neceſſary in its Circumſtances, ſo Seaſonable in its preſent Juncture, and which will certainly be ſo fatal in its Miſcarriage, that no *Engliſh* Man can be ſuppoſed to Decline it, without Declining the very common Character of a Man, much leſs an Honeſt Man, or a Lover of his Country.

A Deſign of ſo great Concern to *England*, that even the Queen her ſelf has not thought it below the Dignity of the Throne, to Attempt a Publick Exhortation, and Her Majeſty with a Concern ſuitable to the Conſtant Zeal, which on all Occaſions has appeared in Her moſt Exalted Conduct, has ſtoop'd to be a Preacher of Peace to all the Nation.

A Deſign, that in my Management of it, has but one Misfortune, *viz.* That it ſuffers from the Weakneſs of the Hand, who can at beſt but hold out a Light, but requires a Pilot of better Experience to Direct the Way.

In raiſing this Land Mark to Direct to the Bleſſed Haven of National Peace, I have plac'd Buoys and Marks upon the Dangerous Sands and Shoals, where the Ship of the State may be in danger of ſplitting, and where in our queſt of Peace, we are in danger of Shipwreck; and that part I am now upon, is the Miſchief of falſe Alarms, as they are cunningly made uſe of by the Enemy, to Amuſe and Abuſe us.

Giving Ear to the Empty Malice of Forg'd Stories, and the looſe Virulence of Flying Report, is an Evil to be Complain'd of, but to be Inſtrumental to the Forwarding, Spreading, and Legitimating theſe Stories, is an Iniquity to be Puniſh'd by the Judge, is a thing to be avoided carefully by every Ho-

Digitized by Google

neſt Man, and to be Diſcourag'd Diligently in others.

I have Treated of the Evil in General, I have two Circumſtances, among many other, which ſeem to come in my way to ſpeak to as known and Capital Examples, in which the Power, as well as Danger of this Malicious Method of raiſing Falſe Reports, and ſpreading Groundleſs, or ill grounded Rumours, will be ſo manifeſt, that I hope all Men will from hence draw the ſame Conſequences that I do, *viz* That it is a Method every Man will both Avoid and Condemn, who has any regard to the Peace of *England*, and her Proſperity in the preſent Juncture of Affairs, whether of War, Confederacy, or Negoce. *Theſe are*,

1. A Report, That the Church of *England* is now in Danger.

2. A Report, That the *Scots* are in the Intereſt of *France*.

As theſe two Heads are very General, and contain more Particulars than are eaſily Enumerated, I claim to be underſtood not as the Various Humours of Men ſhall ſuggeſt, not as Men of Spleen and Parties ſhall ſuppoſe me to mean, but juſt as I Explain my ſelf, and as I ſhall at large lay it down.

Firſt, By a Report of the Church of *England*'s being in Danger, I proteſt to underſtand

That there is a Party of Men in *England*, who finding themſelves over Head and Ears, *as we ſay*, in a moſt abſurd Miſtake in Politicks, and that by their Violence, and Ridiculous Extreams, they have both ruin'd their Project, expoſed their Party, and Alarm'd the Nation——Have only one Game left to Play, and that is by raiſing an Out-cry of the Churche's Danger, ſeemingly juſtifie the Extraordinary Meaſures they were taking, and filling the People with the Amuſement, Improve it up to a Fright, and ſo run the Nation up to the ſame Degree of Lunacy with themſelves. From theſe Extravagancies, they hope to bring forth ſomething as Abſurd as they acted themſelves, and ſo at leaſt concern the more People to juſtifie their Proceedings, by acting worſe themſelves.

Thus Tacking, *&c.* has obtain'd upon the Ignorant People, becauſe being back'd with this Calculated Report of the Churches Danger, it might ſeem the more juſtifiable, at leaſt the Prudence of it might be Anſwer'd for, upon the ſame Ground, as Blowing up Houſes in caſe of Fire.

None blame the Miſchief, but 'tis Underſtood,
A Private Evil for a Publick Good.

2. By a Report of the *Scots* being in the Intereſt of *France*, I underſtand,

That there are ſome Men, who being very Deſirous of Embroiling the two Nations, a thing that would be much for the Intereſt of *France*, Maliciouſly Inſinuate and *Propagate ill Reports* of the Siniſter Deſigns of the *Scots* Nation againſt the Intereſt of *England*, Irritate the People on all Occaſions, and with Unwearied Diligence Animate the Nations one againſt another, as well there as here, and that this is done by Raiſing, Spreading, and Carrying about Ill Reports of the Reſpective Nations one againſt another, to Encreaſe the Animoſities, and as much as in them lies, to raiſe an Inveterate and Implacable Spirit on both Sides, and prevent all Poſſibility of Union and Underſtanding.

I ſhould be glad if either of theſe ſuggeſted Heads could be Denied, or Confuted ——And had I not ſeen the Fact ſo plain, the Ill Blood Diffuſed, and the Effects of it ſo Viſible, as that I think the Truth will reach every Man's Judgment, touch his Senſes, and Convince him at firſt ſight, I ſhould not in laying down theſe Heads, be ſo Dogmatick, nor ſo poſitive in the Aſſertion.

So far therefore I'll venture to beg the Queſtion that *theſe Reports are ſpread about*, when I come to the Particulars, I'll endeavour to put it paſt Diſpute.

That the General Cries of the Churches Danger, is Induſtriouſly handed about amongſt all the High Party, that it is made the Excuſe, the Plea for all their Excentrick Motions, Heterodox Opinions, Diſloyal Reproaches of their Sovereign, Diſreſpectful Behaviour to their Dioceſans, and Exceeding Clamours at their Fellow Churchmen, that it

Digitized by Google

it is made the Shuttlecock of the Party, and is toſs'd about from Pulpit to Pulpit, from one end of the Nation to the other, that it is made the *Blind Excuſe* for an Occational Bill, and for Tacking that Bill to another, Sir *F— P———ton*, Sir *H—— M———th*, Mr. *B———ly*, and all the Great Managers of the Conferences on that Head, are my Witneſſes.

The Gentlemen have too much Honour to go back from what their Printed Debates have Inform'd us, and their Elaborate Speeches Declar'd.

But if they ſhould let us refer to two Papers printed by the Highflying Clergy of the Dioceſe of *Exeter*, Entitled, *Reaſons why the Clergy could not Comply with the Biſhop's Recommendation* of Proctors to be Choſen for the Enſuing Convocation.

Where one of the principal Reaſons for their Violent oppoſing the Biſhop, their own Dioceſan *is the Danger of the Church.*

And if the Gentlemen are not content with theſe Teſtimonies, that this is the preſent General Cry, the very *Watch Word of the Party*, the *Bugbear* to fright their Women, and quiet their Children, which I promiſe upon the Demand of any that will joyn Iſſue on the Queſtion, to produce 150 Subſtantial Leading Men of the High Church, who either have Preached, Printed, or Promoted the Report, beſides Dr. *B———ch*, *St———pe*, Mr. *Sach——ll*, Mr. *Weſt——y*, *Cum multis aliis quæ nunc*, &c.

Well, (ſays a ready Objector) we allow that we do report the Church is in Danger, *and what then?* You are running on here, upon you know not what, you pretend to warn us againſt raiſing and promoting Falſe Reports; and we joyn with you, That 'tis a Thing of ill conſequence to do ſo, but ſo much the worſe for *England*, and to our Sorrow we ſpeak it, this is not a falſe Report.

This is far enough from a falſe Report; there's too much Truth in it to jeſt with, and you run on without any Rules, till ye prove that the Report of the Churches Danger, is a Groundleſs Rumour rais'd by the Enemy and Propagated with Deſign to raiſe and continue the Nations Diviſions.

This indeed is a right way of Arguing, and I am very forward to joyn Iſſue upon this Head, and let the whole Debate turn upon this Head.

If therefore in the Proceſs of theſe Papers, I do not prove, that this Noiſe of the Churches Danger is a Fiction, a meer *Party Fiction*, a Chicane, an *Ignis fatuus*, raiſed on purpoſe to cover a Crime with a *Deceptio Viſus*, and to lead the People into a ſecond Error, that they may not Diſcern the firſt.

If I do not prove, That all the real Danger of the Church proceeds from the very Men that thus cry out firſt; that the Meaſures they are taking, are abſolutely Deſtructive of the Churches Safety.

If I do not prove, That the promoting this General Report is fatal to the Nations Peace, aſſiſtant to the Enemies, and a viſible propagating the Intereſt of *France*.

If I do not prove, That the Church of *England*, was never ſince the Time of Queen *Elizabeth*, ſo well fix'd, ſo ſecure, ſo ſafely Guarded, and ſo little Expoſed to any poſſibility of an Inſult at Home, or from Abroad.

If I do not prove, That theſe Reports and the Rumours of the Danger of the Church, are ſenceleſs Inconſiſtencies, Incongruous and Nonſenſical, as compar'd with the Nature, Firmneſs, and Juſtice of the preſent Conſtitution.

If I do not prove, That theſe Reports are Calculated for the Overthrowing the preſent Settlement and Conſtitution both in Church and State.

If I ſay I do not make theſe things out, I do nothing; and on the other Hand, if I do, I hope it will be allow'd me, that the railing and ſpreading Groundleſs Reports to alarm the People, is an Artifice of the Enemy, is pernicious to the Publick, and a great Obſtructor of that Peace which all Wiſe Men wiſh for.

ERRATA.

THe Miſpointing the laſt Paper, has ſo marr'd the Sence, the Reader is Deſired to obſerve the following Corrections.

P. 205. col. 2. l. 18. dele the Comma at *time*, and place it at *conſider'd*; *ibid.* l. 19. after

Digitized by Google

after *or at*, read *leaſt not at*; p. 207. col. 1. l. 15. dele the Comma at *ſpeaking*, and place it at *me*; *ibid.* l. 28. dele the Interrogation at *Hoaſe*, and place only a Comma there.

Juſt Publiſh'd,

THE *Appendix* to the *Review*; Together with an *Index* of the Firſt Volume; which will Compleat the ſaid Firſt Volume of the *Reviews*: And all thoſe Gentlemen, who have beſpoke of the Author, the ſaid Firſt Volume Entire, may have them Deliver'd, Bound up together with all the *Supplements*, at *J. Matthews's*, or at the Publiſhers of the *Review*.

WHereas a Propoſal has been made by the Author of this Paper, for Subſcriptions to a Book in Folio, Entitled, *Jure Divino*; or, *A Satyr upon Tyranny and Paſſive Obedience*. To which, Abundance of Gentlemen having long ſince Subſcrib'd, and the Time ſeeming long for its coming out, ſome very Good Reaſons having obliged the Author to put a ſtop to it,

Theſe are to give Notice, That the ſaid Book is now in the Preſs, and ſhall go on to be Printed with all Expedition: And for the further Satisfaction of the Subſcribers, the Sheets may be ſeen every Day by any that pleaſe to give themſelves that Trouble, at Mr. *J. Matthews*, as they come out of the Preſs.

All thoſe Gentlemen, who have Collected Subſcriptions for this Book are Deſir'd to ſend in an Account of what Number they have taken, there being no more to be Printed, than ſhall be given Notice, as Subſcribed; and, if they pleaſe, to Pay the Subſcription Money to Mr. *Matthews* in *Pilkington Court*, *Little-Britain*, Receipts will be given there for it.

*** PROPOSALS (*different from all others yet publiſh'd*) for a *Perpetual Aſſurance Office*: Wherein either SEX may Subſcribe, and by Paying *6 l. per Annum*, ſecure an equal Dividend of 10000 *l.* at their Deaths, which in all probability cannot amount to leſs than 500 Pounds, or a much greater Sum, to any Perſon they ſhall Name, beſides 3 *l.* out of every *6 l.* which they ſhall have Paid, together with other Advantages (during Life) which will reduce every Member's Yearly Payment to leſs than 40 *s.* Subſcriptions are taken, and Propoſals at large given *gratis*, by *J. Matthews* a Printer, and Mr. *Sambridge*, in Little-Brittain; Mr. *Barnes*, in Pall-Mall; Mr. *Nutt*, near Stationers-Hall; Mr. *Strahan* and Mr. *Davis* in Cornhill; Mr. *Hartley*, Mr. *Hodgſon's* in Holborn; Mr. *Rawlet* in Weſtminſter-Hall; and Mr. *Smith* without Temple-Bar, Booksellers. (*** Note, *That no Money is to be Paid, till the Society be full, and Security given.*) Againſt which, if any Subſcriber ſhall object, he ſhall be at Liberty, whether he will ſtand to his Subſcription, or not.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Royal Eſſence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the moſt delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greateſt Preſerver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than uſual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, ſtrengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectually prevents it from falling off or ſplitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it poſſibly will, by the uſe of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it ſtrengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raiſes the Vapours in Ladies, &c. being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleaſant than) Muſk, Civet, &c. 'Tis indeed an unparalled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, &c. excellently. To be had only at Mr. *Allchaſe's* a Toyſhop at the Blue-Coat Boy againſt the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*. Seal'd up, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Bottle with Directions.

THE true Cephalick, or Head Snuff, twice or thrice uſing, which does infinitely more real good, than 50 times uſing any other ſort; for by its peculiar Operation and Effects, it Cures the moſt Stubborn and Dangerous Diſtempers of the Head; ſuch as Apoplexies, Epilepſies, Lethargies, Vertigoes, Megrims, Pains in the Head, Humours in the Eyes, Impoſthumes, Vapours, Loſs of Memory, Deafneſs, &c. 2 Papers at moſt times making a perfect Cure; it being what is daily preſcrib'd and approv'd by the moſt Eminent Phyſicians. 'Tis to be had only at Mr. Varenne's, a Bookſeller at Seneca's Head near Somerſet-Houſe in the Strand. Price 1 *s.* 6 *d.* the Paper, with Directions.

MDCCV.

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Saturday, July 7. 1705.

I Have ſpent ſome Time, and ſome People I find think too much on the Subject of Peace; I have been Moving and Inviting all Parties to put their helping Hands to this Neceſſary Work, and principally to be careful to Chooſe ſuch Gentlemen to Repreſent them in the Approaching Parliament, as are Bleſs'd with thoſe Healing Principles, which ſeem particularly and abſolutely neceſſary at this Extraordinary Juncture, AND I HOPE THEY HAVE DONE IT.

If in the Negative part of my Diſcourſe on this Head, it has come in my way to tell who they *ſhould not* Chooſe, by way of Direction to the Affirmative, *who they ſhould*, and if it has been impoſſible to do this, without running *Full Butt* againſt the Gentlement of the 134, they muſt Excuſe me, and blame their putting themſelves juſt in the way of our Peace, that we could not purſue it, without Driving over them.

But I am Unhappily Embarraſs'd now with a whole Party, and Affaulted with all Manner of Malice, for Endeavouring to ſhow the Beauty of that Heavenly Temper theſe Men want, and which in particular they hate.

It would really be too much Satyr upon the Gentlemen of the other ſide, if I ſhould only Publiſh their own Letters to me upon the Subject; ſome that are meerly Diverting, I may give the World a Sight of, but ſome that are Villanous and Baſe, I Conceal for the ſake of that Peace I would fain move them to by my Example.

'Twould even reflect upon the Nation in general, if I ſhould give the Particulars of about 20 to 30 Letters, moſt of which threaten my Life, and the World might think *England* coming into the Mode of *Italy*. Indeed we have ſeen too much of this Method lately, and Juſtice ſeems to wait but a few Weeks to make a ſad Example from a Set of Aſſaſſinators, the Murtherers of the *Scotch* Man of *Queenborough*.

To all the Gentlemen who are ſo Exceeding Angry at me for Inviting them to Peace, as to Threaten my Throat, and the like, I make this Serious Requeſt, Let them ſtep to *Maidſtone* Gaol, and there Diſcourſe a little with their Brother Murtherers; and if their

Digitized by Google

Condition pleases them, let them follow their Steps if they can.

Indeed, Gentlemen, the Mean Despicable Author of this Paper, is not worth your Attempting his Correction at the Price; Gaols, Fetters, and Gibbets, are odd Melancholy things; for a Gentleman to *Dangle out of the World in a Strang*, has something so Ugly, so Awkard, and so Disagreeable in it, that you cannot think of it, without some Regret, and then the Reflection will be very harsh, that this was for Killing a Poor Mortify'd Author, one that the Government had Kill'd before. It can never be worth your while, Gentlemen, and therefore he hopes you will Content your selves with telling him so, and let him alone to Time and Age, which is hast'ning upon us all, and will certainly at last do the Work to your Hand.

Presuming upon the Prevalency of these Arguments, and the Sovereignty of your Reason *as Men*, your Religion as *Protestants*, and your Native Generosity of Temper, as *English Men*.

I move about the World Unguarded and Unarm'd, a little Stick not strong enough to Correct a Dog, supplies the Place of Mr. O——r's Great Oaken-Towel, a Sword sometimes perhaps for Decency, but it is all harmless to a meer Nothing; can do no hurt any where but just at the Tip of it, call'd the Point——And what's that in the Hand of a Feeble Author?

Let him alone, Gentlemen, and have Patience, you'll all come to be of his Mind e're long; and then if you had Kill'd him, you would have been sorry for it.

The Days are at hand, I doubt, when you will all own, he that perswaded you to Peace, was in the right of it and that having Despised Peace at Home, God Almighty in Mercy to you, will Deny you Peace Abroad.

I can much Easier Jest with the Impotent Rage of the Enemies, to the Publick Peace, threatning to Kill me, than I can with the serious and sad Apprehensions I receive from a protracted War, from Broken Measures, Backward Preparations, Uncertain Confederates and the like.

And yet this Bullying Method is not the only Treatment the Author of this has to Complain of ——But now he has had a Storm of a more Scandalous Assassination, Studying to Ruine and Embroil him, Crowds of Sham-Actions, Arrests, Sleeping Debates in Trade of 17 Years standing Revis'd; Debts put in Suit after Contracts and Agreements under Hand and Seal; and which is worse, Writs taken out for Debts, without the Knowledge of the Creditor, and some after the Creditor has been Paid; Diligent Sollicitations of Persons not Enclin'd to Sue, pressing them to give him Trouble; others offering to Buy Assignments of Debts, that they might be Sued; for others to turn Setters and Informers to Betray him into the Hands of Trouble; Collateral Bonds Sued, where the Securities have been Resign'd and Accepted.

It would take up too much of the Reader's Time, to Trouble the World with the Barbarous Treatment shown a Man just Strip'd Naked by the Government; 'tis like Suing a Man just Ransom'd from *Algier*; and could I descend to Particulars, would be too Moving to be read.

That this is all for the Party; that this is a Pique at the Subject, as well as the Author; Speak Conscience and tell us, *Why were none of these things done before?*

Under all these Design'd Mischiefs, a diligent Report has been rais'd, That this Unhappy Author was carried to *Newgate*, and some have been so kind to go thither to Visit him.

Ill Tongues may do much; but I cannot but tell a certain Gentleman, who has offered 100 *l.* to have it so, That it will hardly be in his Power to Effect it.

Pardon me, Gentlemen, to Enquire into the Impotence of this Malice, a Gaol would not Check this Paper. Perhaps, if you could bring it to pass, it might furnish me with Leisure to perform it better.

To those whose Designs are Different, they may see who they Gratifie; and I Appeal to all the World, *What in this Paper* has Merited this Persecution?

Were all the Prosecutions Legal, Debts Just, and Circumstances requiring, yet really Gentlemen, when you reflect in what Hands he has been in, 'tis something Barbarous

Digitized by Google

rous, Common Compaſſion leads Men to bear with Men, whoſe Houſes have been Burn'd, or who by Publick Diſaſter are Diſabled; if his Houſe has not been Burn'd, it has been Plunder'd.

Will you have No Compaſſion? Well, Gentlemen, this muſt all they expect, who preſume to Venture in plainneſs and without Flattery to tell Men their Crimes; Neither will all this Reſtrain his Pen from writing, the Truth Depending upon it; that the Author of that Truth, will One time or Other, Own *at leaſt the Work*, if not the Unworthy Author.

Soits at Law, Gaol, Murther, Aſſaſſination, and all that Malice can Contrive, are therefore, without their Influence on me; I Avoid the firſt, and Contemn the laſt; the Law, I Truſt, will protect me from the firſt; and I freely run the Venture of the laſt, and ſo proceed to the next Method, now taking with me—and that is Banter, Railery and Reflection.

And what good does all this Scribbling do, ſays one, you had has good let it alone? And whereas you pretend much of the Publick Service being the End, and you would not write but for the Publick Service; ſince there is no Publick Service in it, pray ſhow your Sincerity by Laying it Down.

The Difficulty here lies in what we ſhall underſtand by the Publick Service, and Doing Good.

I underſtand perſwading us all to be at Peace with One Another, to be a Publick Service, and Doing Good. Theſe Gentlemen perhaps underſtand it another way, I am Sorry for them; without Doubt, they they that believe Inteſtine Diſcords, Civil, Diſſention, Striſe and Oppreſſion, the Needful Help to this Nations Happineſs, Differ from me, and I from them, and I Doubt ſhall always do ſo.

If I am miſtaken in the Subject, I Ought to be Convin'd, that Peace and Union is not for the Publick Good, that 'tis better for us to be pulling One Another to pieces, Tearing and Deſtroying One Another, and the like.

Now, if theſe Gentlemen will undertake to prove that Laws for Perſecution of Diſſenters, Feuds and Breaches in the Legiſlature, Invading Privileges, Heats, Animoſities and Violence of Parties, are particularly for the Publick Service, and Help to the Publick Good.

If they will make it out, that Delaying Supplies, and Retarding Preparations, Wounding Publick Credit, and Weakening our Hands, would be particularly Encouraging to our Confederates Abroad, and ſupport better the *Proteſtant* Cauſe.

If they can prove, that Quarrels, Heats, Feuds, and Dangerous Experiments, will help us to beat the *French*; that being Divided at Home, we ſhall be the better prepar'd to Defend our ſelves againſt Invaſion from Abroad.

If they can Demonſtrate, that to be all to peices in our Civil Intereſts, is the beſt Method to Deprive the Parties Abroad of all Hopes that their Cauſe will one Day or other be reviv'd among us; that 'tis *the Shorteſt Way* to Cloſe all their Expectations; that while we are Jangling and Claſhing, Writing and Fighting in Parties at Home, it will Effectually fore-cloſe the *French* in their Deſigns of Univerſal Monarchy, and ſink their Expectation of reducing us by force.

If theſe things can be made out, I confeſs I ſhall be in the Dark, and will immediately acknowledge I am in a ſtrange Miſtake, that all my Notions of Things are wrong, that I have receiv'd falſe Idea's of the Publick Affairs; for indeed I did not know that when our Lord ſaid, *A Kingdom Divided againſt it ſelf, cannot ſtand*; that the Kingdoms of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, were Excepted out of the General Rule, with a *Cujus Contrarium Verum eſt.*

Now as I am, and always ſhall be ready to receive, and freely Accept the Informations of Men, more knowing than my ſelf, I am in Daily Expectation of ſomething very Conſiderable upon this Subject, which will make out theſe *Enigma*'s, Unriddle all this Myſtery, and prove that Her Majeſty was miſtaken in Her Speech for Peace and Union, that we are all wrong in our Conſtruction of the Text above; and ſo by Conſequence, that I am the Lord knows what of an Incendiary, a

Jacobite,

Digitized by Google

Jacobite, and a Publick Enemy to the Nation, and when this comes, I am content to be call'd ſo.

WHereas a Propoſal has been made by the Author of this Paper, for Subſcriptions to a Book in Folio, Entitled, *Jure Divino*; or, *A Satyr upon Tyranny and Paſſive Obedience*. To which, Abundance of Gentlemen having long ſince Subſcrib'd, and the Time ſeeming long for its coming out, ſome very Good Reaſons having obliged the Author to put a ſtop to it,

Theſe are to give Notice, That the ſaid Book is now in the Preſs, and ſhall go on to be Printed with all Expedition: And for the further Satisfaction of the Subſcribers, the Sheets may be ſeen every Day by any that pleaſe to give themſelves that Trouble, at Mr. *J. Matthews*, as they come out of the Preſs.

All thoſe Gentlemen, who have Collected Subſcriptions for this Book are Deſir'd to ſend in an Account of what Number they have taken, there being no more to be Printed, than ſhall be given Notice, as Subſcribed; and, if they pleaſe, to Pay the Subſcription Money to Mr. *Matthews* in *Pilkington Court*, *Little-Britain*, Receipts will be given there for it.

*** PROPOSALS (*different from all others yet publiſh'd*) for a *Perpetual Aſſurance Office*: Wherein either S E X may Subſcribe, and by Paying 6 *l. per Annum*, ſecure an equal Dividend of 10000 *l.* at their Deaths, which in all probability cannot amount to leſs than 500 Pounds, or a much greater Sum, to any Perſon they ſhall Name, beſides 3 *l.* out of every 6 *l.* which they ſhall have Paid, together with other Advantages (during Life) which will reduce every Member's Yearly Payment to leſs than 40 *s.* Subſcriptions are taken, and Propoſals at large given *gratis*, at the *Inrollment Office* in *Chancery Lane*; Mr. *J. Matthews* a Printer, and Mr. *Sambridge*, in Little-Brittain; Mr. *Barnes*, in Pall-Mall; Mr. *Nutt*, near Stationers-Hall; Mr. *Strahan* and Mr. *Davis* in Cornhill; Mr. *Hartley*, and Mr. *Hodgſon's* in Holborn; Mr. *Barker* in Weſtminſter-Hall; and Mr. *Smith* without Temple-Bar, Booktellers. (*** Note, *That no Money is to be Paid, till the Society be full, and Seven up given.*) Againſt which, if any Subſcriber ſhall object, he ſhall be at Liberty, whether he will ſtand to his Subſcription, or

&c.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Royal Eſſence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the moſt delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greateſt Preſerver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than uſual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, ſtrengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectually prevents it from falling off or ſplitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it poſſibly will, by the uſe of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it ſtrengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raiſes the Vapours in Ladies, *&c.* being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleaſant than) Muſk, Civet, *&c.* 'Tis indeed an unparallel'd fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, *&c.* excellently. To be had only at Mr. *Allerafts*, a Toyſhop at the Blue-Coat Boy againſt the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*, Sealed up, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Bottle with Directions. Beware of Counterfeits, ſuch are abroad, accompany'd with Baſe Inſinuations, and Romantick Pretences.

WASSE's Elixir for the Gout and Rheumatiſm; for the Cholick, Stone, Gravel, and Ulcers in the Bladder and Kidneys; a ſure Remedy for the Dry-Gripes in the Weſt-Indies. Price Three Shillings the Half-pint, with Printed Directions. Sold by Mr. James Atkinſon, near Cherry-Garden Stairs, Rotherhith. Mr. John Rogers, Stationer, near the Tower. At Brightman's Coffee-houſe near Wapping Old-Stairs. At Nando's Coffee-houſe near Temple-Bar. At North's Coffee-houſe in King-ſtreet. Mr. George Flower, Inſtrument-maker, near Cock-hill. Mr. John Thornton, in the Minories. Mr. Richard Mount, Stationer, on Tower-hill. Mr. Baker, Bookſeller, at Mercers Chappel. Mr. Clark, Bookſeller, in Birchin-lane. At Jones's Coffee-houſe in Finch-lane. Mrs. Bond, next Door to Man's Coffee-houſe near Whitehall. Ives's Coffee-houſe in Bartholomew-lane. Mr. Billingsſley, under the Royal-Exchange. At Oliver's Coffee-houſe, at Weſtminſter-hall Gate. Mrs. Miller, Milliner, at the Red M. in Pope's-head Alley. Mr. Waley, at the Magpye without Biſhopſgate. Roe's Coffee-houſe, at the Bridge-foot in Southwark. At the Admiralty Coffee-houſe. S. Malthus in London-houſe Yard, and at his own Houſe in Clements-lane.

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Tueſday, July 10. 1705.

IN the laſt Paper, I took the freedom to Complain of the ſevere Treatment I meet with on the Account of this Paper; not, Gentlemen, to move the Pity of Friend or Enemy, but to Examine the End and Reaſon of it all, and to bring it out, if poſſible, and reconcile it to Reaſon, why a Man writing wholly for Peace, and ſincerely Deſigning and Deſiring nothing elſe, ſhould have open Wars raiſed upon him in ſuch a Violent and Barbarous Manner, and at this time above all Times.

The preſent Caſe is plain, that theſe Gentlemen would have this Author's Mouth ſtop'd, the Paper laid down, and no more ſaid of the Matter——And to paſs by a great many railing, foul, good for-nothing Letters, ſent me upon this Subject; I ſhall ground the Debate upon one Gentleman's Arguments, Included in the following Letter, being a Duplicate to a Letter Printed lately in the *Little Review* by miſtake.

MR. De Foe, *would ſeem by his Paper to Invite to Peace; yet it has the Unhappineſs to be reckoned in common with all Papers of that Nature; to obſtruct Peace, prevent Union, cauſe Strife and Contention*; which being true, *we Deſire to know, Whether Mr.* De Foe's *Deſign be Peace, or Intereſt?——His Intentions are to ſerve his Country*, or himſelf, *if he continue his Paper, unleſs he remove the Charge?*

Some juſt Remarks may be of Uſe to the Publick, and you be convinc'd all Papers that meddle with State Affairs, *concern the Government, or Parties, are of ill Conſequences; that Peace and Union is not to be hoped for, till Writers of both Parties lay down their Pens, and ceaſe to publiſh their Papers to the World; and therefore would perſwade Mr.* De Foe, *to ſet an Example to the reſt, by firſt diſcontinuing his, which will be a plain Demonſtration his Deſign was Peace, not Intereſt.*

Yours, S.

This Gentleman grounds all his Argument, as I conceive, upon an Aſſumption, which he cannot make out, That this Paper obſtructs Peace, prevents Union, and cauſes Strife; and in ſome other Letters, is very

Digitized by Google

Petulant and Troubleſome upon this Preſumption.

This is a moſt Unaccountable Aſſertion, and I cannot imagine upon what Bottom it is built; I have uſed Reaſons for Peace, that without Vanity can admit no Reply; I have mov'd all People, all Parties to think of Peace, and to conſider of the propereſt Means to bring it to paſs; I have ſtudied all the moſt prevailing Reaſons I could imagine, to Engage us to Moderation, Charity, Love, Forbearance and Union of Good Neighbourhood; how can this be call'd an Obſtruction to Peace? Wherein can this be call'd a preventing our Union, cauſing Strife and Contention?

A Modern Author very well Defines Moderation to conſiſt in mixing Juſtice with Charity, or to that purpoſe; this I readily agree to, and have Diligently purſued, and declare it to be my ſingle End, and I think I cannot be Detected of having miſs'd the Means; in order to try the Truth of which, let me Review the *Reviews* a little, a Work ſome People have often been Trying to do to my hand——

If what I have writ were juſtly abridg'd, this muſt be the Sum.

I firſt drew the Picture of Peace, that Heavenly Token of a Man, as a Chriſtian, as a Gentleman, and as a Creature form'd in the Image of his Maker.

I have ſhown the Occaſion we have for it in theſe Nations, with reſpect to our Circumſtances Abroad and at Home.

I have eagerly Exhorted to the Practice, as the only way to leave it as an Inheritance to our Poſterity.

I have preſcrib'd too *the Means*, ſuch as burying former Reſentments, abſtracting Imaginary Differences, Exerciſing Charity, and Tenderneſs to one another, living in a Peace of Neighbourhood and Courteſie, Civility and Good Manners, laying aſide *Feuds*, *Fears*, *Jealouſies*, *Wrath*, *Strife*, *Envyings*, &c.

Theſe have been ſome among the many Methods I have taken to move us to Peace; from thence I was proceeding to Argue from paſt Dangers, preſent Diſappointments, and future Proſpects, and too prophetically hinted the poſſibility of Miſcarrying upon the *Moſelle*; which tho' it has ſince come to paſs, I hope no Man can ſay I rejoyce in, nor do I at all doubt, but the Bravery and Diligence of the beſt General that ever ſerv'd the *Engliſh* Crown, will puſh fair to retrieve the Miſchiefs, a Doubtful if not a Treacherous Conduct of our *German* Confederates, has Expos'd us to.

I was going on to prove the Neceſſity of Peace from the Viciſſitude and Uncertainty of Things Abroad, and from ſuch proper Arguments as the Power and Succeſsful Conduct of our Enemies preſent us with.

And here comes a Wiſe Director, and he tells us, All this is an Obſtruction to Peace; indeed Sir! Why then throwing Water is the way to Encreaſe Fire; and when your Houſes are on Fire, you ought to forbid the Engines, Buckets, and Fire-men, that it might go out of it ſelf, or ſend others to throw in large Quantities of Bitumen, Sulphur, and Charcoal to put it out.

But ſhall I go on with my Abridgment? In my proſecuting this Argument of Peace, an Unhappy Juncture came in my way, the Election of a New Parliament.

The Actions of ſome Men in a late Houſe, had given ſuch juſt ground to believe they were far from wiſhing, much leſs endeavouring the Nations Peace, that I could not have ſaid any thing Effectually to perſwade to Peace, if I had not warn'd the People of *England* againſt giving them a ſecond Opportunity to Attempt the preventing of it; theſe Contraries could never have Illuſtrated one another, if they had not been plac'd in their due Oppoſition.

But after all, even in this part of the Argument, which I cannot ſee the leaſt reaſon to retract, how have I Treated the Gentlemen?

I have call'd them miſtaken Gentlemen, propoſed to have them Treated as Gentlemen, *laid gently by*, drop'd eaſily, and with Reſpect, and Leiſure given them to reflect and change their Minds: I have Adviſed the People to be ſatisfied the Deſign is diſappointed, to be Quiet and Content, only not to put them into the ſame Truſt.

If in Examining the Particulars, I have been ſo free as to ſtile them M— M— in the Attempt; I think nothing kinder could have been

Digitized by Google

been ſaid, ſince there was an Unhappy Neceſſity to reflect either upon their Honeſty, or their Underſtanding.

Now I cannot ſee the leaſt room to Argue, that Adviſing the Free-holders to Chooſe Men of Peace, Men of Temper, and Moderation; Men that would try no more *Dangerous Experiments* with the Nation, can have any thing in it tending to Injure our Peace, or ſtir up Contention.

If therefore theſe Gentlemen pretend to ſay, That to preſs the People to reject the Tackers, be an Obſtruction to Peace, I am ready to joyn Iſſue upon that Point, and Debate, Whether a Parliament of Gentlemen Enclin'd to the Tacking of Bills, to Perſecuting Laws, and to forcing the Lords to act againſt their ſtated Rules, or Delay the Publick Affairs, and hazard all, be the Men likely to bring us to Peace? And on the contrary, Whether a Parliament of Gentlemen fill'd with Charity, Temper, and Moderation, and abhorring Perſecution, are likely to Obſtruct the Peace of this Nation?

Thus I have brought the Queſtion to a head, and I ſhould be glad to ſee the Diſcretion of thoſe Gentlemen Defended, who at ſo Critical and Dangerous a Conjuncture, Ventur'd an Attempt ſo Capable of Ruining the whole Nation, ſo Adapted to the Deſtruction of Civil Liberty, and the *Proteſtant* Religion, ſo particularly qualified to Embroil us at Home, and fruſtrate us Abroad.

To Threaten me with Parliament Reſentments upon the freedom I take in this Caſe, is to Inſult Parliamentary Juſtice, and Banter an *Engliſh* Parliament; it has not been the Practice of Parliaments in *England*, to Treat Men *Ill* for ſpeaking the Truth; and to ſuch I muſt ſay, If the Truth muſt be Puniſh'd, I muſt be Puniſh'd; for I ſo freely Depend upon the Poſitive Demonſtration of what I have advanc'd in this Argument of Peace, That if a Parliament of D——s were to Meet, I reſolve to hold my Face to it, let the Conſequences be what they will.

To ſay a Man ſhall be call'd to Account by an *Engliſh* Parliament for Exhorting to Peace, for preſſing the Nation to Chooſe Men of Peace, is to ſay, We have a Parliament a coming that are Enemies to Peace.

No, Gentlemen, the People of *England* have learn'd better; I have not the Vanity to ſay, I have had a Hand in opening their Eyes, but I can tell you who has, even the Tackers themſelves; that one Action has given the greateſt Blow to the Party that ever was given; Tacking has ruin'd Tacking; nothing has open'd the Eyes of the People like your own Unaccountable Proceedings.

Firſt, Theſe Warm Gentlemen Open'd the Queens Eyes, Her Majeſty thought them Honeſter and Wiſer, at leaſt we may preſume ſo, or elſe Her Majeſty would not have Truſted them as ſhe did; but they Diſcovered their True Deſigns too haſtily, and the Royal Foreſight Diſmiſs'd them as they Deſerved.

Their Warm Brethren, in ſpight of Royal Exhortations, and repeated Cautions from the Throne, went on to their Dangerous Extreams, and this Opened the Eyes of the Nation, this threw near Fifty of them out in the next Election; and if they go on, who knows how many of them will be left in another? But 'tis hoped they will ſee their Miſtake, and be wiſer.

I advanc'd once in this Paper, That the Conſequences of this Warmth of Spirit, appear'd in the Violent Methods uſed to get in again, and Undertook to Charge the Ryots, the Tumults, the Quarrels, Drunkenneſs, Briberies, Falſe Returns, Perjur'd Votes, Clandeſtine Pollings, and the long Roll of Ill Practices in Elections, to the Account of the Violent Haſte of the Tackers to get in again; and I am told, this is the chief Article on which 'tis pretended, I am an Obſtruction to Peace——Since the Matter of Fact is not made out,

Indeed I thought it was enough to give them a Hint at it in general, and let them Reflect upon their own Guilt, which might Eaſily Convince them I am able to make a great deal of it out; but ſince I am charged with Slandering the Party, and Upbraided with Lying, I only refer the Reader to the Hiſtory of the Elections of about Twenty ſeven ſeveral Places, now preparing for the Preſs, in which I am miſtaken, if any Age can Match the Illegal Methods taken for the carrying on the Tacking Intereſt; and when theſe are Publiſhed, I ſhall freely refer it to their own Conſciences to judge of the Fact, and

Digitized by Google

and ſhould be very willing to ſee, if they can Ballance the Account with us, which if they can, I recommend both Parties to the Mercy of the Enſuing Parliament; for if theſe things obtain no Redreſs there, the Lord have Mercy on our Poſterity, when theſe ways of Chooſing by Fighting, Bribery, and Perjury, may come to be as General, as they are now Extraordinary; and which is worſt of all, this at a time when Variety of New Laws are juſt in force to Cure and Prevent it.

Juſt Publiſh'd,

THE *Appendix* to the *Review*; Together with an *Index* of the Firſt Volume; which Compleats the ſaid Firſt Volume of the *Reviews*: And all thoſe Gentlemen, who have beſpoke of the Author, the ſaid Firſt Volume Entire, may have them Deliver'd, Bound up together with all the *Supplements*, at *J. Matthews*'s, or at the Publiſhers of the *Review*.

WHereas a Propoſal has been made by the Author of this Paper, for Subſcriptions to a Book in Folio, Entitled, *Jure Divino*; or, *A Satyr upon Tyranny and Paſſive Obedience*. To which, Abundance of Gentlemen having long ſince Subſcrib'd, and the Time ſeeming long for its coming out, ſome very Good Reaſons having obliged the Author to put a ſtop to it,

Theſe are to give Notice, That the ſaid Book is now in the Preſs, and ſhall go on to be Printed with all Expedition: And for the further Satisfaction of the Subſcribers, the Sheets may be ſeen every Day by any that pleaſe to give themſelves that Trouble, at Mr. *J. Matthews*, as they come out of the Preſs.

All thoſe Gentlemen, who have Collected Subſcriptions for this Book are Deſir'd to ſend in an Account of what Number they have taken, there being no more to be Printed, than ſhall be given Notice, as Subſcribed; and, if they pleaſe, to Pay the Subſcription Money to Mr. *Matthews* in *Pilkington Court*, *Little-Britain*, Receipts will be given there for it.

Lately Publiſh'd,

THE *Conſolidator*; or, Memoirs of ſundry Tranſactions in *the World in the Moon*: By a Native of that Climate. Tranſlated from the Lunar Language, by the Author of *The True-born* Engliſh *Man*.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Royal Eſſence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the moſt delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greateſt Preſerver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of perriwigs (a much longer time than uſual) in the Curl and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, ſtrengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectually prevents it from falling off or ſplitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it poſſibly will, by the uſe of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it ſtrengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raiſes the Vapours in Ladies, &c. being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleaſant than) Musk, Civet, &c. 'Tis indeed an unparalled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, &c. excellently. To be had only at Mr. *Alleraſts*, a Toyſhop at the Blue-Coat Boy againſt the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*. Sealed up, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Bottle with Directions. Beware of Counterfeits, ſuch are abroad, accompany'd with Baſe Inſinuations, and Romantick Pretences.

Theſe are to give Notice,

THat at her Houſe at the Glaſs-Lanthorn in Plough-yard, in Gray's-Inn-Lane, who hath lived there 20 years, ſtill liveth *Suſannah Kirlew*, the Widow and Relict of the Famous Dr. *Tho. Kirlew*, a Sworn Phyſician in Ordinary to King Charles II. and a Collegiate Phyſician of London, who with the ſame Drink and Pills, as he did, can cure all ſorts of Ulcers, Sores, Scurfs, Scurvies, Leproſies, Venereal or French Diſeaſe, and all ſuch Malignities, tho' never ſo invetterate, in all Conſtitutions, and at all Seaſons, hindering no Buſineſs, and without the uſe of Mercury, which raiſeth the Malignity and other Evils, from other Parts, and fixes the ſame in the Head. The Drink and Pills cleanſe the Body and Blood of all Impurities, which cauſe Dropſies, Gouts, Scurvies, Stone, &c. And if any Perſons ſend their Griefs and Ages, ſhe can cure them without ſeeing them (having had 40 Years Experience thereof in the Doctor's Life-time) the ſaid Secrets and Methods of Cure, he never imparted to any but her, becauſe of her Benefit during her Life (tho' *Mary* the Widow of *John Kirlew* to whom ſhe was Married but about 15 Months, pretends the contrary.) The Drink is 3 *s.* the Quart, the Pills 1 *s.* the Box, with Directions. All Perſons may have Advice *gratis*, ſhe Compaſſionates the Poor.

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Thurſday, July 12. 1705.

I Have been told, That 'tis no Wonder all the Threatnings, Sham Actions, and Malicious Proſecutions I ſpeak of, are Practis'd upon me, ſince I am puſhing at a Party in Daily Lampoons, Ballads, and Clandeſtine Scandals; and that I muſt Expect no other, till I lay down this Paper, and all other Scribbles of ſuch a Nature; and if I am really for Peace, I ſhould ſhow all the Hackney Authors of the Town, that I am ſo by laying down the Weapons firſt, and ſhow them a good Example.

I have frequently Anſwer'd this as to all the Papers cry'd about in my Name, aſſuring the World, they have none of them been wrote by me; the Injury done me, I have often Complain'd of, and particularly in theſe two Lines;

My Muſe muſt be the Whore of Poetry,
And all Apollo's *Baſtards laid to me.*

Elegy, P. 12.

I have aſſured the World I write nothing I fear to own; the Suggeſted Scandals of theſe things, Encreaſe the Crime of them; and I have been wholly Unconcern'd at the Injury of it, not Dreaming my worſt Enemies could ſo far Injure their Judgments, as to father on me the Crowd of Dogrel Miſchief the World abounds with.

As to laying Down the Pen, or Diſcontinuing the Subject I am upon, tho' I claim a Privilege to be Judge, when I think I ought to go backward or forward, yet to Anſwer the Gentlemens Propoſal, as to a Ceſſation of Pen and Ink Debates, I ſhall make them a fair Propoſal, which he that gives himſelf the Trouble to Move me in it, may make uſe of to the other Party, if he pleaſes.

When ever he will Demonſtrate they are Enclin'd to Peace, to General Union, Charity and Temper.

When ever the High Church will ceaſe Tacking of Bills, will ceaſe Invading the Toleration, will ceaſe railing Eccleſiaſtick Alarms againſt the *Diſſenters*, and *Low Church*, will ceaſe Preaching up Diviſion, Perſecution, and Ruine of their *Proteſtant* Brethren.

Digitized by Google

When a certain Church of *England* Benefic'd Clergyman, not far from *Northampton*, is Censur'd and Disown'd, for saying at a Publick Election for the County, *That the Church of* England *would never be at Ease*; or, *It would never be well with the Church, till She had an* INQUISITION *set up.*

When ever the *Oxford* Firebrand pleases to take down his Bloody Flag, when Dr. *B*——— Recants his telling us of the Churches Danger, *The whole Frame of Government being out of Course.*

When another certain Clergyman, who I forbear to Expose, because his Private Misfortunes are just now heavy upon him, leaves off Branding the *Dissenters* with *Lewd, Immoral, as well as Anti-Monarchical Education.*

When all the Crowd of the High-Church Advocate *Rehearsers, Observers, Reflectors, Whippers* and *Drivers* will Declare a Truce.

When, on the other side, these Conditions may be obtain'd, I fairly promise to be so far Contributor to the Publick Peace also, as to lay this down, and turn the Paper to the Innocent Discourses of Trade, and the Matters of History, first proposed.

Indeed, Gentlemen, I must do so of course, for the Peace would be then made, the End Answer'd, and consequently the Argument be useless.

I confess, I have no great hope of obtaining the Truce I mention; for tho' the Parties are willing not to hear of their Mistakes, yet I see more endeavour to suppress the Detection, than the Crime.

For among the Various Sorts of People, who are Uneasie at the Continuance of this Paper, upon the Subject of Peace, not to Trouble the World any more with the Insulting, Bullying, and Threatning Letters on the Subject, which I profess my self wholly unconcern'd at, I am now Attack'd in a Civiller Manner, by some Gentlemen who call themselves Friends, who think I have said enough upon this Head, and they are Tired with the Repetition of *Peace, Peace*; Inculcating the same thing, tho' in Different Terms, is, they say, *Flat* and *Insipid*, to use their own Words, and renders the Work Contemptible; and upon these Considerations, they give very Friendly Advice to me, to let it alone, and say no more to it, but return to the Subject of Trade, &c.

Another Sort Advise me to let it alone, because they say it does *no good*, and that this Nation will not be at Peace one with another, let us say and do what we can.

In Short, both Sorts are tired of the Subject, and I must leave it off, or they will not Value the Paper.

Content, Gentlemen, all those that think it is time to leave off perswading to Peace, before the People Enclin'd to Peace, are welcome to let this Paper alone.

I know most People have an Aversion to a Tedious Subject; and the *Beauty of Novelty* is very taking, in those especially who Read rather for Diversion than for Instruction; but there are Cases which never give us like Occasion of Complaint, and wherein the Subject cannot so soon be Dismiss'd.

Dr. *Fuller* tells us of a Divinity Reader in the University of *Prague* or *Vienna*, who being appointed to Expound the Prophecy of *Isaiah*, read two and forty Years upon the first Chapter, and never went through it.

Subjects are long or short Comparatively considered, and I know no better way to judge when it is time to leave off this Subject, than this; that I am satisfied it either is to no purpose, and no Body minds it, or ought to mind it, and that had been a good reason never to have begun it; or, when having Answered its End, the Harvest is gathered, and there requires no more Labouring: That is, in short, When the Peace of Parties is obtained, when the Heats, Feuds, Animosities, and Division of Parties are at an end, then I'll gladly desist.

Mean time when an Author, whose Talent is to Prevaricate, and then Equivocate, who can first tell us Mr. *Colepeper* was Cin'd to make him Fight; And when the Falsity is Detected, come off from it by telling us, he was Can'd in the Sense of Honour; as if he that Draws a Sword when a Man Insults him by lifting up a Cane, and does not stay till he can be struck with it, is not quick enough to save the Scandal of Misbehaving, since if he had Drawn before he was Attack'd, he must have been the Bully, and might have pass'd for the Assassine———When this

Person

Digitized by Google

Person shall lay down his Insulting the Government, who as *Dutton* in the Assassinat stands Convicted of Designing to Murther! *Ex parte Ipsius Georgii Rook*, stands fairly Convicted of Lying *Ex parte Galliarum Regis alta Ecclesiæ protectoris*, when he shall with all his *Memorial* High Church *Legion* Fury, lay down his Talent of railing at his Sovereign, 'tis then time to talk some of laying down the Sword of Truth, and to cease perswading to Peace.

But that the Mouths of all Men may be effectually stop'd as to their Complaints against the Unseasonableness or Season-ableness of this Paper, I desire them to judge Impartially between the Parties, and tell me, Whether it is not the Duty of any Man, to whom any Hints are Dictated, either by Nature or Providence, that may Conduce to the healing our Unhappy National Breaches, to Communicate them to his Countrymen, and with all possible Earnestness, to press to that Union of Parties, in which alone consists, *Humane Causes considered*, the Publick Tranquility.

And this more especially, when the Press abounds with Daily Invectives against the Government, Insolent Satyrs upon the Queen, the Ministry, the Bishops, and the Peers, and continual Raillery against the best Protestants, and best Churchmen in the Nation.

To see the Earnest Entreaties and Exhortations, which Her Majesty has been pleased to make to us all for Peace and Union, Banter'd by a Party, Her Majesty Upbraided with Deserting the Church, and Betraying Her Trust.

To see the People stir'd up with Daily Alarms of the Danger of the Church, and the Churches best Friends, Truest Defenders, and Ancient Patrons pointed out as her Enemies, in order, if possible to Irritate the People against them, and set the Mob upon them.

Can this be an Unseasonable Time to Talk of Peace? Then 'tis an Unseasonable time to call for Water, when our Neighbours Houses are on Fire, and our own stand next to them.

I had three Papers agoe, undertaken to prove, Either that there is no Danger of the Church at this time, or, that what Danger she is in, proceeds from the Monstrous Folly, Precipitance, and Projects of this very High Party that Complain of it.

I am farther Urged to this Attempt, by a new and very strange Attack made by the Party upon the Government, the Ministry, and all the Men of Peace in the Nation.

Of all the Lampoons, Invectives, Satyrs, or Defiances that these latter Ages of Scribling have produc'd, I may Challenge all the Nations in *Europe*, to shew me the Fellow to it.

What the strength of Argument is, may perhaps be Examin'd elsewhere; but Mankind will be Astonish'd, when I shall come to repeat the Prodigy of High Church Impudence, that is contain'd in it——— confess till now, I entertain'd some Gust for the Mistaken Gentlemen of this Party, Valued them as Gentlemen, and some of them as Scholars.

But I may be allow'd to give the proper Epithets to Men, that fly in the Faces of their Soveraign, that Trample on all the Powers of the Government, that Revile the Rulers of the People, and yet at the same time talk of the Church.

The Virulent Pamphlet I have thus pointed at, is Entitled, *A Memorial of the Church of England, offered to the Consideration of all the Lovers of the Church and Constitution.*

I confess, I believe no Man that has any Respect for the Church of *England*, or the Constitution of *English* Government, can read it without Horrour; and Question not but the True Members of the Church, will testifie their Dislike of it.

As it was before me to Examine into the pretended Cry of the Churches Danger, this Pamphlet comes of course in my way; and tho' I may in the Prosecution of this Subject repeat some things offered in another place, yet as the Extent of this Paper is much Greater than that of a single Paper, I shall be Excused the Tautology for, the sake of those who can see this Paper, but cannot come at the other.

My next therefore, shall give a short Scheme of the Good Nature, Manners, Civility, and Loyal Respect to the Sovereign, that

Digitized by Google

that this Book abounds with, and then proceed to the Heads which are promised before, and which may take in great part of a needful Reply to the Book.

WHereas a Propoſal has been made by the Author of this Paper, for Subſcriptions to a Book in Folio, Entitled, *Jure Divino*; or, *A Satyr upon Tyranny and Paſſive Obedience*. To which, Abundance of Gentlemen having long ſince Subſcrib'd, and the Time ſeeming long for its coming out, ſome very Good Reaſons having obliged the Author to put a ſtop to it,

Theſe are to give Notice, That the ſaid Book is now in the Preſs, and ſhall go on to be Printed with all Expedition: And for the further Satisfaction of the Subſcribers, the Sheets may be ſeen every Day by any that pleaſe to give themſelves that Trouble, at Mr. *J. Matthews*, as they come out of the Preſs.

All thoſe Gentlemen, who have Collected Subſcriptions for this Book are Deſir'd to ſend in an Account of what Number they have taken, there being no more to be Printed, than ſhall be given Notice, as Subſcribed; and, if they pleaſe, to Pay the Subſcription Money to Mr. *Matthews* in *Pilkington Court, Little-Britain*, Receipts will be given there for it.

Lately Publiſh'd,

THE *Conſolidator*; or, Memoirs of ſundry Tranſactions in *the World in the Moon*: By a Native of that Climate. Tranſlated from the Lunar Language, by the Author of *The True-born Engliſh Man*.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Royal Eſſence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the moſt delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greateſt Preſerver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than uſual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, ſtrengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectually prevents it from falling off or ſplitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it poſſibly will, by the uſe of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it ſtrengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raiſes the Vapours in Ladies, *&c.* being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleaſant than) Muſk, Civet, *&c.* 'Tis indeed an unparalled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, *&c.* excellently. To be had only at Mr. *Allerafts*, a Toyſhop at the Blue-Coat Boy againſt the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*. Sealed up, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Bottle with Directions. Beware of Counterfeits, ſuch are abroad, accompany'd with Baſe Inſinuations, and Romantick Pretences.

WASSE's Elixir for the Gout and Rheumatiſm; for the Cholick, Stone, Gravel, and Ulcers in the Bladder and Kidneys; a ſure Remedy for the Dry-Gripes in the Weſt-Indies. Price Three Shillings the Half-pint, with Printed Directions. Sold by Mr. James Atkinſon, near Cherry-Garden Stairs, Rotherhith, Mr. John Rogers, Stationer, near the Tower. At Brightman's Coffee-houſe near Wapping Old-Stairs. At Nando's Coffee-houſe near Temple-Bar. At Norah's Coffee-houſe in King-ſtreet. Mr. George Flower, Inſtrument-maker, near Cock-hill. Mr. John Thornton, in the Minories. Mr. Richard Mount, Stationer, on Tower-hill. Mr. Baker, Bookſeller, at Mercers Chappel. Mr. Clark, Bookſeller, in Birchin-lane. At Jones's Coffee-houſe in Finch-lane. Mrs. Bond, next Door to Man's Coffee-houſe near Whitehall. Ives's Coffee-houſe in Bartholomew-lane. Mr. Billingſley, under the Royal-Exchange. At Oliver's Coffee-houſe, at Weſtminſter-hall Gate. Mrs. Miller, Milliner, at the Red M. in Pope's-head Alley. Mr. Waley, at the Magpye without Biſhopſgate. Roe's Coffee-houſe, at the Bridge-foot in Southwark. At the Admiralty Coffee-houſe. S. Malthus in London-houſe Yard, and at his own Houſe in Clements-lane.

THE Purging Sugar-Plumbs for Children and others, to whom Phyſick is Irkſome, experienced by Thouſands, to be the Pleaſanteſt, Safeſt, and moſt Effectual Phyſick in Nature, and that particularly for deſtroying and bringing away from Old and Young all ſorts of Worms, and Wormy Matter in the Stomach and Guts; Curing Coughs, Rickets, Convulſions, Pale Looks in Children, Greenſickneſs in Maids, and divers other Deplorable Diſtempers, as inſerted at large in the Printed Directions; being the moſt Geueral Phyſick known for Cleanſing the Body of Foulneſs and Humours, from Head to Foot, and Sweetning the whole Maſs of Blod. Sold only by Mr. Varenne, a Bookſeller, at Seneca's Head, near Somerſet-houſe in the Strand; And John Turney's, at the Rainbow Coffee-houſe in Cornhill. Price 1 Shilling the Box.

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Saturday, July 14. 1705.

THE Wicked flee when no Man purſues, and are afraid where no fear is, ſays the Scripture——The latter Part of the Text would be True of thoſe Gentlemen, who cry out of the Danger of the Church, and their Fears for the Church, were it not that we have ſome Reaſon to think they are like the Pope, who when he ſaw ſuch Sums of Money come into his Exchequer for Indulgencies, and by other Eccleſiaſtick Craft, cryed out, *Heu quantum profuit hæc fabula Chriſti—— How much Money do we pick up here, by this Fable of Chriſt!* The Pope was Content with the Gain, but had no Faith in the Doctrine; ſo I am apt in meer Charity to the Gentlemens Diſcretion, to believe they are not really in Fear for the Church, or ſee any Danger of her Intereſt, *they cannot be ſo Weak*; but they really find this the beſt Cry they can raiſe. 'Tis the beſt Syſtem whereby they can ſolve the Intricacies of the *Phenomena of Tacking*; in ſhort, 'tis all they have left to juſtifie that Matter to their own Underſtandings, and to make it rational to Common Vogue.

'Tis neceſſary therefore for me to Examine this Mighty, this Deplorable Thing, *the Danger of the Church.*

And to make way for Anatomizing this *Spectrum*, that we may ſee, Whether it be a Subſtance, or a Shadow, I ſhall Enquire,

1. *Who they are*, that cry out of the *Churches Danger*, and are ſo Exceeding Sollicitous for her Safety? What their General Character? What ſome of the Principal Perſons? And what their Behaviour?

2. Who is it they pretend the Church is in Danger from? Who are the Perſons Pointed at?

3. What is the Church in Danger of?

4. What do they propoſe to be done, to Deliver her?

5. How would they have it brought to paſs?——

Theſe, together with what Neceſſary Enquiries may come in our way, in the Examining the Matters of Fact, will open ſome Scenes, which every Body has not ſeen.

Digitized by Google

From these Enquiries, *tho' any Man may see them of course*, I shall draw the necessary Consequences, *viz.* That the Church of *England* is really in no Danger at all, except only what arises from these very Men themselves, who would precipitate her into Eternal Broils with her Brethren, that would make a meer *Fireship* of her, to Burn her *Dissenters* up, and Burn her self to bring it to pass; that would make a *Machine* of her, to blow her self up, in order to make a Breach in her Neighbours Wall.

These Prepostrous People, 'tis confess'd, are bringing us *all into Danger*; Church, Nation, Queen, People: Universal Destruction is in the Womb of all their Designs, and this, I doubt not, to make good in its proper place.

But I come now to the five Generals.

I. Who are they that cry out of the Churches Danger? What sort of People are they, for it is very needful to know them?

1. As to their Morals, they are such as these, such whose Mouths are full of the following Language.

I must be Excused fouling this Paper with some of the Hellish Dialect of these Men, who are in the Church, but not of the Church, are a Scandal to Religion, and a Reproach to the Profession of a *Protestant* Ministry; and, I hope, the Clergy of *England*, whose Morals and Manners abhor these Things, will not think themselves concerned in this Observation.

" G——d D——n these Bishops, for a Pack " of Rascals, they have shown themselves " worse Villains in Betraying the Church, " than ever *Judas* did, in Selling our Savi- " our —— Was the Open Salutation of a " Parson ——, not far from *Oxford*.

" The D——l take all these Phanaticks, " they will Overthrow the Church, said " Parson ——, and would have gone " on, but he happen'd to be so Drunk, he " was forc'd to Disgorge something else that " stop'd his Mouth.

" Here's a Health to the Church of *Eng-* " *land*, and Damnation to all the *Whigs* and " *Phanaticks* in the Nation, said a High " Church Justice of the Peace, not a Mile " out of the County of *Essex*, and two Par- " sons Pledg'd it.

A *Suffolk* Parson Benefic'd, and one that has taken the Oaths, comes into a Bookseller's Shop, to Buy a certain Book, that generally goes with the Soveraign's Picture in the Front, as the Head of the C——; he takes up the Book, asks the Price, but finding the Queens Picture in the Front, throws it by with Indignation, and then begins the following Dialogue with the Bookseller, or to that Effect.

Parson. " Have you no other sort but " this.

Bookseller. " Do you not like it, Sir?

Par. " No, Sir, I don't like it; I don't " like that Picture.

Bookf. What Picture would you have, " Sir?

Par. King *James*'s, Whose should it " be?

Bookf. But he is Dead, Sir, and they never " put the Picture in, after the Prince is " Dead.

Par. " I mean King *James* III. he is my " Lawful Prince, till it is proved to the " contrary.

I hope in respect to a Multitude more of these Gentlemen, Mr. *Rebearsal* will not put me upon the proof of the Fact, assuring I am ready to bring Names and Particulars at Demand; and only avoid it, because I would not Expose the Persons, but give them time to Consider of it——

These are some of the Morals, and this is the Spirit of the Party, and I could fill a large Book with the Belchings out of these hellish Vulcano's, these Members of Mount *Ætna*, whose Throats are a Burning Abyss, a Center of Envious Exhalations set on Fire of Hell, which break out in Horrible Execrations against their Neighbours, but will at last end in Burning up and Destroying themselves, and their Malice will go out with a Stench.

I forbear therefore to offend the Ears of the Sober and Considerate Reader with the Particulars, which the whole Nation Blushes at, and which the Church of *England*, her self, and all the Men of Candor, Piety, and Principle, in her Communion, abhor, and are sorry for.

2. From the Morals, I proceed to the Principles of these Men in general; and I cannot

Digitized by Google

cannot but observe it, and lay it down as a Test to know them by.

Jacobitism, or Perſecution, run through their whole Party; ſhow me a High Churchman, a Tacker, a Man of Heat, one that cry's out of the Danger of the Church —— And Examine him as to the Publick Affairs, and particularly of the War —— When you have gain'd a Victory, how does he take it? Dully Diminiſhes the Action, Reflects on the Generals, Leſſens the Glory, and a General Chagrin ſits on the Brows of the whole Party, when any good News ſeems to come from Abroad.

On the contrary, if the *French* get any Advantage over the Confederates, how pleas'd do they appear? How forward to Report the News? How Zealous to promote its Belief? They Triumph over the Misfortunes of their Country, and plainly ſhow their partiality to the Party, as if High Church Intereſt, and *French* Intereſt, were the ſame, Ship'd in the ſame Bottom, and concern'd in the ſame Fortunes one with another.

All thoſe we call *Non-Furants*, *Jacobites*, *High-Flyers*, &c. are of the ſame Party, their Conduct Equal in its degree, their Cry the ſame, their Arguments the ſame.

The Occaſional Bill is cry'd up by the *Jacobites*, and defended by their *Non-Furant* Champion *L*——*y*, and I pretend to be able to prove, had its Original among them.

The Miſtaken Gentlemen, who are Gull'd into theſe Notions, are Wheedled with the Glittering of this Gilded Pill, to fall into the Fatal Meaſures of the Party. It is not that the *Jacobites* joyn with the *High Church*, but the *High Churchmen* are here joyn'd with the *Jacobites*. This Baſtard is of their begetting; 'tis the Spurious Brat of a *Non-Furant* Breed, and foſter'd upon the *High Churchmen*, who have been the *Dupes* of the Party, and have been made the Cats Foot to rake in the Fire of Contention, while theſe have been the Agents behind the Curtain, to wind up the Engine of Strife, and Induſtriouſly blow up the Fire of Parties among us.

Shall I pretend to tell you, the City of *Coventry* boaſts to be the Birth place of the Occaſional Project ——Here we found it appeared firſt in Embryo, in a Printed Pamphlet, call'd, *A Letter from a Friend in the Country, to a Member of Parliament.*

In this Print the Plan of the Bill is laid down, and the Reaſons and Advantages to the Party —— And to ſhrow'd the True Birth-place of it, it was firſt ſaid to be drawn by Sir *Bartholomew Shower*, and his *Exeter* Friends —— But at laſt it was Own'ed by Dr. *Arm*——*d* of *Coventry*, and the Fam'd Mr. *K*——*ly* of the ſame place, that it was done by themſelves; and afterwards the Scheme was Conveyed to *Oxford*, the High Church Party having bit at the Graceful Bait, and Eſpouſed the Bleſſed Cauſe, to the Eternal *Honour and Glory* of their Exceeding Politicks, as well as Charity.

Before I Enter further into the Hiſtory of this Procedure, I muſt do the High Church ſo much Juſtice, as to Enquire into the Characters of the Authors of this Celebrated Bill, and that I may not put Mr. *L*——*y* to the Trouble of Denying the Fact, I'll produce living Vouchers at his Demand to every Tittle.

Mr. *K*——*ly* is the Incumbent of one of the two large Pariſhes in the City of *Coventry*; he is the Son of an Old Diſſenting Miniſter, Outed in 1661, at *Rydmerly* in *Worceſterſhire*: He was Pick'd out by the Party at *Oxford*, as a Champion againſt the *Diſſenters*, who in this Particular City, liv'd in the Greateſt Unity with the Reverend Miniſters of the Church of *England*, and their Conforming Brethren, of any Place in *England*; they came generally to Church, and had no Sermons at their Meetings, but in the Interval of the Publick Hours of Worſhip.

But this Gentleman, by his Violence, has Driven them all from the Church; his Fiery Spirit, has made Men Abhor that place, where with Men of Temper and Moderation, they could be Content to Worſhip God before.

And without donbt, the High Church Fury Exerciſed by theſe Men, is the Trueſt Method they can take to make *Diſſenters*, and does every Day Drive Men from the Communion of the Church of *England*.

Juſt

Digitized by Google

Just Publish'd,

THE *Appendix* to the *Review*; Together with an *Index* of the First Volume; which Compleats the said First Volume of the *Reviews*: And all those Gentlemen, who have bespoke of the Author, the said First Volume Entire, may have them Deliver'd, Bound up together with all the *Supplements*, at *J. Matthews's*, or at the Publishers of the *Review*.

WHereas a Proposal has been made by the Author of this Paper, for Subscriptions to a Book in Folio, Entitled, *Jure Divino*; or, *A Satyr upon Tyranny and Passive Obedience*. To which, Abundance of Gentlemen having long since Subscrib'd, and the Time seeming long for its coming out, some very Good Reasons having obliged the Author to put a stop to it,

These are to give Notice, That the said Book is now in the Press, and shall go on to be Printed with all Expedition: And for the further Satisfaction of the Subscribers, the Sheets may be seen every Day by any that please to give themselves that Trouble, at Mr. *J. Matthews*, as they come out of the Press.

All those Gentlemen, who have Collected Subscriptions for this Book, are Desir'd to send in an Account of what Number they have taken, there being no more to be Printed, than shall be given Notice, as Subscribed; and, if they please, to Pay the Subscription Money to Mr. *Matthews* in *Pilkington Court*, *Little-Britain*, Receipts will be given there for it:

Lately Publish'd,

THE *Consolidator*; or, Memoirs of sundry Transactions in *the World in the Moon*: By a Native of that Climate. Translated from the Lunar Language, by the Author of *The True-born* English *Man*.

*** PROPOSALS *(different from all others yet publish'd)* for a *Perpetual Assurance Office*: Wherein either SEX may Subscribe, and by Paying 6 *l. per Annum*, secure an equal Dividend of 10000 *l.* at their Deaths, which in all probability cannot amount to less than 500 Pounds, or a much greater Sum, to any Person they shall Name, besides 3 *l.* out of every 6 *l.* which they shall have Paid, together with other Advantages (during Life) which will reduce every Member's Yearly Payment to less than 40 *s.* Subscriptions are taken, and Proposals at large given *gratis*, at the *Inrollment Office* in *Chancery Lane*; Mr. *J. Matthews* a Printer, and Mr. *Sambridge*, in Little-Brittain; Mr. *Barnes*, in Pall-Mall; Mr. *Nutt*, near Stationers-Hall; Mr. *Strahan* and Mr. *Davis* in Cornhill; Mr. *Hartley*, and Mr. *Hodgson's* in Holborn; Mr. *Barker* in Westminster-Hall; and Mr. *Smith* without Temple-Bar, Booksellers. (*** Note, *That no Money is to be Paid, till the Society be full, and Security given.*) Against which, if any Subscriber shall object, he shall be at Liberty whether he will stand to his Subscription, or not.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Royal Essence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the most delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greatest Preserver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than usual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, strengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectually prevents it from falling off or splitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it possibly will, by the use of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it strengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raises the Vapours in Ladies, *&c.* being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleasant than) Musk, Civet, *&c.* 'Tis indeed an unparalled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, *&c.* excellently. To be had only at Mr. *Allcrafts*, a Toyshop at the Blue-Coat Boy against the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*. Sealed up, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Bottle with Directions. Beware of Counterfeits, such are abroad, accompany'd with Base Insinuations, and Romantick Pretences.

Just Publish'd,

THE Frauds and Villanies of the Common Practice of Physick, from the Excesses of the Apothecaries Ignorance of Diseases, of the Badness of their Medicines, of their Quantities, and the great Prices of the little Doses, necessary to support their Numbers; And from the Deficiencies of the Industry and Knowledge of all Diseases and Medicines, and of the Diligence and Honesty of the Physicians Corrupted by them, Demonstrated to be Curable by the College-Dispensary. By R. Pitt, M. D. Fellow of the College of Physicians and the Royal Society, and Physician of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Sold by Edward Brewster, at the Crane in St. Paul's Churchyard. 1705.

MDCCV.

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Tueſday, July 17. 1705.

I Confeſs, 'tis ſtrange, that a Bill of ſo vaſt Conſequences, ſo Prodigious in its Real and Secret Extent, as well as in its pretended Extent, ſhould have its Riſe in ſuch Mean, Deſpicable Cauſes and Perſons.

But as the greateſt Rivers have their Beginnings in the moſt Contemptible Brooks, and almoſt Imperceptible Springs, and grow great not from any thing Conſiderable in their firſt Source, but by the Addition of other Streams, which falling in from the Adjacent Countries, furniſh their reſpective Quota's to the Current.

So the Devil making uſe of theſe two moſt Contemptible Agents to uſher in this Brat of Perſecution into the World, it was his next Care to bring in Suitable Aſſiſtants from the Neighbouring Country to Nurſe and Cheriſh this Embryo, and lick it into Shape.

It appeared at firſt in a Different Poſture, and the Pamphlet mentioned before, was a *Sketch* of the Deſign.

And therefore to do Juſtice to theſe mighty Originals of Miſchief, I muſt allow it is very poſſible they might not have all the Succeſs of their firſt Deſign in View, *and the Emptineſs of their Heads beſpeaks this Charity*; they might not, perhaps, ſee a Proſpect of bringing it into Parliament, much leſs of ſeeing it break with ſuch a force, as to prevail upon a Majority of the Commons, and paſs three Seſſions, through that Wiſe Aſſembly, with ſuch a great Majority, and with ſo high a Hand, as we have ſeen it done.

But as I have obſerv'd its Inviſible Father having ſent this Child of Hell into the World, it was his Buſineſs to find out Inſtruments to carry it on.

And the Subtilty of the Old Gentleman is exceeding Manifeſt in the Introduction of this Thought into the World.

He firſt committed it to the *Jacobite* Underſtanding, as a People who could not but approve it, and propagate it; for that as they muſt be certain it would Embroil and Divide the Nation, ſet us together by the Ears, and break all manner of Charity, and good Agreement among the People; ſo it fitted their Abdicated, almoſt forgotten

Digitized by Google

Cauſe to a Tittle: Nothing but ſuch Diviſions and Bones of Contention among us, being able to give them any Relief, or Revive the Hopes of their Sinking Party.

It was next the abſolutely neceſſary Buſineſs to find out Seconds to this Party.

And as this was a hard matter to do, becauſe Differing Intereſts made it Difficult, and the Church of *England*'s Intereſt, compar'd with the *Jacobite* Intereſt, were like two Poles Diametrically Oppoſite, and Naturally Inconſiſtent——It was then Conſulted, Whether there might not be found out among the Church of *England*'s Fools, ſome that might be manag'd to eſpouſe their own Deſtruction, and yet have their Underſtandings ſo Hoodwink'd, as not to perceive it: And then as *David*, when he ſet up his Standard at the Cave of *Adullam*, made up his *Band of Worthies*, among the Bankrupts and Malecontents, 1 *Sam.* 22. 2. So the Outed Statеſmen, the Slighted Party-men, the Hot, the Heady, the Weak, and the Ignorant, were found the proper Dupes and Tools of this Project, and Hell began to ſee ſome Proſpect of Succeſs.

As all things, they ſay, have two Faces, and two Handles, ſo it was neceſſary this thing ſhould Borrow a Suit of Clothes to ſhape it ſelf with; for its Native Deformity was ſuch, and plainly pointed out its Infernal Deſcent; in ſhort, the Brat was ſo like the Father, that it was neceſſary it ſhould be Diſguiſed, leſt its Similitude to the Race of Darkneſs, ſhould make all Mankind ſtart at its Appearance, and ſhun it as an Apparition.

The Devil himſelf could not have found it a more ſuited Covering, than that of Religion; the Eternal Cloak of a Hypocrite, the Conſtant Diſguiſe of Murther and Treaſon, the beſt Gloſs to Varniſh over Conceal'd Crimes, the ſhining Surface of Deluding Knaves, with which they Gild Poiſon, Sanctifie all the Frauds and Cheats of Life, and make the Devil turn *Proteus*, and appear in moſt Taking Forms his Occaſions require.

Immortal Innocence! How art thou Invaded in the World? How made a Snare to Draw in the Weak, Delude the Zealous, and ſimply Devout People? How often do'ſt thou Conceal Devils under the Sacred Veſtment of thy Altar, and ſerve for a Beautiful Viſor to all ſorts of Treaſon and Villany; and by thy being above all things the beſt Principle, art by that very Quality made Capable of being the moſt Specious Pretence?

Abominable Artifice! That when Murther, Treaſon, Breach of Laws, Deſtruction of Nations, and all manner of Villanies are, Mankind ſhould be arriv'd to ſuch a Perfection of Hypocriſie, and ſuch Aſſurance in their Attempt, as not only to Dare to Invade God himſelf, and Seize upon the Sacred Subſtance for the Clandeſtine Purpoſe of Counterfeit and Deceit.

But that they ſhould be at the ſame time able ſo to Model Vice, ſo by their Heliſh Contrivance to form and mould the Miſchiefs and Miſeries Deſign'd for their Fellow Creatures; that the Maſk of Religion ſhould bear any Analogy, and be in any manner capable of fitting the Deſign, Dreſſing up the *Devil* ſo like the *Angel of Light*, that they cannot eaſily be known aſunder?

Having thus agreed, that Religion ſhould be the Covering of this Plot, and with exceeding Art Diſguiſing themſelves as Devotees, Patrons of the Church, and Zealous Aſſerters of her Cauſe, they ſoon got a Party among thoſe hinted at before.

And now being Aſſembled, and the Standard Erected, the Bloody Flag held out, they want a *Motto*; but he that had gone thus far, was not Fool enough to fail them now ——And gave them an Excellent Aphoriſm, an Invention ſo exactly ſuiting the Deſign, that it was Impoſſible to mend it ——The Words are Conciſe and Short, like their Succeſs, deep as their Original, and of Double Meaning, like the Party.

This Mighty Repreſentation, is contain'd in theſe ſhort Words, THE CHURCH IS IN DANGER.

It remains a Doubt, and the Diſpute of it may happen to take us up ſome time in theſe Papers, which Way theſe Words are to be taken; their Literal Senſe may be without much Difficulty allow'd, and the Matter of Fact ſhall not be Diſputed here, but reſerved for its proper place.

Suppoſe

Digitized by Google

Suppose then the Motto true; *for indeed Guides must be so always*, and grant in general, *That the Church is in Danger*, as in the Memorial is expreſt: It remains to determine who this Danger is to proceed from; and tho' this is reſerv'd for its proper head, and ſome ſuitable Pains may be taken about it; yet I cannot, in the mean time, but think 'tis neceſſary, juſt to hold out this Piece of Novelty to the World, to ſpread it in the Sun, and ſee how it will look.

That a Party of Men, who profeſs their Zeal for a Popiſh Succeſſor, ſhould cry out of the *Danger of the Church*, from a Proteſtant Queen.

That a Church of *England* Miniſter, ſhould be able on one hand to preach up to the People the *Danger of the Church*, from a Miniſtry of Original Conſtant Conformers to her Communion: And on the other hand tell us, he can never think of the 30th of *January*; but it puts him in mind of the Revolution.

That thoſe who do not own the Church, but declare her Schiſmatical, ſhould be concern'd *for her Danger*, and take more Care of her Safety than her own Biſhops, and Clergy, whoſe All depends upon her, and who muſt be Martyrs if ſhe falls.

That the Church muſt be in Danger, becauſe Men of Heat and Fire are diſmiſt, and this Danger muſt proceed from Men of Temper, and Moderation, that are come in their room.

That a Miniſtry diſmiſt, who in their Miniſtry never did one good thing for the Church, muſt be lamented, and the Church muſt be undone by a Miniſtry, that never did one thing againſt it.

That Perſecution can be at once declar'd inconſiſtent with the Chriſtian Religion, and yet nothing can ſave the Church but a Bill ſo plainly calculated for Perſecution, that the Party themſelves bluſht at the Preface, and left it out in the next Draft, that the Bill and the Introduction might be all of a Piece.

When the Sun has ſhone a little upon this Scheme of Affairs, and melted all the Paint, the Wax, the Poliſh, and Varniſh, what a horrid Skeleton will it appear.

A Lamb in danger of the Fold at the Breaſt of its Mother, and in kindneſs turn'd into the Field among the Wolves, and the Foxes, for its Preſervation.

Unhappy muſt the Church of *England* be, if thoſe Contradictions are requir'd to ſave her; the Miſery of the Church muſt be very great indeed, that ſhe muſt flie from her own *Proteſtant* Head, abandon her Dignify'd Guides, and the known Fathers of her Profeſſion, ſtigmatiz'd with the Infamy of Moderation, and put her into the Hands of her profeſs'd Enemies, to ſecure her from her known Friends.

To ſay the Biſhops ſhould Betray the Church, is ſuch a Vile and Inconſiſtent Banter, that it cannot but Deſerve the utmoſt Contempt; ſince if they Betray it to *Popery*, they muſt be Martyrs; if to *Phanaticks*, they muſt be Degraded and Reduced; ſo that this Whimſie of the Biſhops Betraying the Church, is like a Man that I knew ſo fond, and ſo addicted to rail at King *William*, tho' he himſelf was a Zealous *Whig*, that rather than not Accuſe the King of ſomething, he would have it, That his Majeſty was in the Plot to bring in King *James*.

But as this Subject will come before me again, I forbear to launch too far into theſe Matters at preſent.

" WHereas of meer Malice, and with " Deſign, among ſeveral other Miſ" chiefs, to Load the Author of this with " Entangling Suits, and Exceſs of Charges, " ſeveral Actions have been Entred, and " Suits Commenced, ſome on Account of " Trifles not worth naming, ſome for Debts " after they are fairly Paid and Diſcharged, " and ſome in Names of Perſons unknown " to, and unconcerned with the Author, " who is made Defendant.

" And whereas three ſeveral Actions " ſtand Entred in the Compters in the City " againſt *D. D. F.* as follows.

" One for 1350———in the Name of " *Tho. Green*, in the *Poultry* Compter.

" One for 1160———in the Name of " *James Fry*, in *Woodſtreet* Compter.

" One for 350———in the Name of " *Tho. Griffin*, in my Lord Mayor's Court.

Theſe

" These are to Desire the several Attor-
" neys who have Entred the said Actions,
" if any such there be, to give Notice to
" the said Offices of their Names; and if
" they are not Asham'd of it, to let their
" Clients be known; for the said *D. F.* De-
" clares, he knows not who they are, nor
" for what they Sue; and if any real Debt
" can be made appear, for which such Acti-
" ons are Entred, he promises either to Pay
" them, or Voluntarily go to Prison till he
" can Pay them.

Just Publish'd,

THE *Appendix* to the *Review*; Together with an *Index* of the First Volume; which Compleats the said First Volume of the *Reviews*: And all those Gentlemen, who have bespoke of the Author, the said First Volume Entire, may have them Deliver'd, Bound up together with all the *Supplements*, at *J. Matthews*'s, or at the Publishers of the *Review*.

WHereas a Proposal has been made by the Author of this Paper, for Subscriptions to a Book in Folio, Entitled, *Jure Divino*; or, *A Satyr upon Tyranny and Passive Obedience*. To which, Abundance of Gentlemen having long since Subscrib'd, and the Time seeming long for its coming out, some very Good Reasons having obliged the Author to put a stop to it,

These are to give Notice, That the said Book is now in the Press, and shall go on to be Printed with all Expedition: And for the further Satisfaction of the Subscribers, the Sheets may be seen every Day by any that please to give themselves that Trouble, at Mr. *J. Matthews*, as they come out of the Press.

All those Gentlemen, who have Collected Subscriptions for this Book are Desir'd to send in an Account of what Number they have taken, there being no more to be Printed, than shall be given Notice, as Subscribed; and, if they please, to Pay the Subscription Money to Mr. *Matthews* in *Pilkington Court, Little-Britain*, Receipts will be given there for it.

This Day is Publish'd,

THE High-Church Legion: Or, The Memorial Examin'd. Being, A New Test of Moderation. As 'tis Recommended to all that love the Church of *England*, and the Constitution. Printed in the Year 1705. Price 6 *d.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Royal Essence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the most delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greatest Preserver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than usual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, strengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectually prevents it from falling off or splitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it possibly will, by the use of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it strengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raises the Vapours in Ladies, &c. being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleasant than) Musk, Civet, &c. 'Tis indeed an unparallel'd fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, &c. excellently. To be had only at Mr. *Allcrafts*, a Toyshop at the Blue-Coat Boy against the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*. Sealed up at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Bottle with Directions. Beware of Counterfeits, such are abroad, accompany'd with Base Insinuations, and Romantick Pretences.

WASSE's Elixir for the Gout and Rheumatism; for the Cholick, Stone, Gravel, and Ulcers in the Bladder and Kidneys; a sure Remedy for the Dry-Gripes in the West-Indies. Price Three Shillings the Half-pint, with Printed Directions. Sold by Mr. James Atkinson, near Cherry-Garden Stairs, Rotherhith. Mr. John Rogers, Stationer, near the Tower. At Brightman's Coffee-house near Wapping Old-Stairs. At Nando's Coffee-house near Temple-Bar. At North's Coffee-house in King-street. Mr. George Flower, Instrument-maker, near Cock-hill. Mr. John Thornton in the Minories. Mr. Richard Mount, Stationer, on Tower-hill. Mr. Baker, Bookseller, at Mercers Chappel. Mr. Clark, Bookseller, in Birchin-lane. At Jones's Coffee-house in Finch-lane. Mrs. Bond, next Door to Man's Coffee-house near Whitehall. Ives's Coffee-house in Bartholomew-lane. Mr. Billingsley, under the Royal-Exchange. At Oliver's Coffee-house, at Westminster-hall Gate. Mrs. Miller, Milliner, at the Red M. in Pope's-head Alley. Mr. Waley, at the Magpye without Bishopsgate. Roe's Coffee-house, at the Bridge-foot in Southwark. At the Admiralty Coffee-house, S. Malthus in London-house Yard, and at his own House in Clements-Lane.

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Thurſday, July 19. 1705.

I Am upon enquiring who they are, that make this moſt Ridiculous Complaint of *the Danger of the Church*: and this of Courſe has carried me back to a Pamphlet Entitled, *A Letter from a Friend in the Country, to a Member of Parliament*; which Pamphlet was afterwards own'd, as was Noted before, by Dr. *A*——*d* and Mr. *K*——*y*, both of *Coventry*; in which a Sketch of the Occaſional Bill was preſented to the World.

By this Enquiry, it appears, that this wonderful Care of the Church, had its beginning among the Church's worſt Enemies.

In purſuing this, I have been oblig'd to Quote the unhappy Language ſome Gentlemen give the Queen, the Biſhops, and the Clergy that are leſs Warm. I am a moſt Humble Petitioner to the Gentlemen of the Clergy, to judge me with Charity in theſe Repreſentations; I Proteſt againſt the Suppoſition, that I Quote them of the Clergy as ſuch, becauſe they are ſo horrid Unchriſtian and Irrational. I Reverence the Clergy that retain themſelves within the Bounds of Chriſtians, Gentlemen, and Subjects—but theſe Inſtances ſeem neceſſary to ſhew the Morals and Manners of theſe Church Champions, who cry out of the Danger of the Church, and pretend to concern themſelves for her ſafety, Bullying the Government in Semons, Speeches and Memorials.

If ſome ſuch as theſe are found at the bottom of every Complaint; if theſe are the only Perſons mov'd as the Church's Danger; What ſhall we ſay for the Church?

Theſe are the very Principles of the Memorial; and this may paſs for an Examination of that Book, without repeating its Title. Thro' that whole Book, we are told of the Danger of the Church; and why, becauſe Men of theſe raving Principles are turn'd out.

And one Jeſt cannot be but diverting, That among the Champions of the Church, which are diſmis'd from Court, one Noted Peer is Nam'd, who, all the World knows, never troubled himſelf with any Church; and is not ſuppoſed to have any more Religion,

Digitized by Google

than the Deceased Duke of *B———m*.

If the Book be discover'd to come from the hand Common Fame names to it, it will not easily depart from my Apprehension, but that the very Man, meant above, had the greatest hand in the Compiling it.

Who could ever, *but he*, have put his Name down as a Champion of the Church? ——If there was Money to be got by it, indeed he might have been suspected; but else, they that put him in the Front of the Gentlemen concern'd for the Church, must do it either to Banter, or Affront him.

I have been told of a certain Worthy *Tacker*, who being a Candidate for Parliament, caused a Flag to be carried before him, with this Device, *A Church Leaning* and ready to fall, and himself under it, holding it up.

When he had been at the Place, and was Chosen again, he comes back with another Flag, which he had reserv'd *in Petto*, and then the Church was represented *standing upright*, and his Worship walking before it.

This was a wrong Device; for were the the Church really falling, I must needs say, few of these Gentlemen would stand under to hold her up, for fear they should be crush'd in the fall.

But these are all said to be Defenders of the Church; I must confess, *I think not*: Wo be to the Church, if *Jacobites*, *Non-Jurants* and *Tackers* must hold her up.

We have seen these Hot Men *out* a great while, some of them a Year, some two; and pray, Gentlemen, tell us, what has the Church lost by their being turn'd out? We saw them *in* a Year or two, and what did the Church gain by them? What security did they bring to the Church, more than she had before?

Was Justice more undistinguishedly Administred before, than since? Was any thing done for Trade, for the Queen, for the People, or the Church, more than was before or since?

Among the many Enemies of the Church, whose being put into other Peoples stead, in the Royal Favour, gives a sad Prospect to the Church, and who have been suggested to bring the Church of *England* into Danger; one of the Principal is his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*.

Why really, Gentlemen, these are some of these remarkable Instances, in which Malice Gallops faster than the Understanding can follow. As these People are Angry at being thought Fools, they ought not to expect that the People of *England* will be pleased to be call'd Fools and made Fools too, at the same time. To hear People say, that the Duke of *Marlborough* is pulling down the Church of *England*; Why, our Common People would be ready to Laugh at these Gentlemen——How! *Beat the* French *to ruine the Church*, how can this be? What, are the *French* the Supporters of the Church? Is the Duke of *Bavaria* a Friend to the Church?

Really, Gentlemen, you must have most Scoundrel Thoughts of the Peoples Sences that read your Papers, to think of prevailing upon them to believe this Stuff.

I confess there are some Incoherences in the matter, suitable in their kind, to this; and upon Examination would appear as absurd as this; such as branding the Bishops, the Queen, the Lords, and the like, with pulling down the Church; but nothing could be so strangely Adapted, to the Genius of Common Banter, to the Capacity of every mean understanding.

That the Duke of *Marlborough* should Attack the *French* Lines, should push their Armies to all Extremities; Baulk their Councels, Take their Generals; pursue them over Rivers, Towns, Fortifications, and all the Precautions of the highest Art of War; and all this to pull down the Church.

Well, Gentlemen, if this be to put the Church in Danger, here's strange doings in the World: For here the Church keeps Holiday, the Queen makes Processions to St. *Paul's*, the Clergy sing Anthems, and all the People give Thanks on these Occasions; the Duke is Bless'd, Congratulated, Rewarded, even by the House of Commons; *what, Gentlemen!* All this for joyning in Confederacy, with a Gang of Courtiers, to pull down the Church?

Pray

Pray, Gentlemen go back again, let the Duke of *Marlborough* be call'd Home, and a Churchman put in his Room, that may let the *French* beat him for *Propagation of the Faith*; and run away, for the Safety of the Church.

These are the Inconſiſtencies of the Party, this is their Memorial Argument, their high Church Conſequences; I cannot but think it the Duty of every *Engliſh* Man, as much as in him lies, to inform the People, who are thus Impos'd upon, and to let them ſee a little the way our Church is to be ſecur'd by thoſe People, that cry out ſo much of her preſent Diſtreſs.

Next to my Lord Treaſurer, no Man is worſe in their Eſteem; or has more of their Ill Language than the Duke of *Marlborough*, that is Fighting for the Safety of *England*, againſt Popery, Tyranny, Univerſal Monarchy, and all the complication of Devils, that has puſh'd ſo far at the Deſtruction of *Europe's* Liberty; and has drove all the Proteſtant Powers of Chriſtendom, to an abſolute neceſſity of Leaguing together, for their common Security.

This is the ſame Cauſe, for which the Late Glorious King *WILLIAM* ſo often fought, ſo long ſtruggled, and ſo bravely hazzarded his Life; and now an *Engliſh* Duke, fir'd with the ſame Zeal, and fill'd with the ſame deſire of the general Proſperity, puſhes at our Safety and Eſtabliſhment, runs down all before him. This is the Man, that is branded by this Unhappy Party, with the Scandal of Ruining and Deſtroying the Church of *England*.

At leaſt, Gentlemen, be friends with him now; if he is a Party to your Church's, Deſtruction at Home, you muſt own him very Vigorous in its defence Abroad.

Now common Charity would lead any body to think, that he who Fights ſo Bravely, that puſhes ſo ſucceſsfully, for the ſafety of the Proteſtant Religion, and the Church of *England* abroad, cannot, without ſtrange inconſiſtent Argument, be ſuppos'd to be an Enemy to the Church at home.

Of equal Folly are all their Diſcourſes Guilty; and with equal Scorn and Contempt, do all Wiſe Men receive the ridiculous Banter.

And this Nation among all the Bleſſings attending the Glorious Victory, Obtain'd by the Duke of *Marlborough*, has this, as none of the leaſt, that the Vile Notion, rais'd by a yet more Vile Party, that this Hero, or this Miniſtry, with whom he acts in Concert, are not, nor can be Inſtrumental to injure the Church; all their Fighting, Conquering, and ſtruggling, both Abroad and at Home, being a plain and juſt Indication, of their True Zeal for the Church of *England*, and the Proſperity of the Proteſtant Religion in general.

May the Church never want ſuch Guardians; and let the Malecontended Party, bring out their Seditious Memorials every Day, till they expoſe themſelves more and more; become juſtly Odious to all the World, and particularly contemptible to all Good Men.

" WHereas of meer Malice, and with
" Deſign, among ſeveral other Miſ-
" chiefs, to Load the Author of this with
" Entangling Suits, and Exceſs of Charges,
" ſeveral Actions have been Entred, and
" Suits Commenced, ſome on Account of
" Triſles not worth naming, ſome for Debts
" after they are fairly Paid and Diſcharged,
" and ſome in Names of Perſons unknown
" to, and unconcerned with the Author,
" who is made Defendant.

" And whereas three ſeveral Actions
" ſtand Entred in the Compters in the City,
" againſt *D. D. F.* as follows.

" One for 1350——in the Name of
" *Tho. Green*, in the *Poultry* Compter.

" One for 1100——in the Name of
" *James Fry*, in *Woodſtreet* Compter.

" One for 350——in the Name of
" *Tho. Griffin*, in my Lord Mayor's Court.

" Theſe are to Deſire the ſeveral Attor-
" neys who have Entred the ſaid Actions,
" if any ſuch there be, to give Notice to
" the ſaid Offices of their Names; and if
" they are not aſham'd of it, to let their
" Clients be known; for the ſaid *D. F.* De-
" clares, he knows not who they are, nor
" for what they Sue; and if any real Debt
" can be made appear, for which ſuch Acti-
" ons are Entred, he promiſes either to Pay
them.

" them, or Voluntarily go to Prison till he " can Pay them.

Just Publish'd,

THE *Appendix* to the *Review*; Together with an *Index* of the First Volume; which Compleats the said First Volume of the *Reviews*: And all those Gentlemen, who have bespoke of the Author, the said First Volume Entire, may have them Deliver'd, Bound up together with all the *Supplements*, at *J. Matthews's*, or at the Publishers of the *Review*.

WHereas a Proposal has been made by the Author of this Paper, for Subscriptions to a Book in Folio, Entitled, *Jure Divino*; or, *A Satyr upon Tyranny and Passive Obedience*. To which, Abundance of Gentlemen having long since Subscrib'd, and the Time seeming long for its coming out, some very Good Reasons having obliged the Author to put a stop to it,

These are to give Notice, That the said Book is now in the Press, and shall go on to be Printed with all Expedition: And for the further Satisfaction of the Subscribers, the Sheets may be seen every Day, by any that please to give themselves that Trouble, at Mr. *Matthews's*, as they come out of the Press.

All those Gentlemen, who have Collected Subscriptions for this Book are Desir'd to send in an Account of what Number they have taken, there being no more to be Printed, than shall be given Notice, as Subscribed; and, if they please, to Pay the Subscription Money to Mr. *Matthews*, in *Pilkington Court*, *Little-Britain*, Receipts will be given there for it:

Lately Publish'd,

THE *Consolidator*; or, Memoirs of sundry Transactions in *the World in the Moon*: By a Native of that Climate. Translated from the Lunar Language, by the Author of *The True-born* English *Man*.

Just Publish'd,

THE High-Church Legion: Or, The Memorial Examin'd. Being, A New Test of Moderation. As 'tis Recommended to all that love the Church of *England*, and the Constitution. Printed in the Year 1705. Price 6 *d*.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Royal Essence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the most delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greatest Preserver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than usual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, strengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectually prevents it from falling off or splitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it possibly will, by the use of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it strengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raises the Vapours in Ladies, &c. being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleasant than) Musk, Civet, &c. 'Tis indeed an unparalled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, &c. excellently. To be had only at Mr. *Allcrafts*, a Toyshop at the Blue-Coat Boy against the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*. Sealed up, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Bottle with Directions. Beware of Counterfeits, such are abroad, accompany'd with Base Infinuations, and Romantick Pretences.

These are to give Notice,

THat at her House at the Glass-Lanthorn in Plough-yard, in Gray's-Inn-Lane, who hath lived there 20 years, still liveth *Susannah Kirlew*, the Widow and Relict of the Famous Dr. *Tho. Kirlew*, a Sworn Physician in Ordinary to King Charles II. and a Collegiate Physician of London, who with the same Drink and Pills, as he did, can cure all sorts of Ulcers, hores, hcurfs, Scurvies, Leprosies, Venereal or French Disease, and all such Malignities, tho' never so inveterate, in all Constitutions, and at all Seasons, hindering no Business, and without the use of Mercury, which raiseth the Malignity and other Evils, from other Parts, and fixes the same in the Head. The Drink and Pills cleanse the Body and Blood of all Impurities, which cause Dropsies, Gouts, hcurvies, stone, &c. And if any Persons send their Griefs and Ages, she can cure them without seeing them (having had 40 Years Experience thereof in the Doctor's Lifetime) the said Secrets and Methods of Cure, he never imparted to any but her, because of her Benefit during her Life, (tho' *Mary* the Widow of *John Kirlew*, to whom she was Married but about 15 Months, pretends the contrary.) The Drink is 3 *s.* the Quart, the Pills 1 *s.* the Box, with Directions. All Persons may have Advice *gratis*, she Compassionates the Poor.

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Saturday, July 21. 1705.

IN Conſideration of the Terrible things, which with ſo much ſtrong Reaſon are alledg'd in behalf of the Churches Danger, give me leave to be a little longer on this Subject, Gentlemen, than Uſual.

Unhappy *England!* What a ſtrange Condition art thou in? Who can Defend thee? Who can Appear for thee? Such Variety of Contradictions, are in thy Common Circumſtances, that no Man can Reconcile.

Parties are thy Fate, the Extreams of every Faction puſh at thy Peace, and at every ſide have their Exceſſes; let us endeavour to ſearch into the Evil, and Examine where it lies.

The preſent Unhappineſs of this Nation, and one of our Greateſt Grievances, lies chiefly in this, That ſuch has been our Misfortune, ſo Angry Heaven has been with *England*, ſuch Terrible Diſpenſations of Providence, have attended us, and ſo much are we mortified in this Particular, that it ought to Exact Days of Humiliation and Confeſſion; Sack-cloth and Aſhes, Repentance and Penance are our Due, and *England* ought to look about her.

Never was there Equal Danger, never a time of ſuch Unaccountable Diſtreſs of the Church of *England*; the *Proteſtant Religion*, of which the Church of *England* is the principal Bullwork, is at the laſt Gaſp, is at the Brink of Deſtruction.

Well, Gentlemen, and what is the Matter?——Truly Matter enough, and Reaſon enough: Why the Matter is, The Duke of *Marlborough* has Beat the *French*, *Hinc illæ Lachrymæ*; here is the foundation of real Sorrow, real Umbrage to the Church of *England*; and on this Account it is, I am ſo Serious in the Matter.

Nor is it ſo much our Diſſatisfaction, or our Diſcontent is not ſo much Derived from the *French* being Beaten, as from this, *That this Man ſhould do it*; he that has Abandon'd his Principles, Deſerted his Friends, turn'd Tail upon the Church, that Church that raiſed him; that he ſhould be the Inſtrument to

Digitized by Google

Beat the *French* —— *Memorial*, Pag. 9, 11, 13. 27. 30, &c.

We began to receive the News of this Victory with leſs Mortification, when the *Noyelles*, the *Hompeſch's*, the *Heſſe Caſſel's*, and the *Overkirk's* were Nam'd to it, and we ſhould have done well enough with it; all that had been ſaid, would have been, That the *Dutch* who had always been uſed to have the worſt of it, had given the Enemy a Bruſh; and ſo we could have pretended to rejoyce as livelily as formerly we uſed to Counterfeit Sorrow for them, when they were Beaten; but when we come to ſee all our Accounts full of this Man's Praiſe, the *Dutch* Generals, the *French* Priſoners, Friends and Enemies, all bringing the Trophies of the Victory to the Feet of this Unaccountable Man, and building Altars to his Terrible Praiſe, the Wound ſtrikes deep, and we ſee a fatal Cloud ariſing from the Smoke of Popular Incenſe offered to this Idol, which we fear, may in time, ſpread over the *Engliſh* Horizon; and being big with Thunders, Storms, and Civil Tempeſts of Moderation, may break upon the Church of *England*, and Overwhelm it.

Nor is it that we would not have had the *French* Beaten, we are as Zealous and Hearty for pulling down Popery and Foreign Tyranny, as any People in the World; and our Honeſt Vigorous Oppoſition of King *James*, in his High Commiſſion, and his *Magdalen-College* Invaſions, may Teſtifie our Sincerity in that Point, and had we not put our Heads and Hands to that Work, it had never been brought to paſs.

But the Work was taken out of our Hands, and thoſe very People we call'd in to help us, broke all our Meaſures by their wild proceeding; ſince they indeed helpt us to pull one Power down, but then ſet the wrong Power up; they pull'd down Popery, and then erected Phanaticiſm, Toleration, and God knows what Monſters and Deform'd Creatures, in the room of it.

Now had we, of the Church of *England*, been let alone, we would have done the Church's Work effectually; for as ſhe has two Enemies, and two Feet, we would have made a real Deliverance of it, inſtead of that Sham-Deliverance, we enjoy'd; we woud have reduc'd Popery and Phanaticiſm both at once, and have ſet one of the Churches Feet upon the Neck of one, and one upon the other.

What tho' there had been ſome Pretences againſt this, from the Aſſiſtance the Church receiv'd from the Diſſenters in that Revolution? We muſt have broke thro' that Preterice, for the more Supreme Law of the Church's Welfare.

But here began the Church of *England*'s Misfortune, and this made all the Revolution Affair a real Damage to her; for the very Church of *England*, Gentlemen, became infected with theſe Damn'd Dutch Principles of Toleration and Trimming, and carried the Game quite away from us: Popery was indeed ſuppreſt, but that worſe Enemy, Moderation, crept into its Room.

But we were robb'd of all the Benefit of the Revolution, and Taking Arms againſt our Prince; which, in hopes of obtaining the Great End, the Church's Glory and Safety, We ſtrain'd ſome of our moſt Ancient Principles, to carry on, loſt the beſt half of its Deſigned Effect, and the Phanaticks, who we can with leſs Safety, and Satisfaction bear with, than the Papiſts, remain'd like the *Canaanite*, as *Goads* in the Sides of the Church of *England*.

To recover this Loſs we labour'd in vain, During the *Long*, *long* Dominion of a Foreign Prince; and tho' we ſtruggled hard with him, for the reſtoring the ſo much long'd for Peace, and Power of the Church of *England*; yet ſo much was that King Bugbear'd with the ſham Fears of Perſecution, that we could never obtain any thing from him, but the Diſſenters, Whigs, and all the Vaſt *Hydra* of the Church's Enemies, Grew and Multiplied under his Protection, which made us leſs eaſie under him, and leſs Loyal than we might otherwiſe have been.

But when this Prince died —— Good God, what Joy poſſeſt our Souls! And how did our Satisfaction break out, *Even more indeed than we would have had it*, in our Dependance on the Preſent Queen, and Her Majeſties Real Zeal for the Church of *England*; and if we did a little inſult our Ene-

mies,

Digitized by Google

mies with the Approach of the Church's Triumph, from the ſure and undoubted Proſpect we had of the Downfal of all Phanaticiſm and Diviſion; we muſt be Excuſed the Ill Policy of it, ſince we thought it impoſſible to Miſcarry.

And who, indeed, could doubt, but a Princeſs Born in the Communion of the Church, Bred up with the utmoſt Care in ſuch Principles of Piety and Devotion, and by Inclination always ſtrictly adhering to the Church, ſhould have her Eyes open to the True, Real, and Undivided Intereſt of that Church ſhe had always profeſs'd ſo much Zeal to, and Tenderneſs for.

Who could have doubted, but that Princeſs, of whom 'tis moſt juſtly ſaid,

That when ſhe was the Churches Daughter, ſhe Acted as her Mother Taught her.

Should when ſhe became the Mother of that Church, Purſue her Intereſt, and Value her ſelf upon, being the Saviour of the Church from the Vipers and Vermine that Gnaw'd out the Bowels of their Mother, and Endeavour'd to Deſtroy that Being, from whom they had made ſuch a Miſerable Defection.

Who can blame us for being very ſure in this Game? Nay, the Queen her ſelf, we thought, Confirm'd us in this Opinion, when Her Majeſty in Her firſt Speech profeſs'd ſuch an Unfeigned Zeal for the Church, as that we had Her Royal Word for Her Favour, and for her Doing all that we could Expect for the Church.

Nay, we might appeal to the very *Diſſenters* themſelves, if they did not foreſee their own Ruine at Hand, and if they had not real Apprehenſions of thoſe juſt Reſentments they ought to Expect from the Church of *England*?

Nor had we leſs hopes from the Queen Her ſelf, than we had alſo from thoſe about Her; and as Wiſe Princes are generally Bleſs'd with Wiſe Counſellors, we ſaw Her Majeſty Environ'd with thoſe Hands and Heads, that we knew were always Zealous for the Churches Good, even the very ſame Men we could have Deſir'd, and if we had been ask'd, ſhould have recommended to Her Majeſty, as the moſt likely to Anſwer all the Expectations of the Church of *England*; ſuch were the Lord *G*——*n* in the Treaſury, the Prince in the Admiralty, the Duke of *M*——*b* in the Army, Her Grace the D——ſs, *always warm for the Church*, we ſaw Embrac'd with the Royal Favour, and the like: And what could we ſee too Great for the Church to ask, or what too much for us to Undertake?

Had theſe continued True and Faithful, the Church had never loſt ſo fair an Opportunity to have ſurmounted all her Enemies, and have Trampled on the Neck of Faction, Schiſm, and Phanaticiſm.

In the Expectation of this Happy Hour, *and who can be Tax'd with Preſumption in it?* we began to ſet the proper Wheels to Work, for the Propagation of the Churches Triumphs; we began to take ſuch Meaſures as were proper to the Great Work, and to act upon the juſt Proſpect of the Advantages we Enjoy'd.

We had herein the Faithful and Unfeign'd Aſſiſtance of the *N*——*rs*, the *S*——*rs*, the *R*——*s*, and the *B*——*s*, and of all the Churches faſt Friends about the Queen; and if thinking all ſafe, we did puſh it a little haſtily, and ſome Hot Men among us, began to boaſt before our Armour was put off, we cannot blame them ſo much; for no Man but thought the Work ſo ſafe, that even the Devil himſelf, as now we find it, could not have prevented it.

When alas, from the Deepeſt part of the Bottomleſs Pit, from the Darkeſt Corner of Darkneſs it ſelf, even without the Agency of *Satan* himſelf, *who we thought was of another Side*, meerly *ſelf-born*, and produc'd from a *Fortuitous Conjunction* of Wicked Atoomes, up ſtarted a New Favourite; which being Adorned with Counterfeit Beauties, Painted with Borrow'd Features, and Dreſs'd up like an Angel of Light, has Debauched the Beſt of the Churches Sons; nay, has, to our Unſpeakable Sorrow, Infected the Churches Royal Daughter her ſelf, and ſupplanted all that Zeal and Reſolution for the Church, which we had built our Hopes upon, and in

in which our Proſpect of Succeſs was Grounded.

The Nick-Name of this Phantoſm, is wickedly call'd Moderation; its Proſelytes are Dangerous to Church and State, and all the Victories ſuch Obtain, muſt Threaten us with Ruine and Deſolation.

WHereas a Propoſal has been made by the Author of this Paper, for Subſcriptions to a Book in Folio, Entitled, *Jure Divino*; or, *A Satyr upon Tyranny and Paſſive Obedience*. To which, Abundance of Gentlemen having long ſince Subſcrib'd, and the Time ſeeming long for its coming out, ſome very Good Reaſons having obliged the Author to put a ſtop to it,

Theſe are to give Notice, That the ſaid Book is now in the Preſs, and ſhall go on to be Printed with all Expedition: And for the further Satisfaction of the Subſcribers, the Sheets may be ſeen by any that pleaſe to give themſelves that Trouble, at Mr. *Matthews's*, as they come out of the Preſs.

All thoſe Gentlemen, who have Collected Subſcriptions for this Book, are Deſir'd to ſend in an Account of what Number they have taken, there being no more to be Printed, than ſhall be given Notice, as Subſcribed; and, if they pleaſe, to Pay the Subſcription Money to Mr. *Matthews*, in *Pilkington Court*, *Little-Britain*, Receipts will be given there for it:

Juſt Publiſh'd,

THE High-Church Legion: Or, The Memorial Examin'd. Being, A New Teſt of Moderation. As 'tis Recommended to all that love the Church of *England*, and the Conſtitution. Printed in the Year 1705. Price 3 *d*.

* * *

PROPOSALS (*different from all others yet publiſh'd*) for a *Perpetual Aſſurance Office*: Wherein either SEX may Subſcribe, and by Paying 6 *l. per Annum*, ſecure an equal Dividend of 1000 *l.* at their Deaths, which in all probability cannot amount to leſs than 500 Pounds, or a much greater Sum, to any Perſon they ſhall Name, beſides 3 *l.* out of every 6 *l.* which they ſhall have Paid, together with other Advantages (during Life) which will reduce every Member's Yearly Payment to leſs than 40 *s.* Subſcriptions are taken, and Propoſals at large given *Gratis*, at the *Inrolment Office* in *Chancery Lane*; Mr. *J. Matthews* à Printer, and Mr. *Sawbridge*, in Little-Brittain; Mr. *Barnes*, in Pall-Mall; Mr. *Nutt*, near Stationers-Hall; Mr. *Strahan* and Mr. *Davis* in Cornhill; Mr. *Hartley*, and Mr. *Hodgſon's* in Holborn; Mr. *Barker* in Weſtminſter-Hall; and Mr. *Smith* without Temple-Bar, Bookſellers. (* ** Note, *That no Money is to be Paid, till the Society be full, and Security given.*) Againſt which, if any Subſcriber ſhall object, he ſhall be at Liberty, whether he will ſtand to his Subſcription, or not.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Royal Eſſence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the moſt delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greateſt Preſerver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than uſual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, ſtrengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectually prevents it from falling off or ſplitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it poſſibly will, by the uſe of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it ſtrengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raiſes the Vapours in Ladies, &c. being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleaſant than) Muſk, Civet, &c. 'Tis indeed an unparallel'd fin: Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, &c. excellently. To be had only at Mr. *Allerafts*, a Toyſhop at the Blue-Coat Boy againſt the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*. Sealed up, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Bottle with Directions. Beware of Counterfeits, ſuch are abroad, accompany'd with Baſe Inſinuations, and Romantick Pretences.

THE Fam'd Beautifying Secret of 20 Years experience for making the Face and Skin ſurprizingly white, ſoft and ſmooth, taking away Freckles, Wrinkles, marks of the Small-Pox, Spots, Pimples, Redneſs, Tanning, Morphew, Scurf, &c. rendring thoſe that have uſed it, even the Wonder of the World, for the exquiſite Beauty and Fairneſs it hath given them, no Coſmetick, Waſh, Water, Powder, &c. being ever known to come near it, it makes the Breath ſweet, Teeth white and faſt, Cures the Scurvy in the Gums, and Tooth-ach, ſtrengthens the Sight, comforts the Brain, eaſes Pains in the Ears, helps Deafneſs, loſs of Memory, heals Chop'd Lips and Hands, &c. (evident ſigns of its being free from Mercury, which is known to blacken and rot the Teeth and Gums, ſpoil the Sight, &c.) it makes the Hair grow thick, prevents it ſhedding, and (which is admirable) changes Red Hair, in time, into a lightiſh brown, and yet is as clear and harmleſs as fair Water, of a pleaſing Scent, being no deceit, but a real Beautifier, as atteſted under the Hands of divers Perſons of note. To be had only of Mr. Varenne, a Bookſeller, at Seneca's-head near Somerſet-Houſe in the Strand. Price 5 *s.* the Bottle, with Directions.

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Tueſday, July 24. 1705.

MY laſt gave a ſhort Specimen of our Great Trouble and Affliction in this Nation, Occaſioned by the late Diſaſter befallen the Church of *England*, by the Duke of *Marlborough's Beating the* French.

The thing ſeems to ſome People a Jeſt, and Ill Nature may think I have ſome farther Deſign in it. But I ſhall appeal to the *Memorial*, or *High Church Legion in all this*; where the Duke of *M———gh* is reckoned among the Number of the Churches Enemies, Coupled by the Weakneſs and Fooliſh Rage of an Exaſperated Party, with the Queen, the Biſhops, the Nobility, and the Miniſtry.

Speaking therefore in the firſt Perſon of theſe People, the Language of this Paper is Juſtifiable and Regular, if the Duke of *M———gh*, and the preſent Miniſtry, are the Betrayers and Enemies of the Church; if the Church is at the Brink of Ruine, by their being in the Executive part of the Adminiſtration; if the Queen has put out of Her Favour, the Patriots, and Faithful Defenders of the Church, and by that made room for a Self-intereſted Church-Deſtroying, Betraying Party, then every Article that Confirms theſe Men in their Envied Power, is Clenching the Diſaſter, is binding the Yoke of Bondage on the Neck of the Church; 'tis farther and farther Embarraſſing the Church in that Diſtreſs which muſt Endanger her Deſtruction.

It cannot be but the Succeſs of the Churches Enemies, muſt be the Encreaſe of her Danger; the Confirming her Ruine, and the farther making that Miſchief Certain and Irretrievable, that was before but Matter of Doubt and Apprehenſion.

Without obſerving the Diſtinction of particular Heads, this Diſcourſe ſeems plainly to Anſwer the Second Propoſition, and to Solve that Queſtion, *Who are they, the Church is in Danger from?*

And indeed there needs no better Method to wipe off the Dirt thrown at the preſent Government, than to Examine this Head

a-la-Lampoon ——— *Who are they the Church is in Danger from!*

Why, Gentlemen, all the Danger you pretend the Church is in, arises,

1. From my Lord T———r, who has, very Unfortunately Manag'd the Exchequer with a Frugality and Dexterity altogether Unexceptionable, as well as Unexpected; and to the Terror of the Church of *England*'s Friends, has prevented the Confusions and Disadvantages, an Entangled, Disorder'd Cash muft have brought the Affairs of the War into; that in ſpight of Scarcity, has reſtor'd the Credit of the Exchequer; and notwithſtanding the Stop of our Influx of Bullion, and pulling up the Sluces of a Vaſt, tho' Neceſſary Export of Caſh, has yet upheld the Exchequer, by a Currency of Payments free from Anticipation, Miſapplication, and all the Sad *Et Cetera's* of a Diſtemper'd Nation.

2. From the Duke of *M*———*gh*——— Who having Abandon'd the True Intereſt of the Church, and being come over to this Motly Miniſtry, falls in with an Intereſt directly contrary to the Church of *England*'s Safety, Diametrically oppoſite to the True Church of *England*'s Intereſt; and as a Conſequence of this fatal Change of Principles, this Duke puſhes on the War in a moſt Violent and Unſeaſonable Manner. In ſhort, To the Great Mortification of all True Friends of the Church of *England*, he Beats the *French*, forces their Lines, takes their Generals, purſues their Armies, Plunders, Burns, and Deſtroys the Country with Fire and Sword.

What tho' the *French* are *Papiſts*, and on other Occaſions we might be pleaſed to ſee them Beaten, this is not the Time for it; we think it much more for the Good of the Church of *England*, to have let it alone a while, that they ſhould have been Beaten by another Party, and that the *French* ſhould have prevail'd, till we had got this Party Down, and Shouldred them out of the Miniſtry, from the Popular Arguments of the Succeſs, and Miſmanagements.

Then indeed, if the *French* could have been Beaten, well and good; but to have theſe People Beat the *French*, it may look like Matter of Joy; but the Proſpect is ſad for the Church, while theſe Succeſſes fix them in the Saddle, and give them Victory of the Church, and over the *French*, both together.

Thus the Riddle is Explained; and the Nations preſent Proſperity, and the Churches Safety, being at this time Incompatible, we think our ſelves no bad Subjects, for ſaying, This Victory is a Diſaſter to us; and that it had been much more for the Good of *England*, and the Safety of the Church, that the Duke of *M*———*gh* had been Beaten and Taken Priſoner; that the *Engliſh* Army had been Driven over the *Maes*, and that the *French* had had their uſual Succeſs, till a Complication of Misfortunes had brought the *Engliſh*, *who always judge by Succeſs*, to Condemn the Actors for the Miſcarriages, and Mob the Queen into a Change of the Miniſtry, and to re-eſtabliſh thoſe who retriev'd the Nations Honour *the Shorteſt Way*.

Let no Man whoſe Penetration is Incapable of ſearching into theſe Niceties, blame us, that we Mourn at their Victories over the *French*; every Blow given *French* Tyranny, Wounds the Church of *England*, and ſeems to prevent Heaven of an Agent to Correct and Suppreſs a Growing Implacable Enemy, and to ruine the *French* King; who, in this caſe, is allow'd to be *Altæ Eccleſiæ Protector*.

Let us Mourn therefore, as becomes us, for the Diſtreſſes and Sorrows of our Mother the Church, while her Enemies proſper; and they ſucceed in all things Abroad and at Home, who have no regard to her Proſperity.

The next Fatal Enemies to the Church, are the Biſhops; we do allow the Biſhops to be the Fathers, and Pillars of the Church; but as Biſhops, they are but Men, and more than that, are *made ſo by Men*——— Whenever a *Dutch Presbyterian* therefore, a Foreigner, *&c.* puts in Biſhops, and gets ſuch a hank upon the Church, then we muſt Expect——— *Presbyterian Biſhops*, and *that Lawn Sleeves ſhall be no Diſtinguiſhing Character of a Churchman.* Memorial, P. 16.

Then

Then it will be poſſible to have the Fathers of the Church be her worſt Enemies, and neither underſtand or purſue her True Intereſt; from this ſad Reflection, has the Earneſt, Pious, and never Enough to be Commended Zeal of Our Lower Houſe of Convocation proceeded; the End and Deſign of whoſe Pious Reſolutions, has all along pointed at the Church's Chooſing her own Biſhops, and taking it out of the Hands of a Foreign *Luke-warm Race*, to fill up the Reverend Stalls with a Parcel of Fellows that ſhall give up their Mother, whom they pretend to Cheriſh, to the Rapacious Hands of Schiſmaticks and Strangers.

Nor do we yet queſtion, but the Time will come, when God will Bleſs the Pious Endeavours of the Junior Clergy, who are now the Bellweathers, *Bulwarks I would ſay*, of the Church of *England*, with ſuch Succeſs, that they ſhall have the Nomination of their own Leaders, and ſhall have the Opportunity to place ſuch Spiritual Patriots, at the Head of the Church, as ſhall in ſpight of Cowardly Miſled Princes, and a Corrupted Miniſtry, ſecure the Temporal Authority of the Church of *England*, to the Entire Extirpating of Sciſmatick Phanaticks, Sectaries, and Factions——That ſhall Effectually repeal Pernicious Tolerations, and Settle the Worſhip of God in its Original Pomp and Purity; that ſhall ſupport the Magnificence of her Ceremony, the Decency of her Worſhip, and leave her neither Civil nor Religious Diſſenter to Contend with.

If any Man ask me when this ſhall be brought to paſs——I anſwer in the Words of the Church's Legion—— "When the "Lower Clergy (who want only to be "*Headed* and *Countenanced*) ſhall *Exert* "*themſelves* to the Deſtruction of that "Dangerous Principle, *That there ought to* "*be no Diſtinction among Proteſtants's* Memo-"rial. P. 27.

Then the Church of *England* will put it out of the Power of her Enemies, to reduce her to the Neceſſity of Complying with a Time-ſerving Miniſtry; No Prince ſhall be then able to hinder her from cruſhing her Enemies, ſhe will Rule with her Iron-rod of Perſecution, and carry all before her.

Then ſhe'll let the World ſee ſhe can pull down Popery without the Help of Phanaticks, and Diſſenters; that ſhe can beſt be judge, which of her Enemies are moſt Dangerous, and which ought to be firſt Deſtroy'd; and not be Crampt and Fetter'd at the Will and Pleaſure of Princes, Statesmen, Intereſt, and Parties; ſhe will then take upon her to judge when it is proper to hang out her bloody Flag, and when to pull it down.

When Saucy Scribblers, and Impotent Pamphleteers, ſhall ſet up to diſcover the *Arcana* of her Eccleſiaſtical Deſigns, they ſhall be puniſh'd as they deſerve; and whether the thing be true or falſe, ſhall feel the Weight of the Church's Hand, and ſuffer for divulging our Secrets before their Time, and for ſaying that in Jeſt, which we have taken Liberty to ſay in Earneſt, both before and ſince.

Nor ſhall Expoſing our *ſhorteſt ways* with the Enemies of the Church's Intereſt, be any more pernicious to us, or break any more into our Meaſures, ſo as to open the Nation's Eyes, and alarm the Enemy; but the Church having obtain'd the Coercive Power, by the Regency of her own Eccleſiaſtical Inſtrument, ſhall be no more oblig'd to act under Diſguiſes, or to diſown thoſe things ſhe really intends, upon the Caſualty of their being too untimely deteſted.

Theſe are the Days of Joy and Gladneſs, which the High-Church of *England* hopes for, and which the Memorial rightly ſays, the Lower Clergy want only to be Headed and Countenanced to bring to paſs.

All thoſe, who, with deſign to prevent this Triumphant Condition of the Church, 'tis moſt juſtly ſaid ſhe is in danger from; 'tis true, many of her Sons are blinded to withſtand this bleſſed Deſign, and to mingle themſelves with her Enemies, and ſuffer themſelves to be debauched from their Duty to the Church, who in ſeeming Favour to pernicious Enemies act to the Prejudice of the Church; Theſe, we ſay, our Danger comes from; amongſt theſe are too many intruſted in Government, Army, and Navy, &c. from theſe the Church's Danger is manifeſt;

niſeſt; and therefore from their Succeſſes; the Church juſtly apprehends her Deliverance is poſtponed.

Thus beating the *French* Army, dividing their Navy, deſtroying their Ships, is clearly made out to be dangerous to the Church, deſtructive to Hopes of High-Church Revolutions; and conſequently a Diſaſter, and Misfortune, to the whole High Church Party in *England*, and what they ought to be very far from rejoycing at.

Juſt Publiſh'd,

THE *Appendix* to the *Review*; Together with an *Index* of the Firſt Volume; which Compleats the ſaid Firſt Volume of the *Reviews*: And all thoſe Gentlemen, who have beſpoke of the Author, the ſaid Firſt Volume Entire, may have them Deliver'd, Bound up together with all the *Supplements*, at *J. Matthews*'s, or at the Publiſhers of the *Review*.

WHereas a Propoſal has been made by the Author of this Paper, for Subſcriptions to a Book in Folio, Entitled, *Jure Divino*; or, *A Satyr upon Tyranny and Paſſive Obedience*, To which, Abundance of Gentlemen having long ſince Subſcrib'd, and the Time ſeeming long for its coming out, ſome very Good Reaſons having obliged the Author to put a ſtop to it,

Theſe are to give Notice, That the ſaid Book is now in the Preſs, and ſhall go on to be Printed with all Expedition: And for the further Satisfaction of the Subſcribers, the Sheets may be ſeen by any that pleaſe to give themſelves that Trouble, at Mr. *Matthews*'s, as they come out of the Preſs.

All thoſe Gentlemen, who have Collected Subſcriptions for this Book are Deſir'd to ſend in an Account of what Number they have taken, there being no more to be Printed, than ſhall be given Notice, as Subſcribed; and, if they pleaſe, to Pay the Subſcription Money to Mr. *Matthews*, in *Pilkington Court*, *Little-Britain*, Receipts will be given there for it.

Juſt Publiſh'd,

THE High-Church Legion: Or, The Memorial Examin'd. Being, A New Teſt of Moderation. As 'tis Recommended to all that love the Church of *England*, and the Conſtitution. Printed in the Year 1705. Price 6 *d.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Royal Eſſence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the moſt delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greateſt Preſerver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than uſual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, ſtrengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectually prevents it from falling off or ſplitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it poſſibly will, by the uſe of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it ſtrengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raiſes the Vapours in Ladies, *&c.* being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleaſant than) Muſk, Civet, *&c.* 'Tis indeed an unparalled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, *&c.* excellently. To be had only at Mr. *Allcraft*, a Toyſhop at the Blue-Coat Boy againſt the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*. Sealed up, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Bottle with Directions. Beware of Counterfeits, ſuch are abroad, accompany'd with Baſe Inſinuations, and Romantick Pretences.

WASSE's Elixir for the Gout and Rheumatiſm; for the Cholick, Stone, Gravel, and Ulcers in the Bladder and Kidneys; a ſure Remedy for the Dry-Gripes in the Weſt-Indies. Price Three Shillings the Half-pint, with Printed Directions. Sold by Mr. James Atkinſon, near Cherry-Garden Stairs, Rotherhith. Mr. John Rogers, Stationer, near the Tower. At Brightman's Coffee-houſe near Wapping Old-Stairs. At Nando's Coffee-houſe near Temple-Bar. At North's Coffee-houſe in King-ſtreet. Mr. George Flower, Inſtrument-maker, near Cock-hill. Mr. John Thurnton, in the Minories. Mr. Richard Mount, Stationer, on Tower-hill. Mr. Baker, Bookſeller, at Mercers Chappel. Mr. Clark, Bookſeller, in Birchin-lane. At Jones's Coffee-houſe in Finch-lane. Mrs. Bond, next Door to Man's Coffee-houſe near Whitehall. Ives's Coffee-houſe in Bartholomew-lane. Mr. Billingsſley, under the Royal-Exchange. At Oliver's Coffee-houſe, at Weſtminſter-hall Gate. Mrs. Miller, Milliner, at the Red M. in Pope's-head Alley. Mr. Waley, at the Magpye without Biſhopſgate. Roe's Coffee-houſe at the Bridge-foot in Southwark. At the Admiralty Coffee-houſe. S. Malthus in London-houſe Yard, and at his own Houſe in Clements-lane.

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Thurſday, July 26. 1705.

A Little farther to Conſider this Terrible Bugbear, the Times of *the Churches Danger*, I muſt be allow'd, according to the firſt Propoſal, to Examine,

III. *What is it the Church of* England *is in Danger of?*

I've ſhown, the Lord Treaſurer, the Duke of *Marlborough*, the Biſhops, and the Queen, are the Agents of the Churches Danger, that their Proſperity and Succeſſes are the Mournful Diſaſters of the Church; and that the farther and faſter they go on, the farther the Church of *England* is from her Deſired and Expected Deliverance. That the Progreſſes of the *French*, over the Confederates, have in their kind the Directeſt Tendency to the Dethroning this Regency of Politicks, and conſequently to the Reſtoring the Church of *England*, *in her High flying Capacity*, Conſidered. Now it cannot but be for the General Edification, to Examine? What it is this Church is in Danger of?

1. Negatively: Not in Danger of having her Doctrine Corrupted, or her Principles Debauch'd; we are not ſo much in pain for thoſe things. And

2. Not in Danger of Sociinianiſm, Deiſm, and Atheiſm. Thoſe are Miſchiefs that come Gradually and Slowly on, and which we may, in Time, lay our Hands upon, and Cruſh as we pleaſe.

3. The Biſhops and Clergy of the Church, are Equally Concerned to Maintain theſe Things; nor have we any Great Matter of Pretenſions upon our Clergy, for Introducing Novelties, or giving up any thing, either in Doctrine or Ceremony to the *Diſſenters*.

4. Nor are we in Danger of Impracticable Comprehenſions, or Miſchievous *Savoy* Conferences, in order to lay open the Pale of the Church. Theſe are things of a Different Nature, and much leſs Conſequence, than the Miſchiefs we ſee growing upon the Church, and in the Fatal

Digitized by Google

Encreaſe whereof, we foreſee the Church's Ruine.

But our Danger proceeds from the Introduction of a Strange and Unlik'd Monſter, a New Hydra with a Thouſand Heads, a growing Whimſie of State Churchmen, made up of a Complication of *Nothings*, a Conjunction of Emptineſs, Falſity, Hypocriſie and Policy, a new Unchriſtian, Antichriſtian Engine, called *Moderation*.

Behold the Fountain of the Church's Danger; the Tool the Stateſmen Work with, in Cobling up a New Church Conſtitution.

From hence comes Truſting *Diſſenters* with Places and Truſts in the Government; tho' none are put in, and believing that Contradiction to be poſſible, that Enemies to the Church, can be Faithful to the State.

From hence comes Toleration Acts, and giving a Legitimacy to thoſe Baſtards of Error and Deluſion, *Separatiſm and Schiſm*; and ſuffering Canting Congregations of Nonſence and Error, to Inſult the pureſt *Proteſtant* Church in the World; to ſuffer a Raving Generation of Sham Chriſtians to be ſet upon the foot of a Legal Eſtabliſhment, in Oppoſition to the Church of *England*; of whom a Learned and Reverend Divine within the Dioceſan Authority of my Lord of *Salisbury*, lately moſt Judiciouſly ſaid, "Tho' "that *Preſbyterian Prelate*, took the freedom "to Reprove him for it——That it is as "Impoſſible to be Sav'd, out of the Pale of "the Church of *England*, as it would have "been to have Eſcaped Drowning in the "General Deluge, out of *Noah*'s Ark.

From this Spectre of Moderation, comes that Invaſion of the Churches Juriſdiction, Reproaching her moſt Neceſſary *Coertion*, as to Schiſmaticks and Separatiſts, which the Black Scandal of Perſecution, and Cloaking all the Follies and Eaſineſs of this Partial and Treacherous Conduct, under the Specious Covering of Charity, by which means thoſe Profligate People are permitted to Inſult the Church, talk of the Soveraignty of Conſcience, Liberty and Right, who have forfeited all their Civil and Religious Liberty, to the juſt Reſentments of the Church of *England*; and far from meriting the Tenderneſs and Forbearance of Charity, ought juſtly to be Treated as Enemies to God and the Church, and either Reclaim'd or Rooted out, as Plants which our *Heavenly Father* has not Planted.

Theſe are ſome of the Miſchievous Conſequences of this profeſs'd Enemy to Juſtice, falſly and factiouſly call'd *Moderation*; and this is the thing with which our Miniſters of State, Bully themſelves out of their Duty, and Trim between their own Intereſt, the Church's Safety and the State, pretending *that there ought to be no Diſtinctions among Proteſtants*. Memorial, Page...

Shall they tell us, there ought to be no Diſtinction among *Proteſtants*, when *Proteſtants* wilfully make thoſe Diſtinctions themſelves? Is it not much more Rational for Her Majeſty to ſay, "She would have no Diſtinction "among her Subjects, but that all ſhall be "of one Religion, and Worſhip God but "one way in her Dominions? This would be an Act of Uniformity becoming a Chriſtian Queen, and this is the only Remedy for the Church of *England*, and *till ſhe has obtain'd which*, there can be no Security for her in this Nation.

Let not our Brethren of the Church, who talk of Moderation, be Frighted and Terrified at the Terms of Bloody Flags, Perſecution and Deſtruction, the Deſtruction of one Generation is the Preſervation of all the Generations that ſhall follow in Ages to come, and it is Mercy to their Poſterity to Deſtroy the Fathers before the Seeds of Faction, Schiſm, and Damning, Deſertion of Chriſt's Church, Taint and Infect the Blood of their Children; as Thieves that are Hang'd, not in Cruelty to themſelves, but in Mercy to others, that Being warn'd by Example, they may take heed of the Wickedneſs, and of the Puniſhment, both together.

How ſtrange is it, that any True Son of the Church of *England*, can be Indulgent to theſe ſo fatal Enemies to their True Mother the Church, and can with Patience reflect upon what may be the Conſequence of their Accurſed Fiction of *Moderation*, viz. "En-"couraging a Party, whoſe Deſign is to pull "Down the Church, and ſucceſſively to "Triumph over all the ſeveral Parties in it." *Memorial*, P. 14.

[It

In this Case we Condemn justly all our Prelates who pretend to this *Moderation*—— That Dispensing with those who Dissent from the Church, and joyning to Tolerate a Worship of God, Different from what the Church Enjoyns, is so far from being *Moderation*, Under the Name whereof, they Cloak and Conceal it; that it, "Involves them in the "Guilt of Contumacy, Schism, and wilful "habitual Perjury. *Memorial*, P. 17.

And here again comes the Church's Danger, in that she is withheld from Executing God's Justice upon the Wilful Rejecters of his Divine Worship, under Pretence of avoiding Persecution, as if Moderation and Justice were not Consistent; and it might not be very Consistent with Moderation, not to leave a *Dissenter* either Name or Place in this Nation.

Thus the only Obstacle laid in the Way of the Church's Safety and Glory, is this Cursed Feign'd *Fanns-fac'd* Model of Hypocrisie, *Moderation*.

What is it hinders us from *Tacking* all the *Dissenters*, in *England* in one Bundle, and casting them into the Fiery Furnace of the High Church's Indignation. Nothing but the Queen suffering her Zeal for the Churches Prosperity to be Cool'd and Smother'd with the Fatal Waters of *Moderation*.

What prevented us running down these Growling Enemies of the Church, at the first Coming of this Queen to the Throne; while Her Majesty was untainted with the rash Resolutions of keeping her Promise, with the Dissenters about the Toleration, and willing to do any reasonable thing for the full Satisfaction and Settlement of the Church: Nothing but the base Defecting us by our own Friends, Courtiers, Bishops, &c. being secretly Infected and Overrun with the deadly Plague of MODERATION.

What lost our Bills against Occasional Conformity, in which, under the Colour of Correcting the Dissenter's Hypocrisie, we had finely Couche Necessary Preliminaries, for their final Destruction, as a Party? Nothing but the Spreading this Court Distemper, and the Contagion of it, Infecting the House of Peers; so as that they all fell into the Scandal of being deceiv'd by the specious Outside of a pretended MODERATION.

'Tis true, We cannot deny, some of us were to blame to refuse that Bill, *when the Lords offered it*, and when we ought to have considered, *that half a Loaf*, &c. was an Old English Truth—— And, especially, since we could not but know, the longer it was consider'd, the more the lateral Mischiefs would discover themselves, and the farther they would be against it, who had the least Inclination to embrace this Scandalous Principle of MODERATION.

What, Turn'd out of the Royal Favour, all the long List of the Church's Patriots, and made them and their Politicks, so exceeding contemptible to the People, that the Church is in no Prospect of ever seeing them in such high Trust again, but their Impolitick Resolutions in all their Proceedings, as to Dissenters, to abhor and abandon so much, as the least seeming Appearances of MODERATION.

What has turn'd the Nation, in general, so against the *Tackers*, as that in spight of Bribes, fighting, Drunkenness, Collusion, and all Manner of ill Practices, in Spight of clubb'd Interest, small Burroughs, *Heaving and Thrusting*, with one another, Chopping and Changing of Places; yet above 40 of them are thrown out of the next Parliament, and 40 more of them asham'd to own their Knowledge of the thing, testifie their Ingenuity, by resolving to be wiser for the future; is not all this from the further spreading of this most dangerous Contagion among the People, and the Nations too generally embracing this Novel Invention of MODERATION.

What prevented us running the Succession aground, and making such deep Incisions in the more fatal Tolleration; which as a poisoned Arrow sticks fast in the Sides of the Church, but the too suddain starting up this horrible *Scare-Crow* of Moderation.

'Tis by Moderation we are undone, the only Danger of the Church is from Moderation. 'Tis a Mine to blow up all the best and deepest Projects that ever were laid for the Good and Safety of the Church of *England*: It daunts all our Essays at the Ruine of

Digitized by Google

of the Dissenters, it is an Assistant to Phanaticism, a Patron to that Devilish Pamphlet, call'd, *The shortest way.* 'Tis the Bane of Prelatick Hierarchy in its Triumphal Exercise; it makes Queens soft and easie, Bishops Double-fac'd, Statesmen Trimmers, and Christians, Hypocrites.

The true honest Members of the High-Church of *England*, always declare against it; Mortally hate it, and constantly appear it, in Defence of their declar'd Principles of Extirpation and Uniformity.

May all its Abhettors be reduc'd to a Necessity of using Moderation in no other Manner than the Nature of the Word, and its true Christian Original Meaning imports, and then 'tis impossible the Church of *England* can be in any Danger, from the fullest Exercise of Christian MODERATION, (*Exit* High Church.

Just Publish'd,

THE High-Church Legion: Or, The Memorial Examin'd. Being, A New Test of Moderation. As 'tis Recommended to all that love the Church of *England*, and the Constitution. Printed in the Year 1705. Price 6 *d.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Royal Essence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the most delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greatest Preserver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than usual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, strengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectually prevents it from falling off or splitting at the Ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it possibly will, by the use of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it strengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raises the Vapours in Ladies, &c. being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleasant than) Musk, Civet, &c. 'Tis indeed an unparalled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, &c. excellently. To be had only at Mr. *Allcrafts*, a Toyshop at the Blue-Coat Boy against the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*. Sealed up, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Bottle with Directions. Beware of Counterfeits, such are abroad, accompany'd with Base Insinuations, and Romantick Pretences.

A Pathological Theory of several National Ails, and Endemical Diseases, that have afflicted *Europe* almost ever since the breaking forth of the *Sudor Anglicus* in 1486. Containing a Geometrical Account of their Causes, and pointing out a way whereby the *Procatarxis* of each may be traced backward and forward, from *Causa Causæ* in the Macrocosm, to the *Causa Causati* in the Microcosm: So that the Seeds of every individual Malady, may be both seen and handl'd by such as are habituated to the Study of Numbers and Geometry: Finally shewing, from the Anatomy of the Earth, and from the Magnetick Globes that abound therein, the Names and Nature of a many Clandestine Contents that irradiate the Air, and infest the Atmosphere, to the signal Destruction of Mankind, in each Unhealthful Situation: Being a Mechanical Masterpiece, and fitted for the Taste of Experimental Philosophers, for as much as it tends to push on Physick, from that Unhappy stand it hath been at so many Ages, and to bring the Principles thereof to a Mathematical Certainty of Evidence. It is now in the Press, but will not be exposed to Common Sale, by reason of some *Arcana*, which ought not to be prostituted; such as are Members of the *R. S.* may be accommodated, provided they give Notice thereof to Mr. *Smith* Bookseller, at the *Bible* under the Piazza of the *Royal-Exchange*, before the End of this present *July*.

THE most excellent Tablets of a delightful Flavour and Tastless, one of which at a time being only Chewed or held in the Mouth, rowling it about with the Tongue, wonderfully (without the least offence or hindrance of Business) purges the Head and Brain, curing all the Diseases thereof, by evacuating the Rheum or Humours, by moderate spitting, that cause them, when all inward Medicines, Blisters, Issues, Seatons, &c. are ineffectual, in Rheumatisms, Gouts, King's-Evil, Leprosies, Red or Pimply Faces, Itchings, Scabs, &c. they are strangely effectual, sweetning the Blood, creating an Appetite, &c. One of them us'd as above said, for an hour or two, will discharge near a Pint of Rheum, which continued, may save the trouble, and serve for the same end as Salivation in many cases, and by spitting out at any time the Tablet (which never sticks to the Mouth or Teeth) the Flux immediately ceases, being very harmless and as small (only flattish) as Peas, leaving the Mouth moist, cool, and refresh'd. Are to be had only at Mr. Varenne's, a Bookseller, at Seneca's Head near Somerset-house in the Strand, at 3 *s.* 6 *d.* per Box, with Directions,

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Saturday, July 28. 1705.

FROM the Conſideration of the moſt Ridiculous Banter the High Churchmen put upon themſelves, in crying out of the Church's Danger——Let me now, Gentlemen, Conſider the juſt *Antithęſis* the Caſe carries with it, to the Pretenſions made——In this I ſhall repreſent, not where the Churches Danger is not, but where it is, and call me what you pleaſe; and ſhew the ſame Wrath at the *Innocent Paper*, that you would at The, *in this Caſe*, as Innocent Author, were he again delivered into your Hands: It is all one, he has often Told you, his Pen is lifted in the Service of Truth; and as there ſhall be nothing but Truth, as near as he is able, in his Paper; ſo no Truth ſhall be ſo plain, ſo great, or ſo Terrible, but he will Dare to ſpeak it; and he Claims to be Judge of the Seaſon of it, becauſe he runs the Venture of the Conſequence.

To tell us of the Danger of the Church of *England*, from a *Proteſtant* Queen; a Queen ever Profeſſing, ever Practiſing, ever Piouſly Adhering to the Church of *England*'s Principles, has ſo much Contradiction in it, is ſo Rude and Abſurd, that it really Expoſes your own Party to the Ridicule and Contempt of the meaneſt People in the Nation.——And I'll tell you a ſhort Story, juſt happening upon the Spot on the Occaſion of Talking of this very Head, Writing this in the Houſe of a Friend, whether High-Church Malice had oblig'd the Author to Enter into ſome Debate about the Government, and the like, there happen'd to be *another Fool beſide your humble Servant*, I mean an Idiot, who hearing the Diſcourſe, ask'd preſently, If the Queen was *Turn'd Papiſt? Why ſo* Jack, ſays his Maſter? Becauſe *that Ugly Book*, ſays he, *tells you, ſhe is Wean'd from the Church: No*, Jack, ſays his Maſter, *the Queen is a good Churchwoman: Why then*, ſays *Jack, that Man muſt be a Fool, to think the Queen ſhould pull Down her own Church; for then ſhe muſt Tumble Down with it.*

Digitized by Google

Really Gentlemen, you muſt find out ſomething more Plauſible, or more Conſiſtent with it ſelf, than this; or elſe the *very Fools* in the Nation, will ſee through you; the Meaneſt People in the Nation, the moſt Common Underſtandings will Detect and Abhor the Abſurdities of your Pretenſions.

Till you can prove that the Queen has Chang'd her Religion; and is Turn'd *Quaker*, or ſome other ſort of *Diſſenter*; till you can make it out, That Her Majeſty has left the Church of *England*, that my Lord Treaſurer is Turn'd a *Diſſenter*, and the Duke of *Marlborough* a *Dutch Calviniſt*; you will never be able to give Colour enough to theſe Scandalous Suggeſtions, to cauſe them to move any Paſſion but that of Scorn and Contempt. The more the People hear of this Ridiculous Stuff, the more their Eyes muſt be Opened; and in time their Averſion to your Doctrine, ſo Encreaſe, that ſmall Provocations may lead them to Treat you as you Deſerve.

To tell us, the Church is in Danger from a *Proteſtant* Queen, from the Church of *England* Lords, who when ever ſhe was in Danger, always Appear'd for her; who never Abandon'd her Communion, who have been in High Places of Truſt now ſome time, and cannot be Charg'd with Attempting any thing to the Prejudice either of her Doctrine or Diſcipline; that have always been ſo Zealous for her Safety, that whenever ſhe falls, they muſt fall too; this is ſuch Nonſenſe, and ſerves ſo much to Expoſe the High-Church Sincerity, that even *the Fool*, the moſt Natural Idiot that thinks at all, cannot but take Notice of it.

That *no Men wiſh Evil as Evil to themſelves*, is a Maxim, I think, no Man will Diſpute with me; and here my Lords the Biſhops come in for pulling Down the Church, tho' whenever it falls, they muſt be Buried in the Ruines of it, not as Men only, but as Biſhops; for on which Hand can the Church fall, and they not fall under it?

If they Deviate into *Popery*, they fall as Men; for that other Titular Dignitaries wait the Poſſeſſion of their Offices, as well as the Succeſſion of their Church Lands, as the Hereditary Patrimony of St. *Peter's* Deputies, reverting to its rightful Poſſeſſors, from the Force and Interpoſition of almoſt 200 Years Uſurpation.

If they Turn on the Left Hand to *Presbytery*, then they fall as Biſhops; their Prelatick Authority Dies of Courſe, and the beſt Uſage they could meet with, would be to ſtoop to the Mean Equality of Office with every Pariſh Prieſt.

To think theſe Men can be Inſtromental to the Ruine of the Church, is

To conclude them all Fools, or Madmen.

1. Fools that do not know or underſtand their own Intereſt: Or,
2. Madmen, that knowing their Intereſt, act directly contrary to it, and pull themſelves Down with their Own Hands.

Bleſs us all! That the Biſhops ſhould pull Down the Church, Lawn-Sleeves Deſtroy Ceremonies, Eccleſiaſtical Dignitaries, pull down Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction. This would be for the *French* King to pull Down Arbitrary Government, the Pope to Supplant Antichriſt, and the Grand Seignior *Mahomet*.

If the Biſhops could raiſe themſelves from Doctors to Lords, from private Men to Peers in Parliament, from the Pulpit to the Throne, if they were to aſcend from the Circingle to the Cope and Veſtment, from the Altar to the Palace, from the Rectory to the Cathedral, there might be ſomething of Probability urg'd in Defence of the Suggeſtion, and a Stranger would be a more indifferent Decider of the Controverſie; there might be Reaſons on both Sides, and the Debate remain unſettl'd and undetermin'd; ſome might be of this Mind, ſome of that, and it might lie as a *Moot Point*.

But when it is plain the Church can receive no Wound, but theſe very ſuſpected Men muſt feel it; that it cannot fall without them; that with the Fall of the Church, theſe very Gentlemen muſt fall from the Prelate to the private Prieſt, from Lord to the Doctor, from the Peer to the private Man, from a high Station and Titles of Honour, to a mean and deſpicable Condition, to an Equality with the loweſt of the Sons of the Prophets.

If

Digitized by Google

If these Gentlemen should combine to destroy or pull down the Church, what worse than Mad-men must they be call'd? What strange Ignorance must possess them? They must be Men of such weak undiscerning Faculties, that they cannot be fit to be put into such Posts in the Church; and their Intellects must be so weak, that really the Church can be in no Danger from them.

May the Church of *England*, never be in more Danger than she is in from her own Dignified Clergy, her Mitred Leaders, the Bishops of the Church.

The Ridiculousness of these things is very agreeable to some of the other Inconsistencies of the Party; and 'tis a mighty Advantage to the Church of *England*, that all the Pretences of the present Enemies to her Peace, are built upon most Intolerable Absurdities, things that would make Fools laugh, Wise Men contemn, and their Friends wonder; Things that are false in Nature, as well as false in Fact; Things that not only are not, but cannot be True; and the Matter so gross, that the Understandings of the Meanest People are shock'd in the hearing.

It is a most Unaccountable thing, that these Gentlemen should bring all the Danger of the Church, from these Absurd Causes.

Had their Pretences been from the *Dissenters*, from the *Whigs*, that they were going to pull Down the Church, or that they were in Danger of the Church from her Old Antagonists the *Republicans*; the Cry might be something Rational, and the Clergy ought to be Excused for looking to themselves.

But to pick out Moderate Men, to single out Moderation, as the Enemies of the Church; to say, that the Men of Thought, Religion, Honour, and Piety, shall be the Men that Endanger the Church, these are Intolerable Things, Things that no Man can Defend, or take up the Cause of their Discretion.

So that nothing can Excuse, nothing can bring off the Party from the Eternal Scandal of Folly and K——ry.

Upon this Foundation, two Things will be Effectually brought to pass; *One is* the Ridiculous Banter of the High-Church Clamour at the Government and Ministry, concerning *this Imaginary Danger of the Church*; is sufficiently Exposed, the Bloody Flag is hung out in its proper Colours, the Scarecrow is stript of all its Disguises, and shown to the People; and the other is, That the real Ground of the Church's Danger is Detected and Discovered.

For after all, Gentlemen, I must Own the Church of *England* is in some Danger; the whole Talk of the Church of *England*'s Danger, is not such a *Chimera* as some People will have it to be, but the Great Debate will lie, Who is this Church in Danger of?

In running thro' the vast Number of the Church's real Dangers, the Description and Characters of her real Enemies ought to come in my way, and some Satyr might be their Due, as they come upon the Stage.

The Impotence of their Follies, indeed would merit such a Notice, but the Contradictions of their whole Management, are all of a Piece; to talk of the Danger of the Church from the Queen and Bishops, Ministers and Peers, is just like Mr. *L——fly* Defending the Church of *England*, and refusing to take the Oaths; the Church accepting the Assistance of one to plead for her, that will not accept of any Office under her, but believes her Schismatical, and in Rebellion against her Lawful Prince.

This is like a certain Gentleman's pretending to write *Gratis* meerly for the Good of that Church, and to receive no Gratuity, &c. on this Account; and a certain Clergyman, near the County of *Dorset*, who Own'd to have Collected near 100*l.* among the High-Church Gentry, to make him a Present for his Good Service, since the Author must be a Lyar, or the Parson must be a Thief; for if the Author has not receiv'd it, the Parson has Cheated him of it; and if he has, then his former Allegation must be false.

These Shifts are they Driven to; to such a Refuge of Lyes, Ill Practices, and Prevarications do they fly; And what is the Consequence.

1. They Open the Eyes of the Blind.

2. They strengthen the Hands of the Church against themselves.

3. They

Digitized by Google

3. They Discover the Weakness of their Politicks.

4. They really put the Church into Danger. And,

5. They Expose themselves.

Some farther Explications of which Follies, may, perhaps, be Entred upon in our next; for in this Case the Mischief is Grown up to such a Heighth, that it must be allow'd Absolutely Necessary to search into the Bottom of it, and set Things in a True Light: That the Ignorant, for whom all these Snares are laid, may be Instructed, in order to their Deliverance from the Delusions of a Party.

Just Publish'd,

THE *Appendix* to the *Review*; Together with an *Index* of the First Volume; which Compleats the said First Volume of the *Reviews*: And all those Gentlemen, who have bespoke of the Author, the said First Volume Entire, may have them Deliver'd, Bound up together with all the *Supplements*, at *J. Matthews's*, or at the Publishers of the *Review*.

WHereas a Proposal has been made by the Author of this Paper, for Subscriptions to a Book in Folio, Entitled, *Jure Divino*; or, *A Satyr upon Tyranny and Passive Obedience*. To which, Abundance of Gentlemen having long since Subscrib'd, and the Time seeming long for its coming out, some very Good Reasons having obliged the Author to put a Stop to it,

These are to give Notice, That the said Book is now in the Press, and shall go on to be Printed with all Expedition: And for the further Satisfaction of the Subscribers, the Sheets may be seen by any that please to give themselves that Trouble, at Mr. *Matthews's*, as they come out of the Press.

All those Gentlemen, who have Collected Subscriptions for this Book, are Desir'd to send in an Account of what Number they have taken, there being no more to be Printed, than shall be given Notice, as Subscribed; and, if they please, to Pay the Subscription Money to Mr. *Matthews*, in *Pilkington Court*, *Little-Britain*, Receipts will be given there for it.

Just Publish'd,

THE High-Church Legion: Or, The Memorial Examin'd. Being, A New Test of Moderation. As 'tis Recommended to all that love the Church of *England*, and the Constitution. Printed in the Year 1705. Price 6 *d.*

*** PROPOSALS (*different from all others yet published*) for a *Perpetual Assurance Office*: Wherein either SEX may Subscribe, and by Paying 6 *l. per Annum*, Secure an equal Dividend of 10000 *l.* at their Deaths, which in all probability cannot amount to less than 500 Pounds, or a much greater Sum, to any Person they shall Name, besides 3 *l.* out of every 6 *l.* which they shall have Paid, together with other Advantages (during Life) which will reduce every Member's Yearly Payment to less than 40 *s.* Subscriptions are taken, and Proposals at large given *gratis*, at the *Inrollment Office* in *Chancery Lane*; Mr. *J. Matthews* a Printer, and Mr. *Sambridge*, in Little-Brittain; Mr. *Barnes*, in Pall-Mall; Mr. *Nutt*, near Stationers-Hall; Mr. *Strahan* and Mr. *Davis* in Cornhill; Mr. *Bartley*, and Mr. *Hodgson's* in Holborn; Mr. *Baker* in Westminster-Hall; and Mr. *Smith* without Temple-Bar, Booksellers. (*** Note, *That no Money is to be Paid, till the Society be full, and Security given.*) Against which, if any Subscriber shall object, he shall be at Liberty, whether he will stand to his Subscription, or not.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Royal Essence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the most delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greatest Preserver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than usual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, strengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectually prevents it from falling off or splitting at the Ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it possibly will, by the use of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it strengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raises the Vapours in Ladies, &c. being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleasant than) Musk, Civet, &c. 'Tis indeed an unparalled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, &c. excellently. To be had only at Mr. *Allcrafts*, a Toyshop at the Blue-Coat Boy against the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*. Sealed up, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Bottle with Directions. Beware of Counterfeits, such are abroad, accompany'd with Base Insinuations, and Romantick Pretences.

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Tueſday, July 31. 1705.

I Am now come to Examine the real Originals of the Church's Danger; I have Own'd, *The Church of* England *in Great Danger*; I have ſhewn ſomething of the Emptineſs of that Suggeſted Sham of its Danger being from the Queen, the Biſhops, the Miniſtry, and the Lords; and have been a little Merry on this moſt Scandalous Point, That the Church ſhould be in Danger from thoſe whoſe Only Safety Conſiſts in its Support.

I have been a little freer, perhaps, with that Invidious Trumpet of Rebellion, *The Memorial*, than ſome People who admire it mightily, would have me be; now I ask leave to ſay ſomewhat in its favour.

The Government has been pleas'd, *and it ſeem'd very juſt*, to ſhew their Reſentment at the Inſolence of ſuch a Book, and the Printers, Publiſhers, and Diſperſers, are, as I hear, under Proſecution for their Share in it, with a Conſiderable Reward to be offer'd for the Diſcovery of its Author.

In this I crave leave to Differ in my Opinion from the Government; and with Submiſſion, humbly propoſe, That in ſtead of Suppreſſing *the Memorial*, the Government ſhould Order 100000 of them to be Printed, and ſent into all the Counties of *England*, as the *Levite* that cut his Concubine into Pieces, and ſent her to all the Tribes of *Iſrael*.

The Lyes, the Abſurdities, the Contradictions, and Ill Manners of this Book, like the Limbs of the Murthered Harlot, muſt fill all the People with Indignation at the Helliſh Deſign; and Turning the Tables upon themſelves, bring the juſt Reſentment of the Nation upon them, and at laſt Endanger their own Party.

To hear their Inſolencies to the Queen, their moſt Abuſive Scoundrel Treatment of Her Majeſty, how can it be born with Patience, and without a juſt Revenge?

Extreams have contrary Effects in all Caſes, and that which is Deſign'd to move Rebellious High-Church Commotions, to brand Parties, and Exaſperate the Nation, by being thus barbarouuy handled, reverts upon

Digitized by Google

themſelves; and I cannot but return the 12th Page of that Book, a little upon themſelves.

" Perhaps, ſays this Firebrand, Our Wiſe " Men, (meaning, as I gueſs, the Miniſters " of State) may think themſelves ſecure in " the Paſſive Principles of the Church of " *England*, againſt any Reſentments on that " Side, *&c.* If ſo——They may be Simple, Well-meaning Men, but they muſt be " Wretched Politicians. *Memorial*, Pag. 12.

Take this very Language a little Turn'd, Gentlemen, and pray do but obſerve how it will ſuit you.

Perhaps ſome of your Wiſe High-Churchmen, may think themſelves ſecure in the Moderate Principles of the Government, and the Backwardneſs they find in the Queen; and that the Miniſters of State, to ſhew their juſt Reſentments, tho' upon the greateſt Affronts, and ſo fear nothing on that ſide; if this be ſo, they *muſt be Wretched Politicians indeed*, to think, that the long Provoked Juſtice of the Government, ſhall never be moved to do themſelves Right: they ought to Conſider the *many Inſolencies* they offer, muſt at laſt, Drive the Queen to an Abſolute Neceſſity of Exerting Her Royal Authority, even to Juſtifie Her Majeſty's Diſcretion.

" The Principles of the Church of *England*, " ſays the *Memorial*, will Diſpoſe Men to " bear a great deal; but he is a Mad Man " that will try how much. P. 12——*Again Divert this Diſcourſe.*

The Temper and Royal Goodneſs of the Queen, will Diſpoſe Her Majeſty to bear a Great Deal; but *they are Mad Men that will try how much*; Her Majeſty, is the Emblem of the Publick Juſtice, of whom the Perſons would do well to Conſider;

Her Iron Hands, and Leaden Wings, will ſhow,
She will be Certain, tho' ſhe may be Slow.

They who live under the Moderate Dominion of the Mildeſt Gentleſt Government in the World, under a Monarch full of Tenderneſs and Compaſſion to all Her Subjects, muſt be a ſort of Lunaticks, if for worſe Correction than that of *Bedlam*, if taking Advantage of the Royal Lenity, they ſhould Urge their Soveraign, by their Contempt of Her Authority, to a Neceſſity of putting on the ſevere part of a Prince, in ſpight of all Her Reſolutions to the contrary, and ſhew her ſelf a Queen, to avoid their making her Contemptible to the World Abroad, and her own Subjects at Home.

It cannot but be Good Advice to theſe Gentlemen, to Deſire them to Conſider, What are the Mathematical Dimenſions of a Prince's Patience?

Perhaps Nature may have ſet ſome ſtated Bounds to the Forbearance of Princes, which the beſt of them have no Power to Exceed; ſuch Limits, beyond which they cannot go; but that when Provocations puſh them up to ſuch and ſuch Extreams, they will be forſaken of all Tenderneſs, abandon'd of Compaſſion, and reaſſuming the Human part of a Natural Conſtitution, ſhew themſelves as Terrible, as they did before Gentle and Condeſcending.

If this be ſo, it may be very well worth theſe Gentlemen's Time to Conſider, Whether they have not reaſon to believe they have already Driven Her Majeſty to Intolerable Extreams? Whether the Queen's Patience with them, has not already exceeded the uſual Rate of Princes? And whether they ought not to think either, That it is Infinite and Unbounded, which would be Prophane? Or that Her Majeſty cannot reſent, and knows not how to be Angry? And ſo make Her Majeſty one of that Number, which it is not Decent to mention? Or that they are ſo Conſiderable, the Queen Dare not Reſent, and ſo rate Her Majeſty among thoſe Timerous Princes that merit no Authority, becauſe they Dare not Exerciſe it? Or they muſt conclude, the Royal Patience is, by their Intolerable Inſolencies, driven very near its Utmoſt Extent, that the Hand of Juſtice is now lifting up, to do them Right; that Her Majeſty, Provok'd beyond all manner of Bounds, is juſt now taking up Reſolutions to Vindicate Her Authority, at the Expence of thoſe that ſo horribly Contemn it; and ſo intolerably provoke it.

It

It may be those Gentlemen may think they do not want this advice, and go on to make the Experiment upon themselves: The Nation, and the Government, I believe, do not desire, their doing themselves so much Prejudice; but certainly while they refuse to open their own Eyes, we are all beholden to them for opening other Peoples, and the Proceeding of these Gentlemen has a visible Effect upon all those people that are to be mov'd by Demonstrations; and while they threaten the Government, they move the Contempt, as well as the Concern of the People.

But to go on with their Convertible Dialect about the Affair of the Government.

"The Church of *England*, *says the Memorial*, cannot be wrought up to Rebellion, but they may be provok'd to secure "themselves at the Perile of those Ministers that gave them the Alarm.

Turn this Mutinous Blusser, Gentlemen, abstracting it from the Suggestion of insulting of the Ministers of State; let us see what sort of *English* it would make, put into its Contrary.

The Queen and the Government cannot be wrought up to Tyranny, or to Execute arbitrary, or dispensing Power.

But the Government may secure themselves, at the Peril of those people, who have thus insolently alarm'd them.

Can it be thought, any Government in the World, will wait to have their Authority insulted, and the Ministers of State threaten'd? Can the Queen, and the Ministers be thought so mean, so low spirited, as being thus Bullyed by the High Church Party, they should stand still till they see whether these Gentlemen will be as good as their Words, or no; whether they will secure themselves at the Peril of the Ministers of State, or No; whether they can be provok'd to what they talk of, or No; whether *Nature will be mov'd to Rebel against principle*, or No.

If the Government bears this with Patience, and suffers these Gentlemen, to go on to the Lengths they threaten; two things may be obiery'd from it.

First, that the Government sees the Impotence as well as Insolence of the Party, Contemns their weak Rage, and thinks it not worth while to take notice of their Folly; lets them go on, as we suffer Ideots and Lunaticks to break the Rules of Manners without any Notice, as people that deserve pity, not resentment, and as objects too mean to be worth Notice: Or,

Secondly, If this be not the Reason, then these People may Consider, Whether the Government, having Mark'd their Temper and Warmth, and wisely Discovering the proper Consequences of it, does not let these Gentlemen alone, on purpose that they may go on to the *Decent Exream* such things always run on to, *viz.* the *Gallows*; this may be probable from the significant Extentive Meaning of an Old *English* Proverb, due to some Peoples particular Behaviour, viz. *Give them Rope enough*, &c

I confess, I can give no other Account, why the Government should bear, and be unconcern'd at the Proceedings of these People, why they should suffer the Daily Insults and Affronts of a Party, whose Rage, *like that of the Devil*, seems to be Great, because they cannot but see the Time is short.

It would be a Thought below every Man's Common Respect to the Government, to think they should be Thoughtless and Unconcern'd at a Party that had any probable Power to act, what their Tongues give a Test of their Inclination to; we do not find the Government so Careless of their Safety in other Cases —— If a Squadron of *French* Men of War, happen to remain at *Brest*, we see the Public Prudence takes care to leave a suited Number of Ships behind, tho' never so much wanted in the *Streights*, left that Squadron should Insult our Coast.

If the Government takes no Notice of this formidable Party, if they make no visible Preparation to secure themselves against them; 'tis to me, a Convincing Proof, That they see nothing at the Bottom of all, this Bluster, that gives them any Concern; nothing that is formidable, but in the weak Imagination of the empty harmless Creatures themselves, who make a great Noise, and have no Power to

Execute

Execute the Threatnings they would have us Frighted at.

These Gentlemen appear like some Creatures, which Nature has furnish'd with Formidable Figures, but no Weapons to put in use the Mischiefs their Outsides seem to Threaten; or others that are Arm'd with Horns and Talons, but have no Heart to put the Dangers they seem to carry with them, into practise.

Such like Impotent Creatures these seem to be, and as such the Government Treats them; as such I would have all People Easie with them; let them go on; only let them know, That the Settlement of this Nation, stands too fast for them to shake; and is like the Stone in the Gospel, he that *falls on it* will be *broken*, but on whomsoever it falls, *it will Grind them to Powder.*

WHereas a Proposal has been made by the Author of this Paper, for Subscriptions to a Book in Folio, Entitled, *Jure Divino*; or, *A Satyr upon Tyranny and Passive Obedience.* To which, Abundance of Gentlemen having long since Subscrib'd, and the Time seeming long for its coming out, some very Good Reasons having obliged the Author to put a stop to it,

These are to give Notice, That the said Book is now in the Press, and shall go on to be Printed with all Expedition: And for the further Satisfaction of the Subscribers, the Sheets may be seen by any that please to give themselves that Trouble, at Mr. *Matthews's*, as they come out of the Press.

All those Gentlemen, who have Collected Subscriptions for this Book, are Desir'd to send in an Account of what Number they have taken, there being no more to be Printed, than shall be given Notice, as Subscribed; and, if they please, to Pay the Subscription Money to Mr. *Matthews*, in *Pilkington Court, Little-Britain*, Receipts will be given there for it.

Just Publish'd,

THE High-Church Legion: Or, The Memorial Examin'd. Being, A New Test of Moderation. As 'tis Recommended to all that love the Church of *England*, and the Constitution. Printed in the Year 1705. Price 6 *d.*

Lately Publish'd,

THE *Confessionary*; or, Memoirs of sundry Transactions in *the World in the Moon*: By a Native of that Climate. Translated from the Lunar Language, by the Author of *The True-born* English *Man.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Royal Essence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the most delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greatest Preserver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than usual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, strengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectually prevents it from falling off or splitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it possibly will, by the use of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it strengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raises the Vapours in Ladies, *&c.* being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleasant than) Musk, Civet, *&c.* 'Tis indeed an unparalled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, *&c.* excellently. To be had only at Mr. *Allcrafts*, a Toyshop at the Blue-Coat Boy against the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*. Sealed up, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Bottle with Directions. Beware of Counterfeits, such are abroad, accompany'd with Base Insinuations, and Romantick Pretences.

WASSE's Elixir for the Gout and Rheumatism; for the Cholick, Stone, Gravel, and Ulcers in the Bladder and Kidneys; a sure Remedy for the Dry-Gripes in the West-Indies. Price Three Shillings the Half-pint, with Printed Directions. Sold by Mr. James Atkinson, near Cherry-Garden Stairs, Rotherhith. Mr. John Rogers, Stationer, near the Tower. At Brightman's Coffee-house near Wapping Old-Stairs. At Nando's Coffee-house near Temple-Bar. At North's Coffee-house in King-street. Mr. George Flower, Instrument-maker, near Cock-hill. Mr. John Thornton, in the Minories. Mr. Richard Mount, Stationer, on Tower-hill. Mr. Baker, Bookseller, at Mercers Chappel. Mr. Clark, Bookseller, in Birchin-lane. At Jones's Coffee-house in Finch-lane. Mrs. Bond, next Door to Man's Coffee-house near Whitehall. Ives's Coffee-house in Bartholomew-lane. Mr. Billingsley, under the Royal-Exchange. At Oliver's Coffee-house, at Westminster-hall Gate. Mrs. Miller, Milliner, at the Red M. in Pope's-head Alley. Mr. Waley, at the Magpye without Bishopsgate. Roe's Coffee-house, at the Bridge-foot in Southwark. At the Admiralty Coffee-house. S. Malthus in London-house Yard, and at his own House in Clements-lane

Digitized by Google

REVIEW

OF THE

Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Thurſday, Auguſt 2. 1705.

CContraries Illuſtrate, ſaid the Author of this, when he ſaw how Exactly the Inverted Senſe of the *Memorial*, ſuits the Circumſtances of the Party, in whoſe Name it was wrote,

" Whether theſe Provocations, if conti-
" nued, may not at laſt be ſtrong enough
" to *rouſe Nature*, ſome Stateſmen would
" do well to Conſider in time.

This Sentence Deſerves ſome Paraphraſe; but firſt let it ſtand Inverted as before, and let the Gentlemen who are pleaſed with it one way, try how they like it another way.

Whether theſe Provocations of the High-Church Party, if continued, may at laſt be ſtrong enough to rouſe the Government, to rouſe Nature in the Queen, and to force Juſtice beyond all Reſtraints of Lenity, Compaſſion, and Moderation, the High Churchmen would do well to Conſider in time.

The Paragraph thus Turn'd, is certainly Exceeding Good Advice to the Party; and I wiſh for their own ſakes, they would open their Eyes and take it; for tho' I muſt own I take all this Inſignificant Bluſter to be the Rage of a Few, who being not able to govern their own Paſſions, give a Looſe to their Spleen, and Swagger in the Name of the whole Party, without Commiſſion from them, or Concurrence with them; yet as this Caution may be very Uſeful to the few, that being Exaſperated and Mad with their own Impotent Fury, care not what they ſay, and are ready to run upon all Extreams; ſo it will be more particularly ſerviceable to all thoſe Gentlemen of the High Church, and ſuch, I make no doubt, there are, who however they may be *Chagrin* and Malecontent, are yet not ſo far out of their Wits, as to follow the Leading D—— ls, that poſſeſs the reſt of their Brethren.

To theſe this Conſideration is Directed; and let them take it how they pleaſe, the Deſign is friendly and good; and if theſe Gentlemen would bear it from ſo mean a Hand as mine, I would ask their Pardon, to ask——*Where, Gentlemen, are you going?*

Digitized by Google

To what End are you Driving? What do these Things tend to? Did you ever find any Attempt like this, have any other End than the Ruine and Deſtruction of the Undertakers? Do you think, that Governments are to be Bully'd, Huff'd, and Frighted into Things? Or how came you to miſtake ſo much the Genius and Temper of the *Engliſh* Nation? Do you not know they may be Wheedl'd, but can never be Ruffled into any thing? What Madneſs poſſeſſes you!

In all your Extravagant Excurſions, how prodigiouſly do you ſink your own Cauſe? How has Tacking Ruin'd, Weaken'd, and Bewildred even your own Party; and the Threatnings and Ungovern'd Flights of your Fury and Party-Rage, have quite Different Effects? 'Tis plain, you are not able to Execute your projected Deſtruction of the Low-Church Faction, as you call it; you Threaten your Power in the Approaching Parliament: How Impertinent does Rage and Fury make Wiſe Men look? Could you not carry your Tacking-Cauſe, when you had 134 on your Side? And are you more likely to do it, when 45 of that Number are laid by?

How Ridiculous does it look, that you ſhould Value your ſelves upon the Aſſiſtance of the Enſuing Parliament? Sure you have very little knowledge, either of Things, or Men? Little Acquaintance with the Characters of 150 New Members Choſen in it? *Will this Parliament* do your High-Church Buſineſs? Will this Parliament give the Queen no Money, till the Occaſional Bill be paſs'd? Prepoſterous Arguing! Senceleſs Preſumption! *What a Duſt do I make*, ſaid the Fly upon the Coach Wheel? What a Figure do we make, ſays a High-Church Bully, in an Inſolent Pamphlet? When alas, this Parliament will certainly tell the Queen another Story, or ſome ſtrange Revolution of Circumſtances muſt happen? Wiſe Men muſt turn Fools, Moderate Churchmen turn Mad, *Engliſhmen* turn *Turks*, Heathens, and Infidels; the Nation muſt be Moon-blind, and a Univerſal Lunacy Govern the State.

To what purpoſe can be all your Threatning, but to work your own Deſtruction? If theſe Authors do thus without your knowledge, they muſt be ſome of the worſt of Villains? If with your Conſent, you muſt be the worſt of Fools? Either you are able, as a Party, to Execute the Threatnings theſe People Publiſh in your Name, or you are not; If you are ſure of your Ability, there is no Diſcretion in giving the Government Notice of your Intention; if you are not ſure of it, you are Diſtracted; If you Deſign it, where's the Senſe of giving the Alarm to the Government, in order to prepare them to prevent you? If you do not really Deſign what you ſay, then 'tis Buffooning the Government, and trying how they will bear to be Inſulted.

Well, Gentlemen, let any or all of theſe Prepoſterous Things be among your Unaccountable Proceedings, you are welcome to go on your own way; but pray, Gentlemen, Conſider your own Advice, and let your own Direction to our Statesmen, take hold of your ſelves.

Can you Imagine theſe Provocations ſhall not rouſe Nature? Your Governors, and the Queen, are but Fleſh and Blood; this Forbearance of, and Tenderneſs for you, is not Invincible; What can you Imagine will be the Effect, when you have laid your ſelves Open to the Law, and Over-mov'd the Patience that ſhould ſpare you?

To Threaten Rebellion, was once Eſteemed an *Overt Act* of Treaſon, and many a Man has Dy'd for it in this Nation; And what do you think that Clergyman merits, who in, or near the City of *Norwich*, ſaid openly, *The Queen has broke Her Coronation Oath to the Church of* England? Or what another, who ſaid Publickly, *The Queen would never leave provoking the High-Church Party, till ſhe had brought a Hundred thouſand of them about Her Ears?*

Is not this the ſame thing that's meant by rouſing Nature? Pray, Gentlemen, inſtead of rouſing Nature, be pleas'd to rouſe your Reaſon, and Conſider how you would take theſe Things, if you were in Power again; if your High-Church Charioteers had the Reins again in their own Hands, what uſe would thoſe Furies of the Church, that ſo Diſhonourably purſued the Author of this, for only telling them Truths they did not like to hear, have made of ſuch Language as this?

Digitized by Google

this? Would Nature have been rous'd in them, do you think? Would your *B*——, *N*——, and all the rest of those *Mountebank Statesmen*, that had too much Wit, and too little Sense, to steer the Ship of the Government steady enough to prevent her foundring in the Ocean of Parties, *bear with such Language as this?*

——Let your Senses, Gentlemen, be your Protection against such blind Hazards as these; and if your Resentments at Losing the Trusts and Places, you had not Honesty, nor Manners enough to Discharge, are such as to move you beyond your Power of Governing, at least, let your Discretion lead you to preserve your selves, and don't let your Necks attone for the Sauciness of your Tongues.

You will find Nature rous'd in Princes, something Different from what you call rousing Nature in the Church of *England*; for supposing the Nature you mention, should be rouse'd; that is, *for in your Own Sense it can be no other*, that you should be so mad as to take up Arms.

Pray, Gentlemen, Consult the Consequences: Are you Strong enough to do your own Work? Are you able to bring this Hundred Thousand into the Field? You talk of Foreign Help, you can Expect none; no *Protestant* Prince in *Europe*, will Espouse, or Assist you; And sure you won't fly to a *Popish* Power, to settle the Church of *England*?

Sure, Gentlemen, you would never pretend to fly to the *French* King to Assist you? That would be such a Barefac'd, such a Villanous Practice, that your own, Friends would Abhor you: Even King *James* himself would rise up in Judgment against this Generation; for he, in his greatest Distress, refused the Assistance of the *French*, and chose rather to Abandon his Kingdom to his Enemies, than bring a *French* Army to Fight against his own Subjects; Which, if he had done, *England* might have been the Seat of War to this Day.

I cannot therefore think you would be so unnatural to your Native Country, as to call in the *French* to Establish your Liberties as you call them, to fly to the *Papists*, to support the Church of *England*; this would be to make good what those Scandalous Fellows the *Whigs* say of you; and to make out the Assertions of Mr. *Leslie*, That the Church of *England*, and the *Gallican* Church of *Rome*, are nearer, and may better Unite, than the Church of *England*, and the *Phanaticks*.

Well, but at last say some, The Son of King *James* is Alive, he may be the Refuge of the Party, we can send to him to help us; and when Nature is rouse'd at Home, we have our Recourse to him from Abroad.

And now *'tis out*, that's the Design in all these Matters, and pray Consider it in time, Gentlemen, you that have Abjur'd him already, *for some of you have done so*; How will you come off of that? This rousing of Nature will push you upon sad Extremities; if the Non-Jurant Clergy could not Joyn with the Government, because of a former Oath, how will the High Church do with this *Abjuration?* This a second Solemn League and Covenant, Gentlemen; will you Dare to do with it, as you did with the First? This was never forc'd upon you by Violence, and Usurpation; you will certainly be Hamper'd in this Case, or you must break through all the Bonds of Conscience, as well as Loyalty.

When the rousing of Nature therefore is come, and your Hundred Thousand High-Churchmen are at hand to fall upon the Government, and to secure you at the Peril of the Ministers of State; pray Gentlemen, let some of these Things come into your Consideration, and take your Own Advice, *Memorial*, P. 12. *Think of them in time*; that is, *being Interpreted*, before you come to the Gallows, before last Speech and Confession comes upon the Stage, or you send to Mr. *Collier* and his Comrades for Absolution.

Just Publish'd,

THE *Appendix* to the *Review*; Together with an *Index* of the First Volume; which Compleats the said First Volume of the *Reviews*: And all those Gentlemen, who have bespoke of the Author, the said First Volume Entire, may have them Deliver'd, Bound up together with all the *Supplements*, at *J. Matthews's*, or at the Publishers of the *Review*.

In

In the Press,

A Dissertation: Whether *Lopez* (P. 258. of *Elizi*) describes Dr. *R——ff*, or the *Poet*?

*** PROPOSALS *(different from all others yet published)* for a *Perpetual Assurance Office*: Wherein either SEX may Subscribe, and by Paying 6 *l. per Annum*, secure an equal Dividend of 10000 *l.* at their Deaths, which in all probability cannot amount to less than 500 Pounds, or a much greater Sum, to any Person they shall Name, besides 3 *l.* out of every 6 *l.* which they shall have Paid, together with other Advantages (during Life) which will reduce every Member's Yearly Payment to less than 40 *s.* Subscriptions are taken, and Proposals at large given *gratis*, at the *Inrollment Office* in *Chancery Lane*; Mr. *T. Matthews* a Printer, and Mr. *Sambridge*, in Little-Brittain; Mr. *Barnes*, in Pall-Mall; Mr. *Nutt*, near Stationers-Hall; Mr. *Strahan* and Mr. *Davis* in Cornhill; Mr. *Hartley*, and Mr. *Hodgson's* in Holborn; Mr. *Barker* in Westminster-Hall; and Mr. *Smith* without Temple-Bar, Booksellers. (*** Note, *That no Money is to be Paid, till the Society be full, and Security given.*) Against which if any Subscriber shall object, he shall be at Liberty, whether he will stand to his Subscription, or not.

WHereas a Proposal has been made by the Author of this Paper, for Subscriptions to a Book in Folio, Entitled, *Jure Divino*; or, *A Satyr upon Tyranny and Passive Obedience*. To which, Abundance of Gentlemen having long since Subscrib'd, and the Time seeming long for its coming out, some very Good Reasons having obliged the Author to put a stop to it,

These are to give Notice, That the said Book is now in the Press, and shall go on to be Printed with all Expedition: And for the further Satisfaction of the Subscribers, the Sheets may be seen by any that please to give themselves that Trouble, at Mr. *Matthews's*, as they come out of the Press.

All those Gentlemen, who have Collected Subscriptions for this Book are Desir'd to send in an Account of what Number they have taken, there being no more to be Printed, than shall be given Notice, as Subscribed; and, if they please to Pay the Subscription Money to Mr. *Matthews*, in *Pilkington Court*, *Little-Britain*, Receipts will be given there for it.

Lately Publish'd,

THE *Consolator*; or, Memoirs of sundry Transactions in *the World in the Moon*: By a Native of that Climate. Translated from the Lunar Language, by the Author of *The True-born English Man*.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Royal Essence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the most delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greatest Preserver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than usual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, strengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectually prevents it from falling off or splitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it possibly will, by the use of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it strengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raises the Vapours in Ladies, &c. being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleasant than) Musk, Civet, &c. 'Tis indeed an unparalled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, &c. excellently. To be had only at Mr. *Allcrafts*, a Toyshop at the Blue-Coat Boy against the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*. Sealed up, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Bottle with Directions. Beware of Counterfeits, such are abroad, accompany'd with Base Insinuations, and Romantick Pretences.

THE Volatile Aromatick Salt for the Pocket, of a most Fragrant, Wholsome, and Durable Scent, wholly free from Musk, Civet, or any thing Offensive to the Brain; and so Extraordinary, Pleasant, Reviving, and Comforting, that nothing in Nature is more Excellent and Agreeable in Head-achs, Giddiness, Drowsiness, Vapours, Fainting Fits and the like; its Scent is so Refreshing, Enlivening, and Quickning, that all Persons who have us'd it, Admire the same. Sold only by Mr. Varennes a Bookseller, at Seneca's Head near Somerset-house in the Strand; and John Turney's at the Rainbow Coffee-house in Cornhill. Price 1 *s.* the Bottle, with Directions.

Just Publish'd,

THE Frauds and Villanies of the Common Practice of Physick, from the Excesses of the Apothecaries Ignorance of Diseases, of their Badness of their Medicines, of their Quantities, and the great Prices of the little Doses, necessary to support their Numbers; And from the Deficiencies of the Industry and Knowledge of all Diseases and Medicines, and of the Diligence and Honesty of the Physicians Corrupted by them, Demonstrated to be Curable by the College-Dispensary. By R. Pitt, M. D. Fellow of the College of Physicians and the Royal Society, and Physician of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Sold by Edward Brewster, at the Crane in St. Paul's Churchyard. 1705.

MDCCV.

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Observations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Saturday, August 4. 1705.

IN my last, I Considered the *Memorial* in some part of it Revers'd, and I cannot but Desire all the Friends to Our High Party, to look Impartially upon it, Considered in that Manner; for certainly the Thought might be of some use to them.

It has been frequently Debated in Abundance of Written and Printed Pamphlets, *What this Moderation is*, which both Sides now so much pretend to, and which the High Churchmen Brand with so many Scandalous Epithets?

I think they need not go any farther for a Character of Moderation, than to the short History of their Treating the Government, and the Government them, ever since the fatal Division of High and Low Church.

If the Queen's bearing with the Intolerable Provocations of this Party, and giving them time to grow Wiser, may not pass for Moderation, I know not where they will find it.

What is it can prevail with Her Majesty, to forbear her just Resentment at the Insolence of Men, hardned beyond all manner of Bounds, and to withhold her bringing to Justice a Party, that, on all Occasions, Ruffles and Abuses both her Conduct and Fidelity; but Her Majesty's True Christian Imitation of that most Divine Spirit of Heavenly Moderation?

What withholds the present Ministry from laying the heavy Hands of the Government upon these Turbulent Affronting People, and from letting them know to their Cost, What it is to fly in the Face of Justice, and Impolitickly to Show their Talons; but the Earnest Desire of the present Ministry to Win them over to them by the Alluring Charms of Peace, Temper, and Moderation?

What is the Refuge of the High-Church Party, in the Monstrous Insults and Affronts they offer to the Government, but the presuming upon the Queen and her Ministers,

Digitized by Google

being Reſolved to proceed by the known Methods of an Exalted Moderation?

Had not Moderation Govern'd the Queen, and had not Her Majeſty, with a Patience not Eaſie to be Paralell'd, born the Intolerable Burthen of Her Own Subjects Inſolence, where had this High Party been? Even the Law would have Cruſh'd them; If ever Her Majeſty can be Charg'd with making uſe of the Diſpenſing Power, it muſt be in her forbearing to put the Laws in Execution with that Rigour, as Juſtice, and the Nature of the Thing requir'd, upon thoſe very People who ſtruggle with her to Extend her Power above Law, to the Diſhonour of the Nation, and Oppreſſion of her Subjects.

It has often been the Complaint in *England*, that our Court Tyranniz'd and Oppreſs'd; that the Prerogative of the Crown, and the Privilege of the People Clash'd; and Theſe had too juſt reaſon to fear Thoſe would be Deſtructive to their Liberty. Now the Quarrel is, theſe Gentlemen would fain have the Queen Abſolute, and Her Majeſty will not accept of it; it is very hard to Quarrel with the Queen, becauſe ſhe will not be a Tyrant; as we have formerly Quarrel'd with other Princes, becauſe they would.

To find a ſort of Men Uneaſie and Malecontent with their Soveraign, becauſe they cannot Oblige Her to Exert Her Royal Prerogative beyond the Due Limits of the Law, becauſe they cannot perſwade their Prince to turn Perſecutor, and to let looſe the Reins to them, to pull Down the Toleration Act, and Plunder the Diſſenters.

Let us ſee ſome of their Bleſſed Language on that Head, and look on its Native Conſtruction again as before.

Having told us, P. 12. of *the Memorial*, "That when Men are preſs'd, Nature is "very apt to Rebel againſt Principle; and that tho' the Church of *England*, will Bear a great deal, he is a Mad Man that will try how much. They go on—— "Whether the *Provocations* given the "Church of *England*, may not be "Strong enough, if continued, to "rouze Nature, ſome of Our Stateſ-"men would do well to Conſider in "Time.

To Comment a little on this Glorious Text, and Examine High-Church Paſſive Principles, let me take it aſunder a little.

That he is a Mad Man that will try *how much* the High-Church of *England* will bear, Touches no Body ſo much as the late King *James*; but that he is a Mad Man that will believe one Word they ſay, as to Paſſive Principles in the Church, is a certainty too plain to admit any Doubt.

And therefore to avoid Debating that which admits of ſo much Demonſtration, give me leave in general to Affirm, and I Undertake at any time to prove it—— That theſe High Churchmen may have made *Paſſive Pretences*, but as to *Paſſive Principles*, they never gave the leaſt Demonſtration of them, nor ever *ſo much as thought* themſelves Oppreſs'd, but they Diſcovered more Uneaſineſs, and more Inclination to Mutiny and Rebellion, than any other People, but of this by it ſelf, when ever they ſhall Deſire to hear more of it; mean time I refer the Readers to a certain little Tract, the Publiſher of this may furniſh them with, called, *A New Teſt of Church of* England *Loyalty, or Church Loyalty and Whiggiſh Loyalty compared*, which they have often, in vain, been Invited to Anſwer, but found it too hot for them.

The firſt thing the *Memorial* does in this Caſe, is to acknowledge the weakneſs of their Loyalty, and that tho' the Church of *England, as they call themſelves*, has talk'd pretty much of Paſſive Principles; yet all put together, are not ſtrong enough to ſtruggle with Nature, but whenever they are preſs'd, Nature will Rebel, and that the Odds are on Nature's ſide; *that is*, their Principles are too weak to withſtand the Eruptions of Nature, and their Inclination will eaſily Overcome the pretended Principle.

This I take to be the Senſe of the Words without ſtraining them at all; and I think this to be juſt the ſame, as to Loyalty, as when a Man boaſts of exceeding Virtue and Chaſtity; but allows when Objects and Opportunity offers, and *Nature is preſt, ſhe is very*

Digitized by Google

very apt to be vitious, and rebel againſt Principle.

Thus all Men are Moral, 'till Temptation prevails; the *Drunkard* is ſober, 'till the Wine gets the better of his Reſolution; the *Nun* is Chaſt, 'till the *Friar* Tempts; and the High-Churchmen Loyal, 'till they looſe their Profits and Truſt at Court; and then Nature gets the Upper-hand of Principle, and no Men are apter than they to Rebel.

Nor is this Suggeſtion unkind, raſh, or ill grounded; ſince beſides Inſtances to be given, both within and beyond the Reach of our Memory: No Church, no Nation, no People have ſo often, and on ſo ſlight Occaſion, *Rous'd Nature as they call it*, above Principle, and taken up Arms againſt their Princes.

Tho' this Article is, indeed, a home Charge, yet the Truth of it is undeniable; and Hiſtory is full of the particulars; and this Memorial is the moſt publick Acknowledgement of it, that ever I yet met with; for theſe High-Churchmen uſed formerly mightily to value themſelves upon their paſſive Doctrine, and the Non-reſiſting Principles; but here at once they give them all up, and ſay——*Nor is it to be expected they ſhould* long bear——

Well, Gentlemen, and if it is not *to be expected* that you ſhould bear to be thus, and thus treated; *What muſt be expected*, Why, the Memorial is plain; Secure your ſelves at the Peril of the Miniſters, *P.* 12. *And now 'tis out*, Farewel Paſſive Obedience, if you are long thus treated, that is, turn'd out of Office; the Queen wean'd from the Church, and the Church of *England* not put into the ſame Rank in her Eſteem, as uſual ——What then——Why, *you will ſecure your ſelves at the Peril of Her Majeſties Miniſters.* 'Tis a wonder you had not ſaid of Her Majeſty Her Self; but 'tis as plain, 'tis all one; and no Man living can underſtand it otherwiſe——To ſecure your ſelves at the Peril of the Miniſtry, is Depoſing the Miniſtry, and that is Rebellion againſt the Queen; unleſs you will fly to an Old Abhorr'd Notion, which you have long ago Damn'd as a Rebellious Poſition, *viz.* "Of "Taking up Arms againſt the Queen's "Authority, and not againſt Her Perſon.

Well, Gentlemen, what of your Prudence appears in this *Memorial*, is not the preſent Debate; but I muſt confeſs, there is a great deal of Honeſt Plain Dealing in it, and more than ever I Expected from your Party; the Method of the High Church uſed to be to Cover their Deſigns with the Strong Pretences of Paſſive Obedience, Non-reſiſtance, and the like Empty Notions, and the Enemies of your Party were left unable to Detect the Hypocriſie of it, but by the Conſequences; but now with an Unuſual Plainneſs and Integrity, the Maſk is Thrown off, and we are honeſtly told, it muſt not be Expected, *the Church will long bear to be thus uſed*; but that Nature will be apt to Rebel againſt Principle, and the Party will be prevail'd upon to Take Arms againſt the Government, as they did in the Reign of King *James* the Second, all their Paſſive Doctrines and Pretences to the contrary, in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

Satyrs againſt Paſſive Obedience, will be now perfectly Uſeleſs and out of Date; the Church has freely Own'd, That to bear the being put out of Places and Profits, is what they cannot bear; and the Miniſters of State had beſt to Conſider in Time, Whether theſe Proceedings may not ſerve to rouze Nature in the Church, and provoke them to caſt off the Paſſive Viſor, and according to the Cuſtom of Ages, take Arms in their own Defence.

Our next ſhall Touch lightly the Sentiments Expreſs'd, and Excuſes made by the other Party in this Caſe; and how this ſort of People manage themſelves in their High-Church Zeal, to reconcile the want of Manners, to their want of Diſcretion, if poſſible; that theſe Monſters may appear in their proper Colours.

Juſt Publiſh'd,

THE *Appendix* to the *Review*; Together with an *Index* of the Firſt Volume; which Compleats the ſaid Firſt Volume of the *Reviews*: And all thoſe Gentlemen, who have beſpoke of the Author, the ſaid Firſt Volume Entire, may have them Deliver'd.

Digitized by Google

ver'd, Bound up together with all the *Supplements*, at *J. Matthews*'s, or at the Publishers of the *Review*.

*** PROPOSALS (*different from all others yet publish'd*) for a *Perpetual Assurance Office*: Wherein either SEX may Subscribe, and by Paying 6 *l. per Annum.* secure an equal Dividend of 10000 *l.* at their Deaths, which in all probability cannot amount to less than 500 Pounds, or a much greater Sum, to any Person they shall Name, besides 3 *l.* out of every 6 *l.* which they shall have Paid, together with other Advantages (during Life) which will reduce every Member's Yearly Payment to less than 40 *s.* Subscriptions are taken, and Proposals at large given *gratis*, at the *Inrollment Office* in *Chancery Lane*; Mr. *J. Matthews* a Printer, and Mr. *Sambridge*, in Little-Brittain; Mr. *Starnes*, in Pall-Mall; Mr. *Nutt*, near Stationers-Hall; Mr. *Strahan* and Mr. *Davis* in Cornhill; Mr. *Bartley*, and Mr. *Hodgson*'s in Holborn; Mr. *Barker* in Westminster-Hall; and Mr. *Smith* without Temple-Bar, Booksellers. (*** Note, *That no Money is to be Paid, till the Society be full, and Security given.*) Against which, if any Subscriber shall object, he shall be at Liberty, whether he will stand to his Subscription, or not.

WHereas a Proposal has been made by the Author of this Paper, for Subscriptions to a Book in Folio, Entitled, *Jure Divino*; or, *A Satyr upon Tyranny and Passive Obedience*. To which, Abundance of Gentlemen having long since Subscrib'd, and the Time seeming long for its coming out, some very Good Reasons having obliged the Author to put a Stop to it,

These are to give Notice, That the said Book is now in the Press, and shall go on to be Printed with all Expedition: And for the further Satisfaction of the Subscribers, the Sheets may be seen by an that please to give themselves that Trouble, at Mr. *Matthews*'s, as they come out of the Press.

All those Gentlemen, who have Collected Subscriptions for this Book are Desir'd to send in an Account of what Number they have taken, there being no more to be Printed, than shall be given Notice, as Subscribed; and, if they please, to Pay the Subscription Money to Mr. *Matthews*, in *Pilkington Court*, *Little-Britain*, Receipts will be given there for it:

Lately Publish'd,

THE *Antidote*; or, the Remedy of the Diseases of the Sick, and of the present Practice. The Natural Powers are asserted to Conquer the greatest part of the Distempers, assisted with few cheap, tho' best Medicines: The Practising Apothecaries oppress, hazard, or destroy the Sick, by paying themselves the greatest Fees, by the great Numbers of costly Doses of their Physick. The College can only prevent this Infatuation and Danger of the Publick; Demonstrating the just Proportions, and the usual Rates of the Shop-Remedies, which may be sold to all Customers, who know by their own Experience, the Quantities they want. By *R. Pitt*, M. D. Fellow and Censor of the College of Physicians, and Fellow of the Royal Society, and Physician of St. *Bartholomew*'s Hospital. Printed for *John Nutt*, near *Stationers-Hall*. 1705.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Royal Essence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the most delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greatest Preserver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than usual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, strengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectually prevents it from falling off or splitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it possibly will, by the use of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it strengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raises the Vapours in Ladies, &c. being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleasant than) Musk, Civet, &c. 'Tis indeed an unparalled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, &c. excellently. To be had only at Mr. *Allerston*'s a Toyshop at the Blue-Coat Boy against the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*. Sealed up, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Bottle with Directions. Beware of Counterfeits, such are abroad, accompany'd with Base Insinuations, and Romantick Pretences.

Just Publish'd,

THE Frauds and Villanies of the Common Practice of Physick, from the Excesses of the Apothecaries Ignorance of Diseases, of the Badness of their Medicines, of their Quantities, and the great Prices of the little Doses, necessary to support their Numbers; And from the Deficiencies of the Industry and Knowledge of all Diseases and Medicines, and of the Diligence and Honesty of the Physicians Corrupted by them, Demonstrated to be Curable by the College-Dispensary. By R. Pitt, M. D. Fellow of the College of Physicians and the Royal Society, and Physician of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Sold by Edward Brewster, at the Crane in St. Paul's Churchyard. 1705.

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obfervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Tuesday, Auguſt 7. 1705.

PArdon me, Gentlemen of the High Church, that in my laſt I attempted to Adviſe you; you that the fate of former Rebellions, the Practice of all Governments, or the Unhappy *Exit* of your Brethren of the Aſſaſſination, will not Convince; if my Labour is ſpent in Vain, and you will not reflect *in Time*, you muſt Excuſe me to tell you, the Advice is nevertheleſs ſeaſonable.

You have told us, That *our Statesmen would do well to Conſider in Time, whether the Provocations of the High Church may not rouſe Nature to Rebel.* It's my Buſineſs to take your Diſcourſe apart, and put the Genuine Sence upon your Words——What tho' I have been once ill uſed for ſaying *your* Earneſt in *my* Jeſt, for ſpeaking Directly what you meant Obliquely; the *Shorteſt Way* is a Fool to the *Memorial*, as much as the Author was made a Fool to the Party.

What if the Meaning of one was Abſtruſe, and the other Plain, the Meaning of Authors ought no more to be always underſtood, than Authors that have no Meaning, ought to be regarded.

However the Author of the *Shorteſt Way*, gives his humble Praiſe to the Author of the *Memorial*, for Convincing the World, That all the firſt ſaid of the High Church, Ironically, is Declared by the laſt to be true Literally; and therefore when *that Scandal to the long Robe*, told a certain Court, That the Author would Maliciouſly Inſinuate, That the Church of *England* was for ruining the *Diſſenters*, and form'd a Crime out of it ſufficient to move for an Exorbitant Anti-Parliamentary Puniſhment, he ſhew'd, that either he *was a Fool* enough not to be Truſted with the Plot, or *Knave enough* to puniſh another for what he was Earneſtly Concern'd in bringing to paſs.

Now this Parties Reſolution to proceed to the Deſtruction of the *Diſſenters*, is under a Double Poſture of Demonſtration.

Digitized by Google

1. That they in all Cases profess their Resolution to perform it, whenever the Power is put into their Hands.

2. That they Threaten, Huff, and Bully the Government, for taking that Power out of their Hands.

What is all their Fury at the Government for, but as they say, *Memorial*, P. 12. *Coursing those that have resolved upon the Ruine of the Church*; *that is the Dissenters, as the Expence of the Churches Favourites the Ministers*; if they allow these to be Mortal Enemies of the Church, as 'tis most plain they do, shall any Man be Censur'd for saying their Designs were to Destroy them? And yet farther, Would they Bully their Soveraign for protecting a People they would not have Destroy'd? 'Tis therefore most Demontrably plain, That the Reason why the Author of the *Shortest Way* was ill us'd, was not because they did not like what he said, but because *he said it*; for if Mr. *L*——*y*, or Dr. *B*——*b*, or my L—— ——, all of whom have said much worse Things than these, had said the same Things, it had certainly been Justifiable and Authentick.

Nor does the Author of this think his saying thus merits the more regard, because the Effect proved it True, but because the Actions of these very Gentlemen have acknowledged the Fact in a thousand Instances, and particularly Affront the Government, because they have declar'd themselves against those very *Short Ways* which the others had Contriv'd.

Now, Gentlemen, you are come to Confession, and your *Short Ways* are plainly made out; and because the Government will not Joyn with you in your *Short Ways with the Dissenters*, truly you are for *Short Ways* with the Government; and if the Ministers of State do not fall in with, they must *Consider of it in Time*, lest you resolving not to bear it much longer, should *secure your selves at their Peril*——Excellent Loyalty this, and plain Discovery of your Temper and Government of your Party.

Now, pray Gentlemen, Examine Circumstances, the Ministers are to Consider of this *in Time*: What can be the Meaning of this? ——*In Time*; but before you are pleased to *Rouse Nature and Rebel*, let other Construction be put upon it, if they can: They are your own Words, *We must not Expect you will long bear this Treatment*, but you will *secure your selves*, at the *peril of the Queen's Ministers*.

In short, the Case is this: If the Queen goes on, and does not Restore the Great Men you mention; the B——s, R——s, N——s, *&c.* that are your High-Church Patriots, you will ——*bear it no longer*.

Pray, Gentlemen, give me leave to be a little Serious with you, tho' the Case really merits some Contempt.

And will you Rebel? It has been the Custom of all Ages, when Subjects have said so, to take them at their Words; blame us not, Gentlemen, if any Disturbance happens in this Nation, if we take it for granted you are the Men; and assure your selves, if any thing fatal comes to pass to the Church, to the Government, or which is yet more moving to Consider, to the Queen; every True *English* Subject will lay Hands on you as the Ruffians; the People of *England* will Tear you to Pieces, and *there will be none to Deliver you*.

Who shall Answer for the just Fury of an Enrag'd Nation? Enrag'd by your own Imprudent Heat and Fiery Temper; Enrag'd by any thing so Villanous as Attacking the Queen, Imposing your Party upon Her Majesty, Imprisoning, or ill using Her Ministers; and, in a Word, Assassinating the Government; if on such an Attempt there should any thing Dissastrous happen to all your Villainous Party, nay, if a great many Innocent should fall among the Guilty, the Blood must be upon your Heads, and you have no Body to blame but your selves, who Declaring thus your Principles, and the Bloody Resolutions you have taken up against the Government, have lead us by the Hand to the Persons, and pointed out your selves to be the Men, who we ought to believe, if any Mischief happens, are Concerned in it.

Rebels must be us'd like such, and the Western Parts of this Nation, are Bloody Witnesses to the Methods your Party will use, when you have the Advantage, tho' the Work was to Gratific *Popish* Powers too; what

Digitized by Google

what Havock of *Proteſtant* Blood did our *Proteſtant* High Church make upon Suppreſſing the Rebellion in the *Weſt*?

And what ought you to Expect now, if you think fit to Rebel? Beſides your Rebellion muſt be Aggravated with an Unuſual Guilt, as form'd againſt a Legally Executed Government, a Mild and Gentle Governeſs, and a Juſt and Moderate Management; nothing can make it Tolerable for you to Aſſault the Publick; you muſt be Guilty of the Baſeſt Ingratitude and Blackeſt Villany, and ought to be uſed accordingly.

To all thoſe Gentlemen of the High Church, who tho' they may wiſh their Occaſional Bill paſs'd, and their High-flying Miniſtry Re-eſtabliſh'd, and Diſſenters Deſtroyed, yet are not come up to theſe heights, as to Aſſault the Government, Depoſe the Miniſtry by Force, and to reſolve to bear no longer, the Author of this preſumes to ſuggeſt his Opinion by way of Advice.

'Tis certainly your Intereſt, as well as your Duty, to Diſtinguiſh your ſelves by ſomething remarkable; And as the Text ſays, *in another Caſe, come out from among them*, &c. leaſt you partake of the Ruine ſuch Extravagancies muſt of Courſe Involve them in.

'Tis not enough for you, Gentlemen, to ſay you had no Hand in theſe things; if you are really of a contrary Principle, if you abhor Bullying the Government, and inſulting the Queen; if you are not in the Deſign of ſecuring your ſelves at the Peril of the Miniſters of State; if your Principle is not ſtrong enough to oppoſe your Natural Inclination to Rebel, ſhow your ſelves, Declare openly your juſt Reſentment at the Inſolence offer'd the Queen and the Government, and let the World ſee *in Time*, you are not as Mad as your Brethren, leaſt when by their Extravagancies they have pull'd down the Nations Vengeance upon them, you ſhould come in for a ſhare in the Calamity, and fall in the Univerſal Ruine of your Friends.

Declare then in time, Gentlemen, that you are no Parties to ſo bold and ſo Unjuſtifiable a Method, and honour your Principles more than to let the World think they are in their Nature ſo Deſtructive to the Publick Good, and to the Principles of the Church of *England*.

If you refuſe to do this, you may think your ſelves Wiſe Men, Gentlemen, and you may Acquire the Name of Bold, and perhaps, may Value your ſelves upon your *Front*, and what (in your Stile) may be called *Bravery*; but upon my Word, to uſe your own Terms, you will be *Wretched Politicians*; for who but your ſelves, would run the Riſque of a Nations Reſentments? And as I ſhall Explain my ſelf hereafter, as to what I mean by a *Nations Reſentments*, and let you know, I am not at all afraid to tell you, That from the firſt Hour of your Vile Attempt, you may date the Abſolute Ruine of your Party; ſo I ſhall not be backward to Explain my ſelf upon the Head of *Popular Fury*, and to tell you in my next, what it is *you may Expect* from the People of *England*, when ever you pleaſe to think fit to let *Nature Rebel againſt Principle*, as your *Memorial* has it——— And when ever you think you are ſufficiently provoked to make the Attempt of ſecuring your ſelves at the Peril of thoſe Miniſters that have given you the Alarm.

Accept therefore, Gentlemen, this Cordial Advice, and *in Time* Clear your ſelves of the Bloody Character this Book, call'd, *The Memorial*, gives your Party; Teſtifie and give it under your Hands, That you have *no part in this matter*; that when the Day of Vengeance ſhall come, when Villains ſhall be Unmask'd, and High Church Rebellion be Puniſhed as it Deſerves, you may be Diſtinguiſh'd from the *Bouteſeu's* of your Party, and may be preſerved from the Publick Deſtruction.

If you are above this Advice, our next will Treat you in Different Language, and perhaps take pains to tell you what ſuch Treatment Merits from an *Engliſh* Government; and without pretending to Propheſie, read that Fate that whatever you may receive, all Men will confeſs, you very much Deſerve———

SEveral Letters and Queries having been ſent to the Society, by the General Poſt, without paying Poſtage; 'twas thought proper

per to give Thoſe Gentlemen, and all others, this Notice, That unleſs they Pay the Poſtage for the future, all ſuch Letters will be Rejected; the Society thinking it very unreaſonable, that it ſhould be expected of 'em, to give away their Money and Labour too.

In the Preſs,

DR. *R——ff's* Short Anſwer to *Elkes*, a very Big Poem in Ten Books: That, if He is the *Lopez*, P. 258. the *Author* and that *Party* of *Phyſicians*, are all *Lopezes*, in their ſeveral Capacities.

Juſt Publiſh'd,

THE *Appendix* to the *Reviews*; Together with an *Index* of the Firſt Volume; which Compleats the ſaid Firſt Volume of the *Reviews*: And all thoſe Gentlemen, who have beſpoke of the Author, the ſaid Firſt Volume Entire, may have them Deliver'd, Bound up together with all the *Supplements*, at *J. Matthews's*, or at the Publiſhers of the *Review*.

WHereas a Propoſal has been made by the Author of this Paper, for Subſcriptions to a Book in Folio, Entitled, *Jure Divino*; or, *A Satyr upon Tyranny and Paſſive Obedience*. To which, Abundance of Gentlemen having long ſince Subſcrib'd, and the Time ſeeming long for its coming out, ſome very Good Reaſons having obliged the Author to put a ſtop to it,

Theſe are to give Notice, That the ſaid Book is now in the Preſs, and ſhall go on to be Printed with all Expedition: And for the further Satisfaction of the Subſcribers, the Sheets may be ſeen by any that pleaſe to give themſelves that Trouble, at Mr. *Matthews's*, as they come out of the Preſs.

All thoſe Gentlemen, who have Collected Subſcriptions for this Book are Deſir'd to ſend in an Account of what Number they have taken, there being no more to be Printed, than ſhall be given Notice, as Subſcribed; and, if they pleaſe, to Pay the Subſcription Money to Mr. *Matthews*, in *Pilkington Court*, *Little Britain*, Receipts will be given there for it.

Juſt Publiſh'd.

THe High-Church Legion: Or, The Memorial Examin'd, Being, A New Teſt of Moderation. As 'tis recommended to all that love the Church of *England*, and the Conſtitution. By the Author of the *Three-born Eſſays*. *The Man*. Printed in the Year, 1705. Price Six Pence.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Royal Eſſence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the moſt delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greateſt Preſerver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than uſual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, ſtrengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectually prevents it from falling off or ſplitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it poſſibly will, by the uſe of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it ſtrengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raiſes the Vapours in Ladies, &c. being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleaſant than) Muſk, Civet, &c. 'Tis indeed an unparalled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, &c. excellently. To be had only at Mr. *Allcrafts*, a Toyſhop at the Blue-Coat Boy againſt the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*. Sealed up, at 2 s. 6 d. a Bottle with Directions. Beware of Counterfeits, ſuch are abroad, accompany'd with Baſe Inſinuations, and Romantick Pretences.

WASSE's Elixir for the Gout and Rheumatiſm; for the Cholick, Stone, Gravel and Ulcers in the Bladder and Kidneys; a ſure Remedy for the Dry-Gripes in the Weſt-Indies. Price Three Shillings the Half-pint, with Printed Directions. Sold by Mr. James Atkinſon, near Cherry-Garden Stairs, Rotherhith. Mr. John Rogers, Stationer, near the Tower. At Brightman's Coffee-houſe near Wapping Old-Stairs. At Nando's Coffee-houſe near Temple-Bar. At North's Coffee-houſe in King-ſtreet. Mr. George Flower, Inſtrument-maker, near Cock-hill. Mr. John Thornton, in the Minories. Mr. Richard Mount, Stationer, on Tower-hill. Mr. Baker, Bookſeller, at Mercers Chappel. Mr. Clark, Bookſeller, in Birchin-lane. At Jones's Coffee-houſe in Finch-lane. Mrs. Bond, next Door to Man's Coffee-houſe near Whitehall. Ives's Coffee-houſe in Bartholomew-lane. Mr. Billingſley, under the Royal-Exchange. At Oliver's Coffee-houſe, at Weſtminſter-hall Gate. Mrs. Miller, Milliner, at the Red M. in Pope's-head Alley. Mr. Waley, at the Magpye without Biſhopſgate. Roe's Coffee-houſe, at the Bridge-foot in Southwark. At the Admiralty Coffee-houſe. S Malthus in London-houſe Yard, and at his own Houſe in Clements-lane

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Thurſday, Auguſt 9. 1705.

TO Avoid giving room for Invidious Conſtructions, I am now to Explain what I mean by telling the Gentlemen of the High-Church, what, in caſe of their threatned Attempts upon the Queen and the Government, they are to Expect from the Nations Reſentment.

If they would meaſure the fate they were to expect, by the Rules of their own *Memorial*, I confeſs, little could be propoſed for them; nor could they Expect any thing, but what I am under ſome Concern to Write, and they ought to Tremble to hear.

If they would have us ſuggeſt what might be more than Rational in the Caſe, they could Expect nothing from the *Engliſh* Nation, but Revenge in the ſeverest, perhaps, not in the moſt regular manner that ever was practis'd in the World.

In the Time of the late Kings being on Shoar here, and before the Time that King *James* Abandon'd the Army at *Salisbury*, there are few but can remember how the then Princeſs, now our Sovereign, withdrew from the Court; the Reaſons and Circumſtances of that part of it, are not the Caſe ——— But I cannot but remember the Conſternation among the People, when it was firſt Nois'd Abroad, That the Princeſs was Miſſing; and as at firſt, it was Warm among the People, That they had Murther'd her, or Made her away. I want Words to Expreſs the Confuſion that appear'd in the Countenances of the People; and ſo much was Her Majeſty then Belov'd among the People, that the very Soldiers Talk'd of ſetting *Whitehall* on Fire, and Cutting the Throats of all the *Papiſts* about the Court; the People ran Raving up and down, and the Confuſed Crowds Throng'd in the Apartments at *Whitehall*, Enquiring of every one they Met, if they had heard of the Princeſs?

Had it not preſently been made Publick, That the Princeſs was withdrawn, nay, had

not the Letters left behind, been made publick, some fatal Disturbance had been seen in the very Pallace, and that within a very few Hours.

Nor had the Departure of the Princess been made Publick at all, or the Letters shown, for it was the Undoubted Interest of the Court, at that time, to Conceal it as long as they could; had they not plainly seen the Fury of the Multitude began to Threaten Terrible Things, and had they not justly apprehended the Consequences.

If Her Majesty was thus beloved before she came to the Crown, and which it was more than probable, it might never fall to Her; if the Concern of the People was so great, That upon Missing Her Majesty in the Court, they should begin to be so Uneasie, should take up such Desperate Resolutions, and talk of Things Unheard of in this Nation; if they had projected the revenging any Injury offer'd Her Royal Person, at the Price of the Lives of all the *Roman Catholicks*; if they began to be so Exasperated then, who shall Answer for what the People of *England* might do, tho' Extrajudicial and Illegal, to revenge so horrid a Crime, as the Assassinating, or any other way Insulting their Sovereign.

I am no more for approving popular Tumults, than any Man, and am as sensible of their Fatal Consequences; but there are Crimes which provoke People and Nations beyond all Bounds, and such are the Things Threatned in this *Memorial*.

Securing themselves at the Peril of the Ministers, as I have Noted already, is Deposing the Ministry by Force; this can never be done, but by Captivating the Queen, and so obliging Her Majesty to do what they please, or by something worse, and too Terrible to Name.

In either of these suggested Attempts, what Measures should we keep with the Actors? Will any Man say, Popular Tumults are Dangerous——— *any thing to an Assassine*, any thing to an Insulter of His Sovereign, to one that attempts the Overthrow of the Government; fair Play is not the Case here, there are some Beasts of Prey, to whom we give no Law, and these are properly among the Number.

I cannot but think, and this is the plain End of my Discourse, if (as God Almighty prevent) this Party, according to the Contents of this *Memorial*, should attempt either the Frame of the Government, or the Person of the Queen; *they ought to Expect* the People of *England*, as one Man, should immediately take Arms, in order to two Things.

First, To Execute Immediate Vengeance on all the High Churchmen in the Nation, as the People who had told them before-hand, they Designed to do what now they find them attempting.

Secondly, To prevent the Immediate Consequences of their Wicked Design; and to Re-establish the Lawful Authority of the Nation, upon the just Foundation of the Constitution.

If this be called raising the Mob upon them, and putting the Nation into a Flame, 'tis own'd; but Causes alone are answerable for their Effects; and whoever they are, that dare Insult the Government of a Nation, ought to be used as those Beasts of Prey, who are Kill'd in all possible Methods, and have no Law given them.

Nor is this all, they ought to Esteem it an Effect of the good Temper, and present Moderation of the People of *England*, as well as of the Government, that they should bear to hear the Queen in Her Person Abused, and in Her Authority Bullied, Threatned, and Insulted, and not by means as Extra-judicial as theirs is Insolent, Treat them as they Deserve.

Insults on one Hand, will of Course, end in Insults on the other; and these sort of People must be paid in kind.

As to Tumults, whose will they be? How must these People secure themselves at the Peril of the Ministry? Can it be any way but by Tumult? Am I Rash or Uncharitable in passing such a Censure? What must they do when, as the *Memorial* says, *They can bear no longer*, they must break out? Can any other Construction be put upon it? If there can, I would be glad to hear it.

If these Gentlemen will fly out thus, if they will raise Tumults, and fall on the Ministers of State, let them look to themselves, that the Government does not prevent them,

or

Digitized by Google

that the People of *England* be not beforehand with them.

No People in the World ever gave a Party such just Provocation; it must be allow'd, That to see the Government Lampoon'd, the Queen horribly Slander'd, the Ministers of State openly Threaten'd, are strange provoking Things; and I cannot but say, These Gentlemen must be forsaken of their Senses, or they would never suffer themselves so far to forget their own Safety; it is impossible, if they were themselves, but they must Reflect, and Charge themselves with running Unreasonable Hazards; to hear People tell us what they will do to that Ministry and Government by which the whole Constitution is preserved, is no less than bidding that Ministry, Government, ay, and the whole Nation, Defiance; bidding them do their Worst, and prevent it if they can.

Was ever Nation thus Challeng'd? Was ever the Authority, and Crown of *England*, thus Buffoon'd? Was ever a Prince, and a Ministry, told by a Party, They should *Consider who they provok'd*, and that it could not be Expected they *should long bear with them?*

Let these Gentlemen Consider, it cannot be Expected the People of *England* should bear these things long; they can never patiently bear to hear their Queen Treated thus, or the Ministry Treated thus; while God Almighty is pleased to Bless their Conduct Abroad with good Success, the People cannot hear their Fidelity at Home so ill Treated, without due Resentment—— Let these Gentlemen therefore Consider in Time, and learn, if not more Manners, yet more Discretion; for this Method will certainly bring them to Destruction, and their Cause too.

I am loth to say in Print, what might very well Occur from these Things, and what indeed the Case will very justly bear me out in: If this be really a Party, and when he speaks in the Plural Number, he has the Direction of the High Churchmen; if they, as a Party, approve *and Consent to* the Contents, and think fit to own the Design as such, to be just and fairly proposed in their Name; If this be the Sence of the whole Body of High Churchmen in the Nation, they certainly Merit to be taken Immediate Notice of, and to be Dealt with in their own way, by Methods of Prevention, such as by all Governments are made use of, in order to suppress Treasons and Conspiracies.

If it be a private Hand has done this in the Name of the rest, if it be the exceeding Flux of Gall, or Swelling of the Spleen, in some of the late Outed, Justly Dismiss'd Ministry, or in some of their Dependents, or some of the Exasperated Clergy; if it be a *single-handed Plural*, and some Teeming-headed Incendiary has thought of this Expedient to Infuse his own Envenom'd Principles into the rest of the Party, and to Startle and Amuse the rest of the World.

If it be thus a High-Church Monster, Born of one Father, and Conceiv'd in the Brain of a Hot-headed Bigott, but as soon as Born Swells into a *Hydra*; the Concern this ought to give the Government, is so much the less indeed; but I think the Concern it ought to give all those Gentlemen of the High-Church, who are not concern'd in it, should be so much the more, and they ought to take so much the more Care to satisfie the Nation that they are not Parties to this Mischief; that they abhor the Principle, and that they have really Entertain'd no such Treasonable Resolutions, as this Libel Threatens the Government with.

If they do thus, Whether their Loyalty be really Encreas'd by it, or no; Whether their Meaning Corresponds with it, or no, their Discretion will certainly be more Visible; and it may be a Means to save them from that Ruine which must certainly be the Fate of our *Memorial Men*, if ever they have Hearts to be as Wicked as *they Threaten*, and Dare put in Execution the Blusters and Mutinies against their Governors, which they have had the Face to tell the Ministry they must Expect.

A Gentleman who sent the Author of this a Letter, relating to one *S. B.* may have a Satisfactory Answer to all the pretended Charge of the said Person, if he please to leave Directions, how it may be sent to him.

Just.

Digitized by Google

Just Publish'd,

THE *Appendix* to the *Review*; Together with an *Index* of the First Volume; which Compleats the said First Volume of the *Reviews*: And all those Gentlemen, who have bespoke of the Author, the said First Volume Entire, may have them Deliver'd, Bound up together with all the *Supplements*, at *J. Matthews's*, or at the Publishers of the *Review*.

WHereas a Proposal has been made by the Author of this Paper, for Subscriptions to a Book in Folio, Entitled, *Jure Divino*; or, *A Satyr upon Tyranny and Passive Obedience*. To which, Abundance of Gentlemen having long since Subscrib'd, and the Time seeming long for its coming out, some very Good Reasons having obliged the Author to put a stop to it,

These are to give Notice, That the said Book is now in the Press, and shall go on to be Printed with all Expedition: And for the further Satisfaction of the Subscribers, the Sheets may be seen by any that please to give themselves that Trouble, at Mr. *Matthews's*, as they come out of the Press.

All those Gentlemen, who have Collected Subscriptions for this Book, are Desir'd to send in an Account of what Number they have taken, there being no more to be Printed, than shall be given Notice, as Subscribed; and, if they please, to Pay the Subscription Money to Mr. *Matthews*, in *Pilkington Court*, *Little-Britain*, Receipts will be given there for it.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Royal Essence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the most delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greatest Preserver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than usual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, strengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectually prevents it from falling off or splitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it possibly will, by the use of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it strengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raises the Vapours in Ladies, &c. being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleasant than) Musk, Civet, &c. 'Tis indeed an unparalled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, &c. excellently. To be had only at Mr. *Allerton's*, a Toyshop at the Blue-Coat Boy against the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*. Sealed up, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Bottle with Directions. Beware of Counterfeits, such are abroad, accompany'd with Base Insinuations, and Romantick Pretences.

Just Publish'd,

THE Frauds and Villanies of the Common Practice of Physick, from the Excesses of the Apothecaries Ignorance of Diseases, of the Badness of their Medicines, of their Quantities, and the great Prices of the little Doses, necessary to support their Numbers; And from the Deficiencies of the Industry and Knowledge of all Diseases and Medicines, and of the Diligence and Honesty of ehe Physicians Corrupted by them, Demonstrated to be Curable by the College-Dispensary. By R. Pitt, M. D. Fellow of the College of Physicians and the Royal Society, and Physician of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Sold by Edward Brewster, at the Crane in St. Paul's Churchyard. 1705.

THE true Cephalick, or Head Snuff, twice or thrice using, which does infinitely more real good, than 50 times using any other sort; for by its peculiar Operation and Effects, it Cures the most Stubborn and Dangerous Distempers of the Head; such as Apoplexies, Epilepsies, Lethargies, Vertigoes, Megrims, Pains in the Head, Humours in the Eyes, Imposthumes, Vapours, Loss of Memory, Deafness, &c. 2 Papers at most times making a perfect Cure; it being what is daily prescrib'd and approv'd by the most Eminent Physicians. 'Tis to be had only at Mr. Varenne's, a Bookseller, at Seneca's Head near Somerset-House in the Strand. Price 1 *s.* 6 *d.* the Paper, with Directions.

Lately Publish'd,

THe *Antidote*; or, the Remedy of the Diseases of the Sick, and of the present Practice. The Natural Powers are asserted to Conquer the greatest part of the Distempers, assisted with few cheap, tho' best Medicines: The Practising Apothecaries oppress, hazard, or destroy the Sick, by paying themselves the greatest Fees, by the great Numbers of costly Doses of their Physick. The College can only prevent this Infatuation and Danger of the Publick; Demonstrating the just Proportions, and the usual Rates of the Shop-Remedies, which may be sold to all Customers, who know by their own Experience the Quantities they want. By *R. Pitt*, M. D. Fellow and Censor of the College of Physicians, and Fellow of the Royal Society, and Physician of St. *Bartholomew's* Hospital. Printed for *John Nutt*, near *Stationers-Hall*. 1705.

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Saturday, Auguſt 11. 1705.

I Cannot Cloſe my Diſcourſe on the Subject of the late *High-Church Memorial*, till I have attempted to ſay ſomething of the Behaviour of the High Church Men in general, upon the Subject; and this I do the rather, that my Cenſuring the Party, on occaſion of this Book, may not Deſerve the Character of Raſh; which ſome People, *with more Raſhneſs I think*, are apt to beſtow upon it——

When the Book, call'd, *The Shorteſt Way with the Diſſenters*, firſt appear'd in the World, and before theſe High-flown Gentlemen knew its Author; while the Piece, in its Outward Figure, look'd ſo Natural, and was as like a Brat of their own begetting, that like two Apples, they could not know them aſunder, the Author's True Deſign in the Writing of it, had its Wonderful and Immediate Effect.

The Gentlemen of the High Church, immediately fell in with the Project; nothing could have been more Grateful to them, than Arguments to prove the Neceſſity of Ruining the Diſſenters, and removing thoſe Obſtructions to the Church's Glory, out of the way; and a Gentleman of that Party, whoſe Eyes were ſhut by his Zeal, from Diſcerning the Bottom, gave the following Anſwer to a certain Bookſeller in *London*, who ſent him the Book; the Original of which Letter, I have ſtill by me.

SIR,

I Received yours, and Incloſed the Book, Entitled, The Shorteſt Way, *&c. a Book, which next to the Holy Bible, and Sacred Comments, I Eſteem as the moſt Valuable Piece I have; and I pray God put it into the Heart of the Queen, to put all that is there preſcribed into Execution.*

We have Innumerable Teſtimonies beſides this, of the Pleaſure with which the Party Embrac'd the Propoſal of ſending all

the Dissenters Ministers to the Gallows, and the Galleys——Of having all their Meeting-Houses Demolish'd, and being let loose upon their People, to Plunder and Destroy them.

And when Sir *S——— Harcourt* aggravated it against the Author, That he Design'd in the Book, to have the World believe the Church of *England* would have the Dissenters thus used; 'tis presumed, without Reflection upon that Gentleman's Penetration, that he had not heard how Eagerly they granted the Suggestion, by Espousing the Proposal, and by acknowledging it was the very thing they Desir'd.

Now here is another Test put upon the World, of this True High-Church Principle; Destruction of Dissenters is proved to be no more Persecution, than Hanging of Highway-men; and the Dissenters, like Our Blessed Lord and Saviour, are *Numbred with Transgressors*.

This is saying in Earnest, what the Author of *the Shortest Way*, said in Jest; this is Owning that to the Sun, which Sir *S——— H———* said before, was a Crime to Suggest: Well might the Author of a certain Hymn, say of these Men——

Tell him the Men that plac'd him there,
Are Scandals to the Time;
Are at a Loss to find the Guilt,
And can't Commit the Crime.
Hymn to the Pillory, *P.* 24.

Now the Blessed Days are come, that the Great Truth is own'd Bare-fac'd; and the Party that Ruin'd and Abus'd that Author, for telling the Truth out of Season, make no Scruple of taking this as the proper Season to tell the same Truth in their own way.

From this the Author observes——Every Man ought to have the Telling of his own Story himself; and that Book Deserv'd a Censure, not that it was True, but because it was not spoke by the Right Person.

And now pray, Gentlemen, let us Observe what the High Churchmen say to this Book——An Admirable Treatise, says one of *the Sons of God*, too publick to need pointing at, and of Excellent Use at this Time of Day.

Dyer, the Famous Country Trumpet of the Party——A Fellow, that however Affronting to the Government, and the Church, Writes with Intolerable Insolence, who has born Kicking, Caning, and all sorts of Common Correction, for Belying and Abusing Private Gentlemen; and by Concealing his Letter in *London*, spreads continued Reproaches on the Government, round the Country. In one of his most Scandalous News Letters, Writes to this purpose.

"There is strict Enquiry made after a "Book, Entitled, *The Memorial*; a Tract "Wrote for the Service of the Church "——While other *Whiggish* Books, "Wrote against the Church, are suffered "to be spread about the Town, Unregarded.

In another of his Letters, he tells us to this Effect.

"The *Memorial*, that was endeavour'd "so Earnestly to be Suppress'd, is now sold "publickly about Town; the Author resolving to take the Benefit of his Copy, and "stand the Test of the Law; and the pre-"tended Answers to it, rather Confirm, "and not Confute his Assertions.

Arrogant Scribler! Why did these pretended Answers not Confute his Assertions? The Reason is plain, it was because they were *pretended Answers*, and not Design'd to Confute 'em; had the Answers been made to Confute, 'tis plain, there are in that Book such Absurdities, such Ungrounded Assertions, such Manifest Forgeries, such Abominable Falsities, that no Man could have Front enough to push upon the World, but he that can at the same time tell an Untruth, on the Presumption of being Conceal'd from the World; and so not have the Contradiction of it fastned Personally upon himself.

Upon the strength of this Supposition, I would be glad to stand in the room of the Author, as to Punishment, upon Condition he should be bound to make good what he alledges.

And I wish the Government would publish by Proclamation, That the Author of this *Memorial*, should receive a Thousand Pounds

Pounds Reward, and a Pardon, on Condition as above, that he would prove the Truth of the Positive Assertions in that Virulent Pamphlet.

As therefore Negatives are less easie to make out, and the Author of the Affirmative is Conceal'd; I can do no more, than with a *Bellarmine thou Lyest*, lay down by way of Positive Assertion, the Falsity of his Book, in the several Articles following.

" First, He says the Dissenters were under such a Disappointment and Consternation at the Death of King *William*, that " they were ready to have thrown the " Church a Blank, and to have purchased " Impunity with Incapacity,

This is as Unaccountable a Forgery, and as positively false, as if he should have said, That *Moses* would have been Content to have gone out of the Land of *Egypt*, with the Men of *Israel*, upon Condition to leave their Wives and Children behind them——

One thing I cannot but observe in this Case, which more particularly will serve to Convince the World, That all this Assertion is a Lye——If the Dissenters stood so much in need of a Pardon, and would have bought it so Dear, how come it to pass, that Pardon being refused, *for 'tis plain they had it not*, they had not been Punish'd in proportion? 'tis plain from the High Church Temper, they never forgave the *Whiggs* any thing, nor ever Omited Punishing them when they could; How came it to pass then they were not Punish'd, since 'tis plain they were not Pardoned?

If the *Dissenters* would have been Contented to have forfeited their Right to all Offices and Preferments to obtain a Pardon for their Crimes; these two Things must needs follow:

First, You, Gentlemen of the High-Church, were very Cruel that you would not Pardon them, when they offer'd so much for it.

Secondly, You were very Fools.

1. That having refused to pardon them, you lost the Advantage you have since strove so hard for. And,

2. That you lost the Opportunity of your Revenge, by punishing Criminals you had brought so low.

Whoever therefore knows your Revengeful and Implacable Temper at the Dissenters, will never believe it was in your Power to punish them, *because you did not*.

It is a plain Case, that there was no Crime, because there was no Punishment; since we may Challenge any Man to tell us, whenever it was in the High Church Power to injure the Dissenters, and they did not do it.

To say the Dissenters would have quitted their Claim to all Offices for the Favour of the Government; that they would have Purchased Impunity with Incapacity; and to grant they had not the Impunity, nor any Punishment, must be to Tax the High Church's Discretion, that neither Granted the first, nor Inflicted the last.

A Sober Examiner of this *Memorial*, would next consider, what was the Crime the Dissenters had committed; and why had not the Author prescribed this Fault, for which the Dissenters were so Obnoxious?

With all humble regard to Her Majesty's Clemency, none of the Queens Subjects have had less Occasion to fly to Her Mercy than the Dissenters: It is no Reflection upon the Royal Mercy, for a Subject to say, He has no Occasion; every Man ought to behave himself so, as not to stand in Need of Forgiveness, or the Forbearance of his Prince.

He that wants his Prince's Mercy, may indeed have greater Obligations to the Prince; but he that can say, he asks no Pardon, *is by much* the best Subject, both to his Country, and to his Sovereign.

Her Majesty has since Her Gentle Reign, pass'd no Act of Indemnity, nor has any of the *Whiggs* or *Dissenters*, mov'd Her Majesty for it; which had they been Guilty of what this Book Insinuates, they must have great reason to have done; but he that Dares Demand Justice, never *cryes Mercy*.

Thus 'tis plain, the very foundation of this Book is laid upon Forgery and Lyes; and Mr. *Dyer*'s *Reputation* can never uphold it; if this be for the Church, as Mr. *Dyer* says, 'tis very little for the Credit of the Church, to have a part of her Body supported and assisted by a Complication of Absurdities, and a Sanctuary of Falshood.

Page

Digitized by Google

Page the 5th, Comes the *Memorial* with another Positive Fiction, form'd in his own Brain, and which I fairly Challenge all the High-Church Party to make out, or any Similitude in the Actions of the Dissenters: " Their own Consciences, *says he*, prompted " them to seek Pardon and Peace.

Pray, Gentlemen, let your Great Champions appear, and make this good; and in order to it, let us understand who did they seek it of? And who did they seek it for? Till this is made out, the whole Book will suffer a Blemish, no Wise Man will pretend to wipe out; and all *Dyer*'s Assistance can never purge it from. From which Principle I always thought there was never a better way to open the Eyes of the Nation, to make a right Judgment of *High-Church Principles*, than to have this Book, with necessary Comments, made as Publick as possible; that as all their prepostorousness has Expos'd themselves, and driven Honest Men from them; so this would still farther open the Eyes of the *English* Nation, ripen them for a due Contempt of the Party, and in the End, Compleat the Destruction of a Party, whose Ends are Villainous, their Manners Scandalous, and their Methods Ridiculous.

WHereas a Proposal has been made by the Author of this Paper, for Subscriptions to a Book in Folio, Entitled, *Jure Divino*; or, *A Satyr upon Tyranny and Passive Obedience*. To which, Abundance of Gentlemen having long since Subscrib'd, and the Time seeming long for its coming out, some very Good Reasons having obliged the Author to put a stop to it,

These are to give Notice, That the said Book is now in the Press, and shall go on to be Printed with all Expedition: And for the further Satisfaction of the Subscribers, the Sheets may be seen by any that please to give themselves that Trouble, at Mr. *Matthews*'s, as they come out of the Press.

All those Gentlemen, who have Collected Subscriptions for this Book, are Desir'd to send in an Account of what Number they have taken, there being no more to be Printed, than shall be given Notice, as Subscribed; and, if they please, to Pay the Subscription Money to Mr. *Matthews*, in *Pilkington Court*, *Little-Britain*, Receipts will be given there for it.

Just Publish'd.

THe High-Church Legeon: Or, The Memorial Examin'd. Being, A New Test of Moderation. As 'tis recommended to all that love the Church of *England*, and the Constitution. By the Author of the *True-born English-Man*. Printed in the Year, 1705. Price Six Pence.

*** PROPOSALS (*different from all others yet publish'd*) for a *Perpetual Assurance Office*: Wherein either SEX may Subscribe, and by Paying 6 *l. per Annum*, secure an equal Dividend of 10000 *l.* at their Deaths, which in all probability cannot amount to less than 500 Pounds, or a much greater Sum, to any Person they shall Name, besides 3 *l.* out of every 6 *l.* which they shall have Paid, together with other Advantages (during Life) which will reduce every Member's Yearly Payment to less than 40 *s.* Subscriptions are taken, and Proposals at large given *gratis*, at the *Inrollment Office* in *Chancery Lane*; Mr. *J. Matthews* a Printer, and Mr. *Sambridge*, in Little-Brittain; Mr. *Barnes*, in Pall-Mall; Mr. *Nutt*, near Stationers-Hall; Mr. *Strahan* and Mr. *Davis* in Cornhill; Mr. *Hartley*, and Mr. *Hodgson*'s in Holborn; Mr. *Barker* in Westminster-Hall; and Mr. *Smith* without Temple-Bar, Booksellers. (*** Note, *That no Money is to be Paid, till the Society be full, and Security given.*) Against which if any Subscriber shall object, he shall be at Liberty, whether he will stand to his Subscription, or not.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Royal Essence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the most delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greatest Preserver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than usual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, strengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectually prevents it from falling off or splitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hairs longer than it possibly will, by the use of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it strengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raises the Vapours in Ladies, &c. being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleasant than) Musk, Civet, &c. 'Tis indeed an unparalled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, &c. excellently. To be had only at Mr. *Allcrafts*, a Toy-shop at the Blue-Coat Boy against the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*. Sealed up, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Bottle with Directions. Beware of Counterfeits, such are abroad, accompany'd with Base Insinuations, and Romantick Pretences.

Digitized by Google

A

REVIEW

OF THE

Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Tueſday, Auguſt 14. 1705.

I Am now upon the falſe Aſſertions (*Anglicè* the Lyes) of the *Memorial*; the Paper is not worth the Notice now taken of it; but as it is the Sence of the Party, there is more occaſion to mention it, than it could be poſſible their ſhould otherwiſe be occaſion for.

The Party of the High Church-Men openly applaud this Book; they own both the Subject and the Management of it: It is ſtrange to me they ſhould blame the Moderation of the Government, and reflect upon the Temper and Clemency of the Queen; ſince had not the Government practiſed an Unuſual, *I won't ſay an Unjuſtifiable Moderation* with theſe People, they could never have the Liberty of Inſulting their Maſters at ſuch a rate, as no Nation in the World but this would bear with.

And I beg Pardon for Inſinuating, as if there was ſomething *Unjuſtifiable* in ſo much Lenity, as ſhould encourage Mad-men to believe they were thereby Tolerated in the Liberties they take; But 'tis doubly Inſolent to upbraid the Moderation, and yet take the Benefit of it at the ſame time.

Was not the Government immoderately Gentle, theſe Men would be treated in another manner; the Inſolence of their Behaviour would meet with ſo many Checks, ſo many Diſcouragements, and ſuch remarkable Reſentments, that it would long ago be ſuppreſs'd.

This may indeed diſcover to the World, that the *Engliſh* Throne is an Emblem of Sovereign Goodneſs; and that the Queen is exceeding loth to ſhew the rough ſide of the Power Her Majeſty is truſted with. Large Room is left here for Panegyrick on the Gookneſs of Her Majeſty's Dealings with the rudeſt of her People, and her *I think* unparallell'd Moderation; but every Sentence of it muſt be a Satyr upon the Folly, ill Manners, and Ingratitude of that Party, who take the Advantage from that very Moderation they are beholden to.

And now, Gentlemen, what remains to

Digitized by Google

say of the Publick, Is the Queen Moderate? Is the Government constant in the Practice of Moderation? Why then do you Complain of the Moderation, under the Shadow and Protection whereof you take the freedom, which no Queen, no Nation, no People ever suffer'd before?

And is the Queen still Moderate? Take Advice once of *the Man you hate*; all the bounds of Human forbearance *may* be out sinn'd, and you *may* provoke the Queen to shew you another Face than ever yet you have seen.

Now pray, Gentlemen, let us Examine who is to be charg'd with this *Memorial*, and who are the Men that are thus Provoking to the Queen, and who not?

First, Gentlemen, 'tis plain 'tis not the Church of *England*; they call themselves the Church indeed, and speak in the first Person of the Church; but 'tis a Mask, these are not the Church; *Memorial Principles*, can never be Church of *England* Principles; and the Scandal can never reach the Established Church: To say the Church of *England* wou'd talk thus to the Queen; to say the Church of *England* will suffer *Nature to Rebel against Principle*, and will not bear the Usage of the Ministers of State.

This is to Blaspheme the unspotted Character of a Protestant Church; 'tis to bespatter the Reputation of a Church; that besides her other, and most clear Reputation of Loyalty, has always profess'd to adhere to the true Interest of *England*, and the Currency of the Law.

To call this the Church, that at the same time speaks the Language of Rebells, the Dialect the Church has always protested against; this is to impose things on the Church, which she can never own without Mortgaging her very Constitution as a Body.

'Tis blowing up all the Church's Fame, and Sacrifizing all the Reputation of the Church's Loyalty to a Suggestion.

The Church of *England* has, and all Churches and Nations in the World have often taken up Arms in the Defence of Liberty, and for delivering themselves from the Insults of Tyrants, and Invasion of their Civil and Religious Rights —— But where is this in the Case? —— What Rights, either Civil or Religious, does the Queen Invade? What dispensing with Laws, Perverting or ill Directing the Laws can these People have to Complain of? As *Job* says in another Case, *Whose Ox or Ass does the Queen take from them?* Whose Property does Her Majesty Invade?

Is not the uninterrupted Currency of the Laws, the Glory of Her Majesty's Reign? Nothing but the Royal Clemency Interrupts the Exemplification of Her Majesty's most exact Justice; Tenderness and Pity to the Miserable, frequently move Her Majesty to Pardon guilty and depending Wretches; But when does Her Majesty delay or deny Justice? What Breaches has Her Majesty made in the Constitution? What Laws has the Manner of Her Administration broken?

Stand forth, Gentlemen, and let us see you make *a Declaration of Right*; Let us hear your real Grievances, *if you are not asham'd of them*; All this Clamour can not be made for nothing: The Dissenters, when in Former times they had some uneasinesses, and as you say were Clamorous and Mutinous, *tho' that was never prov'd*, they always told you what they wanted; they always made out their Matter of Complaint, and could say what they *would have* ——But pray, Gentlemen, let us see a little the Sum of your Demands; let us see the Trifles for which you make all this Noise, and for want of which, you wou'd, if it were possible, make the Government and all the Nation uneasie —— The Heads of your Grievances are reducible to this small Number, and that you can make no more of them, is your Misfortune, and drives you to most Lamentable Shifts and Disorders. All your Grievances are,

1. That the Ministry is taken *from you*, and Intrusted with those that you *do not like*.
2. That the Queen is not of your Mind, as to the Methods for Establishing the Church of *England*. And,
3. That you resolving not to be guided by Her Majesty's Methods, are highly Provok'd that the Queen will not come over to yours.

If there are any Grievances which do not come under one of these three Heads, they must be such as are yet more Scandalous to you, and which I am loth to suggest of you; tho' if I did, I should not be left without Testimony,

Teſtimony from the concurring Evidence of your Conduct.

Theſe are

1. That you cannot be entirely Free, but are Bound under Oaths, Abjurations, and the like, to the burthening the Conſciences of your beſt Friends; and making the Great end you all aim at, of reſtoring the Abdicated Race, yet more and more Difficult and Remote.

2. That you have Impoſed upon the Church of *England*, a moſt unhappy proſpect of a Proteſtant Succeſſor; and cannot be allow'd to judge whether occaſionally a Popiſh Prince is not the moſt likely to Eſtabliſh the Exalted intereſt of the Church of *England*.

3. That you are moſt Unjuſtly and Illegally hamper'd with a moſt Antichriſtian Toleration, and thereby prevented purſuing that moſt Glorious proſpect of Triumphing on your Brethren, which you had in View, a-la-mode, *the ſhorteſt way with the Diſſenters*.

Theſe things ſome uncharitable people ſay, are your Grievances; and that you are reſolv'd never to be at Reſt, till your own Ruine, or theſe Glorious Deſigns are brought to paſs; and in Order to that, 'tis their Advice to let you alone; the firſt part of the Propoſal, *viz. Your own Ruine*, being in a fair way to be brought to paſs by your ſelves, and the Danger of the other being not worth any bodies Concern.

But I am not proceeding by way of Satyr, or Cenſure, I ſhall ſuggeſt nothing here, but what your own Proceedings Declare to be the real Bottom of the Matter; I ſhall take no Advantage of you, but handle thoſe things which you really Complain of.

1. The Miniſtry is taken from you, your *B——s R——s* and *N——s* are turn'd out, and all your hair-brain'd Friends are laid aſide.

Well, Gentlemen! and is this a ſufficient ground for you to Inſult the Queen upon? is it a juſtifiable pretence, to threaten the reſentment of a Party? to ask Her Majeſty, what Reaſons ſhe had for Diſmiſſing them? and though the diſplacing thoſe Gentlemen appears an Act of the higheſt Prudence in the Queen, and Neceſſity in the State, yet is Her Majeſty bound to give an account, of her Actions, in this Caſe to a Malecontent Party?——How are our Times and People turn'd about in this Nation!

What is become now of the Old Famous Texts, the High Flying Pulpits in this Nation us'd to reſound with—— *Who ſhall ſay unto the King, what doeſt thou?*—— *Is it meet to ſay unto Princes, is it not juſt, and the like*—— Where's the Submiſſion, the Paſſive Principle, and the High Church Loyalty now become?

But to aggravate this further.

Has the Queen broke any Law in this Caſe? By what Statute and Act of Parliament, by what Cuſtom, Uſage, or Preſcription, by what Title did theſe Gentlemen Claim their Places in the Adminiſtration? were they purchas'd with their Mony, or held by Patent, or had they any other Dependence that might be pretended on, which they could ſay they were Injur'd?

If they had no Right of Tenure, no Inheritance of Office, as the Earls Marſhal, Champion, *&c.* Claim; had they any publick Character? were they the Repreſentatives of the High Church, and Commiſſionated from any Body or part of the Nation?—— Had they any Claim to ſuperſede Her Majeſty's Pleaſure?

Or were they Her Majeſty's meer Agents, the Servants of Her Royal Office, the Wheels and Hands of the Adminiſtration, entirely depending upon the main Spring of that great Movement, the Government; are they not in all Ages put in, and put out, at the entire Diſpoſe of the Prince? are they not as abſolutely depending upon the Queen, as the Eyes of the Handmaid, are to the hand of her Miſtreſs? are they not Her Majeſty's Servants?—— 'Tis Grace to Employ them, and 'tis Will and Pleaſure to diſmiſs them.

You can have no pretence for ſuch Indecencies, on ſo plain a Caſe as this; had the Queen never Employ'd them, they had receiv'd no wrong; had they been diſmiſs'd ſooner, they had no reaſon to Complain; had they been continued till now, it had been no Debt; 'tis Her Majeſty's undoubted Right, to Adminiſter Her Government by what Agents and Inſtruments Her Royal Prudence ſhall direct her to; and there can be no juſt ground of Complaint there.

Nor, Gentlemen, can the Perſons be a proper defence, for this prodigious Excurſion in your Politicks; the Merit of thoſe diſmiſs'd,

Digitized by Google

dismiss'd, or the Charge against those employ'd, can never make such a Chasm in Her Majesty's Discretion, as should fright you into such Exotick Frenzies.

Pray, Gentlemen, give your selves leave to examine, are these Men you Espouse worth this Risque? Is the Nations Peace, to be hazarded against the Fortunes of 10 or 12 Men, who at the same time, have no Injury done them? Had these Men been all Hang'd, *God bless them, and keep them from deserving it*, you had no Reason to go this way to work with your Sovereign.

Nay, Gentlemen, I must tell you, the Whiggs formerly in like Case, stood still, the Dissenters stood still, and suffer'd Men Superiour to these, both for Honour and Character, to Dye Unjustly, and never offer'd the Rampant Extasies of their Passions, in Terms like these; and you would do well to consider the Comparison, either between the Men or the Circumstances; and I fairly Challenge you to compare by it, the Loyalty of the High Church and the Dissenters.

Next Week will be publish'd.

THe *Learning*, *Vertue* and *Manners* of the *Epick Poet* and his *Lopez* Impartially consider'd: With a *Project*, that being reconciled, and in *Partnership*, they may (after 6 or 7 Years Study) make unspeakable *Improvements* in *Physick*.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Just Publish'd,

THE *Appendix* to the *Review*; Together with an *Index* of the First Volume; which Compleats the said First Volume of the *Reviews*: And all those Gentlemen, who have bespoke of the Author, the said First Volume Entire, may have them Deliver'd, Bound up together with all the *Supplements*, at *J. Matthews's*, or at the Publishers of the *Review*.

THE Royal Essence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the most delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greatest Preserver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than usual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, strengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectually prevents it from falling off or splitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it possibly will, by the use of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy, it strengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raises the Vapours in Ladies, &c. being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleasant than) Musk, Civet, &c. 'Tis indeed an unparalled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, &c. excellently. To be had only at Mr *Allcraft's*, a Toyshop at the Blue-Coat Boy against the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*. Sealed up, at 2 s. 6 d. a Bottle with Directions. Beware of Counterfeits, such are abroad, accompany'd with Base Insinuations, and Romantick Pretences.

WASSE's Elixir for the Gout and Rheumatism; for the Cholick, Stone, Gravel, and Ulcers in the Bladder and Kidneys; a sure Remedy for the Dry-Gripes in the West-Indies. Price Three Shillings the Half-pint, with Printed Directions. Sold by Mr. James Atkinson, near Cherry-Garden Stairs, Rotherhith. Mr. John Rogers, Stationer, near the Tower. At Brightman's Coffee-house near Wapping Old-Stairs. At Nando's Coffee-house near Temple-Bar. At North's Coffee-house in King-street. Mr. George Flower, Instrument-maker, near Cock-hill. Mr. John Thornton, in the Minories. Mr. Richard Mount, Stationer, on Tower-hill. Mr. Baker, Bookseller, at Mercers Chappel. Mr. Clark, Bookseller, in Birchin-lane. At Jones's Coffee-house in Finch-lane. Mrs. Bond, next Door to Man's Coffee-house near Whitehall. Ives's Coffee-house in Bartholomew-Lane. Mr. Billingsley, under the Royal-Exchange. At Oliver's Coffee-house, at Westminster-hall Gate. Mrs. Miller, Milliner, at the Red M. in Pope's-head Alley. Mr. Waley, at the Magpye without Bishopsgate. Roe's Coffee-house, at the Bridge-foot in Southwark. At the Admiralty Coffee-house. S Malthus in London-house Yard, and at his own House in Clements-lane.

Lately Publish'd,

THE *Consolidator*; or, Memoirs of sundry Transactions in *the World in the Moon*: By a Native of that Climate. Translated from the Lunar Language, by the Author of *The True-born English Man*.

Just Publish'd.

THe High-Church Legeon: Or, The Memorial Examin'd. Being, A New Test of Moderation. As 'tis recommended to all that love the Church of *England*, and the Constitution. By the Author of the *True-born English-Man*. Printed in the Year, 1705. Price 6d.

Digitized by Google

A

REVIEW

OF THE

Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Thurſday, Auguſt 16. 1705.

MY laſt Paper Conſidered the Pretended Grievances of the High-Church Party, and reduc'd them to three, as they ſtand in the *Memorial*; and I am now upon the firſt.

That ſome of their Patriots are Turn'd out of Place, &c.

And this they Inſiſt upon, with the greateſt Uneaſineſs, and that in ſuch a manner, that they ruffle the Queen for not giving Reaſons, why they were Diſmiſs'd———To Examine this Head a little: Theſe Gentlemen ought to reflect, Who they were who Addreſs'd the Queen ſome time ago to extend her Prerogative? Now if it be not the moſt Eſſential part of the Royal Prerogative, to have a Right of Executing the Adminiſtration of the Government, by what Inſtruments, Agents, and Officers Her Majeſty pleaſes, then the Party would do well to tell us, what the Royal Prerogative *really means*?

But what if ſome Body elſe ſhould attempt to tell them, by way of Anſwer to this great Objection?

1. That the Reaſons for Diſmiſſing theſe Men, are ſo plain, that to ask the Queen to aſſign Reaſons, was Ridiculous, and preſſing Her Majeſty to make a Satyr upon their *Underſtanding*, as their Diſmiſſion was a Satyr upon their *Honeſty*.

On this Account, I cannot but think the Gentlemen themſelves would reſent it, and if poſſible, expreſs their Diſlike, that theſe Men ſhould Deſire to make the Publick Acquainted with the Reaſons, for which theſe Miniſters were Diſmiſs'd.

It has always been Accounted, and will be ſo ſtill, a Courteſie of the Court to *Drop Men eaſily*, to Complement them with the Civility of laying down their Places, deſiring to be Diſmiſs'd and Excuſed the Fatigues of two or three thouſand a Year Salary; when, indeed, the Reſolution is to Entertain them no longer.

Digitized by Google

As this is a Court Courteſie, a piece of State Civility, we never find any Great Man ſo fooliſh to return and ſay; *No, I'll be Turn'd out Publickly, and I Deſire to know the Reaſon.*

But if this Civility of giving a Noble Man, or State Miniſter, leave to come and *lay down his Office*, is not for other Reaſons granted, than the Cuſtom in ſuch Caſes has been, that the Prince ſays or ſends word to ſuch a Perſon, That there is no farther Occaſion of him at Court; or, if it be an Officer that keeps any particular Signal of his Office, as Seals, &c. ſome Meſſenger is ſent to him, to let him know, That His Majeſty Directs him to ſend the ſaid Seals, or other Signals of Service? Thus the Lords Privy-Seal, Lords Keepers, Secretaries of State, and the like, are uſually Diſmiſſed.

Now ſhall any of theſe ſend Word to the Sovereign; *No, I will not Deliver the Seals, till I know what are the Reaſons, why the King or Queen, Diſlik'd my Service?* If any ſuch Officer ſhould act *ſo fooliſhly*, I will not ſay here what the Prince would ſay or do; but I may Venture to ſay, what the Nature of the Thing will imply, and what ſuch a Great Man ought to ſay to himſelf, and what, without doubt, theſe Outed Gentlemen do ſay to themſelves, *whatever their Memorial Writers do ſay for them*, viz. I did not ask Her Majeſty to ſhow any Reaſons, why ſhe Entruſted me with the Seals; And there can be no Reaſon for me to Diſpute her Demanding them again: Her Majeſty ought to have the Abſolute Diſpoſing of any of Her Servants, and Power to Determine, *when*, *how*, and *why* ſhe ſhall pleaſe to Employ or Diſmiſs any one as Her Royal Diſcretion ſhall Dictate.

Who then are they that can Demand the Reaſons, Why theſe Gentlemen are Diſmiſs'd? If not themſelves, *not the Parliament* ——— Parliaments, or either Houſe by themſelves, have often thought fit to Addreſs the Sovereign, to Diſmiſs from the Royal Preſence and Council, this or that Perſon, they have thought fit; but no Parliament ever yet pretended to ſay to a King or Queen, That they *ſhould* put this or that Perſon, into this or that Employment, or ſo much *as I can recollect* to recommend, much leſs to Enquire, why this or that Perſon was Diſmiſs'd.

All this is ſaid, not ſo much to Vindicate the Prerogative of the Queen, which Her Majeſty has been the moſt moderate in Extending, of any Prince in the World; and which Her Majeſty has been ſo wary *of uſing by*, as that ſuch a Teſtimony has been ſeen of it in this Reign, as no Reign before can ever parallel, viz. *That a Parliament of* England, *ſhould addreſs her to Extend and take Care of her Prerogative.*

As this was done by a Houſe of Commons, which this very Pamphlet, called *The Memorial*, ſays, *Was the beſt Houſe of Commons ever* England *had*; either what this Author offers, which is Invading the Prerogative in the higheſt Degree, muſt be very much Inconſiſtent with Reaſon, or this was not *the beſt* Houſe of Commons *ever* England *had*.

This therefore is ſaid to let us ſee, how the Champions of this Scoundrel Cauſe Interfere with one another, and with themſelves; at the ſame time the Queen muſt not ſuffer her Prerogative to *be Invaded*, at another time they will Invade her Prerogative *themſelves*; at one time Her Majeſty is not careful enough of the Royal Rights of the Crown; at another time they will Demand Reaſons of her for Diſmiſſing her own Servants, regulating her Houſhold, &c.

But to come a ſtep farther:

Pray, Gentlemen of the *Memorial*, why do you Demand Reaſons of the Queen, for the Diſmiſſing your Beloved Miniſters of the State? Pray who would you have the Queen give the Reaſons to?

1. Would you have the Reaſons given to *the Perſons Diſmiſs'd*? How do you know they were not given them? I pretend to aſſure you, thoſe Gentlemen themſelves will not pretend to be Ignorant of them; and I durſt appeal to the D——e of *B*——, E——s of *R*——r, *N*——*m*, *D*——*t*, Sir *G*—— *R*——, Sir *E*—— *S*——, and the reſt of thoſe Gentlemen; who, I believe, have more Duty for the Queen, than to ſay, they do not know why Her Majeſty Diſmiſs'd them.

2. Would you have the Nation know the Reaſons? Really the Gentlemen themſelves are

are very little beholden to you for that—— But *where do you live Gentlemen?* Who *do you Converse with?* That you ſhould be Ignorant of theſe Things? The Reaſons were plain, theſe Gentlemen Diſmiſs'd themſelves; and in as plain Language as that of Words, told the Queen and the Nation, They would ſerve no longer———It was come to a Criſis, either they would not be Miniſters of State, or the Queen muſt not be Queen.

Would Her Majeſty preſerve the Peace of her Subjects? Would the Queen preſerve the Toleration, *which the Diſſenters Claim not by Right only, but by Vertue of the Royal Promiſe, repeated upon Good Grounds?* Would Her Majeſty prevent the High-flying Hopes of a Party, who Depended upon theſe Gentlemen for the putting all the Nation into the Extream of Party Feud, Perſecution, and Confuſion?——Would Her Majeſty Check that Fury that was going to Work with the State, as well as with the Diſſenters *the Shorteſt Way?* There was then a neceſſity to Diſmiſs the Perſons that could be perſwaded to no other Methods, but ſuch as were abſolutely Inconſiſtent with that *Peace and Union*, which from very ſufficient Arguments Her Majeſty was Convinc'd, and all Wiſe Men joyn in it, was the only Safety of this Divided Nation.

Would you go any farther for Reaſons of the Change of a Miniſtry? Really, Gentlemen, Charity for the Miſtakes and Miſchievous Deſigns, as well as blind Meaſures of ſome Gentlemen, reſtrains my Pen from giving you the many Subſtantial Reaſons; which, if they are not, thoſe that mov'd the Queen to do it, muſt be allow'd to be Reaſons why the Nation is pleas'd, and rejoyces at it.

And indeed I muſt be allow'd here to ſpeak very freely on this Head; I cannot but think the whole Nation oblig'd to theſe Gentlemen for their Extraordinary manner of proceeding.

I muſt ſay of theſe Gentlemen, as the *Roman Chatholicks* ſay of the late King *James*, *viz.* That he was *too honeſt* to effect the Glorious Deſign he had laid of reſtoring the Church of *Rome* in theſe Nations, ſince had he been able to Diſſemble, and proceed by ways of Policy and good Management; had *he gone on Moderately*, and been content to have done it gradually, he had certainly effected it in Time, or at leaſt brought it to ſuch a paſs, and left it in ſuch a forwardneſs, that the next Age would have carried on it farther; and ſo Time would have brought that to paſs, with Impatience and Immoderate Councils, Ruin'd and Prevented; and therefore that the *Proteſtants* were really beholden to the late King's Impolitick Zeal for the Overthrow of that Great Deſign.

Even juſt ſo, Gentlemen, had the High Churchmen acted with True Policy; had they been Content to have Suppreſs'd their Brethren by *the Shorteſt Way*, rather than by *the Shorteſt Way*, they might have reduc'd the *Diſſenters*; they might have ſuppreſs'd the Laws, they might have ruin'd the Queen, and perhaps at laſt have brought about that famous *Re-revolution*, we are ſatisfy'd they all aim at; but Thanks be to God, and their own Folly, they have ſtruck the Stroke themſelves, they have Overturn'd all the Fabrick of their High-Church Policy, by their Unſeaſonable, *yet to us very ſeaſonable* Heat. From hence a very Wiſe Gentleman of their own Party, exclaiming at the Folly; *Ah*, (ſays he) *'tis not that the* Whigs *are Wiſe*, but we are Fools; *we thought to have Ruin'd them, and we have ruin'd our ſelves.*

The whole Nation therefore ought to applaud theſe Gentlemen for the Profundity of their Wiſdom, in attempting to make that fly, which had no Wings; for going on with the Structure, before they laid the Foundation; for puſhing without their proportion of Strength, thinking to do that Work with their Tongues, which requir'd their Hands.

If theſe Gentlemen thought to do the Work by theſe haſty Diſcoveries of their Methods and Temper, they muſt come under ſome Scandal in their Diſcretion——— But, I confeſs, I would forbear to Cenſure their Folly, becauſe nothing elſe could have ſav'd us from the Miſchief of their Deſigns.

On this very Score, I would be glad to ſee the *Memorial* Treated in the following Manner by the Government.

That

That a hundred Thouſand of them ſhould be Printed and Diſpers'd all over *England*, with only this Remark on them.

" That this being a Malicious Seditious " Book, Publiſh'd to bring the Government " into Contempt, Her Majeſty had order'd " it to be Publiſh'd; that all her Subjects " might ſee the Temper of the Party, and " the Exceeding Correſpondence that there " is between their Principles of Loyalty for- " merly pretended to, and their preſent " Practice.

In ſhort, That the Eyes of the Nation might be Open'd to ſee who it is the preſent Danger of the Church is from; and if any Rebellion or Commotion ſhould happen, who the People ought to call to Account for it.

Juſt Publiſh'd,

THE *Appendix* to the *Review*; Together with an *Index* of the Firſt Volume; which Compleats the ſaid Firſt Volume of the *Reviews*: And all thoſe Gentlemen, who have beſpoke of the Author, the ſaid Firſt Volume Entire, may have them Deliver'd, Bound up together with all the *Supplements*, at *J. Matthews*'s, or at the Publiſhers of the *Review*.

WHereas a Propoſal has been made by the Author of this Paper, for Subſcriptions to a Book in Folio, Entitled, *Jure Divino*; or, *A Satyr upon Tyranny and Paſſive Obedience*. To which, Abundance of Gentlemen having long ſince Subſcrib'd, and the Time ſeeming long for its coming out, ſome very Good Reaſons having obliged the Author to put a ſtop to it,

Theſe are to give Notice, That the ſaid Book is now in the Preſs, and ſhall go on to be Printed with all Expedition: And for the further Satisfaction of the Subſcribers, the Sheets may be ſeen by any that pleaſe to give themſelves that Trouble, at Mr. *Matthews*'s, as they come out of the Preſs.

All thoſe Gentlemen, who have Collected Subſcriptions for this Book are Deſir'd to ſend in an Account of what Number they have taken, there being no more to be Printed, than ſhall be given Notice, as Subſcribed; and, if they pleaſe, to Pay the Subſcription Money to Mr. *Matthews*, in *Pilſhgton Court*, *Little Britain*, Receipts will be given there for it.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Royal Eſſence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the moſt delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greateſt Preſerver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than uſual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, ſtrengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectually prevents it from falling off or ſplitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it poſſibly will, by the uſe of any other thing. 5. its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it ſtrengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raiſes the Vapours in Ladies, &c. being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleaſant than) Musk, Civet, &c. 'Tis indeed an unparalled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, &c. excellently. To be had only at Mr. *Allerafts*, a Toyſhop at the Blue-Coat Boy againſt the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*. Sealed up, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Bottle with Directions. Beware of Counterfeits, ſuch are abroad, accompany'd with Baſe Inſinuations, and Romantick Pretences.

THE Fam'd Beautifying Secret of 20 Years experience for making the Face and Skin ſurprizingly white, ſoft and ſmooth, taking away Freckles, Wrinkles, marks of the Small-Pox, Spots, Pimples, Redneſs, Tanning, Morphew, Scurf, &c. rendring thoſe that have uſed it, even the Wonder of the World, for the exquiſite Beauty and Fairneſs it hath given them, no Coſmetick, Waſh, Water, Powder, &c. being ever known to come near it. it makes the Breath ſweet, Teeth white and faſt, Cures the Scurvy in the Gums, and Tooth-ach, ſtrengthens the Sight, comforts the Brain, eaſes Pains in the Ears, helps Deafneſs, loſs of Memory, heals Chop'd Lips and Hands, &c. (evident ſigns of its being free from Mercury, which is known to blacken and rot the Teeth and Gums, ſpoil the Sight, &c.) it makes the Hair grow thick, prevents it ſhedding, and (which is admirable) changes Red Hair, in time, into a lightiſh brown, and yet is as clear and harmleſs as fair Water, of a pleaſing Scent, being no deceit, but a real Beautifier, as atteſted under the Hands of divers Perſons of note. To be had only of Mr. Varenne, a Bookſeller, at Seneca's-head near Somerſet-Houſe in the Strand. Price 5 *s.* the Bottle, with Directions.

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*.

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Saturday, Auguſt 18. 1705.

IN my Tracing the Grievances of the High Churchmen, and which they are pleaſed to make ſuch Exorbitant Exclamations about; the ſecond Head of Complaint is, That the Methods Her Majeſty takes, to ſecure the Church, does not pleaſe them.

This is a large Field, and would employ this Paper for a long time; I am obliged to ſtruggle with the Importunity of my Subject on this Account; and my Readers muſt bear with me for Abridging that Article in ſo ſhort a ſpace; for the Brevity of this Paper would be abſolutely Deſtroy'd, ſhould this particular be handled in its due Extent.

The Queen, to the General Satisfaction of all thoſe *that give themſelves leave to think*, purſues the Church's Safety by the moſt regular, and the propereſt Methods that can be Imagin'd; ſuch as Peace, Love, and Charity among her Subjects; reconciling their Unnatural Breaches, burying the remembrance of thoſe Ancient Wounds in the State, which Party-Policy has made too much the Occaſion of Wounds in our Common Society and Converſe.

Theſe Gentlemen proclaim the Text of the Pſalmiſt, *There is no Peace, ſays my God, to the Wicked*; from this Principle, they joyn Publick Ruine to Publick Deliverance, and are for building the Eſtabliſhment of the Church upon no other Foundation, than the Deſtruction of the *Diſſenters*.

Now let all the World judge between this Terrible People, and the Queen; if Fire and Faggot, if Death and Deſolation be the likelieſt way to fix a Government; if the Ruine of one Party is the only way to the Safety of another; then the Queen, and all of us are miſtaken, and theſe Gentlemen are in the right of it.

The Methods taken on either ſide, are ſo vaſtly different, ſo directly contrary, ſo

Digitized by Google

Wide and Remote one from the other; that till one Side see their Mistake, it must for ever be impossible for both to arrive at the Haven of a Desir'd Peace.

Let us then Examine the Foundation, and see which of these Extreams are in the likelieſt Method of Deliverance; that from thence ſhe may learn what we are to hope, and what to fear, and alſo from whom.

The Government, *by which I underſtand, the Queen and the preſent Miniſtry*, moved by the ſame Springs, from whence ſo many, ſo preſſing, and ſo well grounded Exhortations have been made to us for Union and Peace, have frequently declar'd, The Nations Intereſt Conſiſts in, and Depends upon the Preſervation of their Peace; the Queen has told us, Nothing can prevent our Deliverance, but our Unnatural Breaches, Diſcords, and Private Feuds among our ſelves; and therefore, like a True Guardian of the Peoples Safety, Her Majeſty preſſes us all to Peace, Union, Love, Charity, and all the Chriſtian Methods of making a People Happy.

Ever ſince the Creation, it has appear'd, That Peace is the Foundation of a Nations Proſperity; it was never known till now, that Extremities, Paſſion, Fury, and tearing our Brethren to Pieces, was the Method to Common Safety.

It was never known till now, that Peace, Union, Charity, Forbearance, and all the Common Methods, and Rules of Civility, Courteſie, and Neighbourhood, had any thing in them fatal to the Church or State; What ſtrange Diſcoveries are made by the High Churchmen of this Age, I profeſs my ſelf at a loſs to Diſcover! And enough has been ſaid of the Incongruity of this ſordid Notion ——

The Myſtery has ſomething in it peculiarly Remarkable, that theſe People, and the Queen ſhould have ſo much Contrariety in their Judgments, and act from ſuch Different Opinions, and yet both Drive at the ſame End, the Good of the Church; the thing is impoſſible, the Queen, or the High Church men, muſt be horribly miſtaken.

'Well,' but ſuppoſe, Gentlemen, the Methods the Queen takes to Support the Church and the Government, do not Exactly Correſpond with yours; What then? Muſt Her Majeſty be Buffoon'd? Muſt the Government be Branded, and a Black Charge of Plots and Deſigns to Undermine the very Foundation of the Church, be the Conſequence of every Difference? Are the ſoft Methods of Peace, Love and Unity of Chriſtians ſuch Diametrick Contradiction, that it extends to a Diſſolution of the Church? Pray, Gentlemen, conſider the Weak Reaſons for ſo much Heat, and be for once perſwaded to believe, That the Queen may, for ought you know, be as much in the Right as you, and Her Majeſty's Methods to preſerve the Church, may be as proper as yours.

If you will Examine the firſt Meaſures our Saviour took to plant his Kingdom in the World; his Softneſs, his Meekneſs, the Plainneſs, and the Moderation of his Government, puſh'd on the Planting of the Goſpel with a Succeſs far beyond all the Power of Humane Art, all the Heat, Zeal, and Immoderate Methods in the World, could have done: Our Lord choſe to prevail upon Mens Minds, by the Convincing Power of Truth, and a Spiritual, not Temporal Coertion; he Captivated the Minds of Men by the Silent Charms of Truth, and all Hot Immoderate Methods, met with a conſtant Reproof of, *Ye know not what Spirit ye are of.*

But you are for Coertion, and the Author of the Memorial to ſhow what kind of Proteſtant he is, blames the Conduct of *Kath. de Medicis* in the Caſe of the *Hugenots* of *France*, whom ſhe encreaſed indeed, while ſhe really countenanc'd them, only on a politick Account. *Mem.* P. 22.

'I infer from hence this Author inſinuates, that for the Queen to countenance the Diſſenters, is the way to encreaſe them; and it muſt follow, that he ſuggeſting the Encreaſe of Diſſenters will be the Ruin of the Church, would recommend its Prevention, by having the Diſſenters uſed in *England*, and as the ſame Queen uſed the *Hugenots* in *France*; *Bartholomew-Day for ever.*'

'Tis very ſtrange, that our High-Churchmen, when they ſtudy for Arguments, or Examples to illuſtrate their Cauſe, ſhould be forced

Digitized by Google

ced to fly to the Methods of the Greateſt Tyrants, and moſt Exquiſite Artiſts in Blood and Deſtruction, that can be found in the World.

After all, whoever will examine the Story of *Katherine De Mediciis*, will find the *Hugenots* always doubted her, and her Diſſimulation never prevail'd effectually on them, but at the fatal Maſſacre at *Paris*, when *Charles* IX. by his moſt Exquiſite Hypocriſie, wheadled their leading Men into the bloody Snare.

This Author is alſo in this particular very rude to the Government, in comparing their preſent Treatment of the Whigs, to the moſt Villainous Piece of Hypocriſie, that ever was practiſed in the World; and thereby to inſinuate, that the Queens protecting the Diſſenters, is only an Artifice for ſecret Ends, to wheedle them into Security, and then cut their Throats.

At the ſame time, this Incendiary blames this Act as a dangerous Jeſt, and which may tend to a fatal Encreaſe of the Whigs, ſo as to enable them at laſt to prevent the Conſequences deſign'd.

Thus, on every hand, he preſents Dangers both to the Church on one hand, and to the Diſſenters on the other, that each might be Jealous of the other; and thereby acts the True part of a Divider, and a Sower of Diſcord among Brethren.

And where's the Loyalty of all this, that the Queen muſt not favour the Diſſenters? if ſhe does, they are told, 'tis to wheedle, and deſtroy them; and yet the Church is told it is to deſtroy her, by encreaſing the Number of Diſſenters, according to the Story of *Katherine De Mediciis*.

3. And now, Gentlemen, I come to the laſt High Church Grievance, *viz.* That the Queen's Majeſty, tho' often Warn'd of this Matter, will not come off from this Treacherous Moderation, *&c.* . . . P. . . . . and come into the Method propoſed, called, *The Shorteſt Way*.

This is a ſad Caſe really, and at this the Party is ſo provoked, That the Town and Country is full of their Threatnings of their Sovereign.

One tells us, " Things are coming to a " Head, and if we muſt begin, we muſt; " I can raiſe 5000 Men, ſays a certain *Devonſhire* Highflyer, and I care not when it " comes to it.

" The Queen's Health, ſays an Honeſt " Gentleman at his Table to ſome of his " Friends. D—n theſe *Presbyterian* Healths, " ſays the Perſon Drank to; I'll Drink none " of them, Here's a Health to the Church " of *England*.

" Well, ſays a Soberer Highflyer in another place, She will never leave, till ſhe " has a Hundred Thouſand of us about her " Ears.

" The Queen has broke her Coronation-" Oath, ſays a *Suffolk* Gentleman, and we " will——There he Pauſed, and left us to gueſs.

It would fill this Paper too full, and crowd the Readers Ears to hear all the Intollerable Liberties the Party takes with the Queen and the Government; Language would have Intitled a *Diſſenter*, about Twenty Years ago, to the Axe and the Halter; and Language no Government in that Age could pretend to bear.

But this is a Time of Moderation, and theſe Gentlemen reſolve to try it to the utmoſt——Behold the Teſt of the High-Church Loyalty, who (as the Devil ſaid in the Caſe of *Job*) *if the Government put forth the Hand and Touch but their Intereſt, will Curſe it to its Face.*

Indeed the Queen has need of Moderation to bear theſe Things, and the Self-Denial practiſed by the Government, on theſe Accounts, is ſo very very much, that the Party take but too much Liberty from, to Inſult; as if the Government that will be Bully'd, ſhall be Bully'd; and if the Queen thinks fit to reſolve upon Patience, the Exerciſe ſhall not be wanting.

Let ſuch Gentlemen conſider Princes, however Godlike, are but Fleſh and Blood as other Men are; all Human Vertues have Periods, Bounds, and Natural Limitations; and when a Complication of Inſults Attack them at once, to uſe their own Words, they may *Rouſe Nature* to act againſt Inclination. Such a Prince's Wrath is as the Roaring of a Lyon, and had this Party Common Senſe, they would Conſider it. But it will always be True of an *Engliſh* Aſs, *That if you Turn him Seven Years to Graſs, you will never take him up a Horſe*——

To

Digitized by Google

To be Lett.

A Very Good House, Furnished or Unfurnished, having Three Rooms on a Floor. Being proper for any Member of Parliament; or to Lett in Lodgings to Members of Parliament, and having a Back-Door leading into the *Court of Requests*. Enquire at the *Purgatory Coffee-House* in *Old-Palace-Yard*, *Westminster*.

Lately Publish'd,

THE *Appendix* to the *Review*; Together with an *Index* of the First Volume; which Compleats the said First Volume of the *Reviews*: And all those Gentlemen, who have bespoke of the Author, the said First Volume Entire, may have them Deliver'd, Bound up together with all the *Supplements*, at *J. Matthews's*, or at the Publishers of the *Review*.

WHereas a Proposal has been made by the Author of this Paper, for Subscriptions to a Book in Folio, Entitled, *Jure Divino*; or, *A Satyr upon Tyranny and Passive Obedience*. To which, Abundance of Gentlemen having long since Subscrib'd, and the Time seeming long for its coming out, some very Good Reasons having obliged the Author to put a stop to it,

These are to give Notice, That the said Book is now in the Press, and shall go on to be Printed with all Expedition: And for the further Satisfaction of the Subscribers, the Sheets may be seen by any that please to give themselves that Trouble, at Mr. *Matthews's*, as they come out of the Press.

All those Gentlemen, who have Collected Subscriptions for this Book are Desir'd to send in an Account of what Number they have taken, there being no more to be Printed than shall be given Notice, as Subscribed; and, if they please, to Pay the Subscription Money to Mr. *Matthews*, in *Pilkington Court*, *Little-Britain*, Receipts will be given there for it.

Just Publish'd.

THe High-Church Legeon: Or, The Memorial Examin'd. Being, A New Test of Moderation. As 'tis recommended to all that love the Church of *England*, and the Constitution. By the Author of the *True-born English-Man*. Printed in the Year, 1705. Price 6*d*.

PROPOSALS (*different from all others yet published*) for a *Perpetual Assurance Office*: Wherein either SEX may Subscribe, and by Paying 6 *l. per Annum*, secure an equal Dividend of 100000 *l.* at their Deaths, which in all probability cannot amount to less than 500 Pounds, or a much greater Sum, to any Person they shall Name, besides 3 *l.* out of every 6*l.* which they shall have Paid, together with other Advantages (during Life) which will reduce every Member's Yearly Payment to less than 40 *s.* Subscriptions are taken, and Proposals at large given *gratis*, at the *Inrollment Office* in *Chancery Lane*; Mr. *J. Matthews* a Printer, and Mr. *Sambridge*, in Little-Brittain; Mr. *Barnes*, in Pall-Mall; Mr. *Nutt*, near Stationers-Hall; Mr. *Strahan* and Mr. *Davis* in Cornhill; Mr. *Hartley*, and Mr. *Hodgson's* in Holborn; Mr. *Barker* in Westminster-Hall; and Mr. *Smith* without Temple-Bar, Booksellers. (*** Note, *That no Money is to be Paid, till the Society be full, and Security given.*) Against which if any Subscriber shall object, he shall be at Liberty, whether he will stand to his Subscription, or not.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Royal Essence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the most delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greatest Preserver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than usual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, strengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectually prevents it from falling off or splitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it possibly will, by the use of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it strengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raises the Vapours in Ladies, &c. being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleasant than) Musk, Civet, &c. 'Tis indeed an unparalled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, &c excellently. To be had only at Mr. *Allcrafts*, a Toyshop at the Blue-Coat Boy against the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*. Sealed up, at 1 *s.* 6*d.* a Bottle with Directions. Beware of Counterfeits, such are abroad, accompany'd with Base Insinuations, and Romantick Pretences.

Digitized by Google

A

REVIEW

OF THE

Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Tueſday, Auguſt 21. 1705.

I *Have done with the Memorial*; not that there are not a Vaſt Throng of Particulars in it, that Merit an Anſwer; but I am Inform'd, a Perſon is taken into Cuſtody for Writing that Book, and is likely to Anſwer it to Authority; and I think it is not Generous to Double Affliction upon any Man, or prompt the National Juſtice.

A certain Gentleman, *of whoſe ſpreading falſe Reports*, I ſaid once that I would not have taken Notice of it, if I had thought the Government would; inſtead of taking it as a Civility, tells me, I Expreſs a want of Reſpect to the Government by it——— But I think not, I may be Loyal to the Government, without Officiouſly Informing them againſt every Offender.

I abhor the Principle of the *Memorial*, but let the Author be who he will, if the Government has laid hold on him, he has had enough upon him; I ſcorn to *lay at* a Man when he is Down——— Wherefore, Gentlemen of the High Church, *farewel to you* for a while; I wiſh you Wiſer and Calmer, and that you would not ſtudy to Provoke the Government, to break the Bounds of that Moderation, which is the Beauty and Glory, the Safety and Defence of the preſent Conſtitution.

The Queen, the Miniſters of State, the Heads of the Church, and all thoſe Perſons Concern'd in the Publick Affairs, with whom you have been ſo free, have not yet produc'd any Viſible Effects of the Great Deſign you talk ſo much of; the Danger of the Church has yet appear'd only in the Fears and Jealouſies of a Party, whoſe apparent Diſcontent Conſiſts in their being Diſmiſs'd from the Places, Profits, and Golden *Et Cetera's* of the Government, or in the Regret they Conceive, as having the Rod taken out of their Hand, with which they purpoſed to Chaſtiſe their Brethren.

Digitized by Google

'Tis hard, Gentlemen; you should be so Uneasie, only because your Neighbours, who Differ from you in Opinion, are Delivered up as *Job*, to the Hands of the Devil, with a *Loe he is in thy Hands*. *Ashton* said, when he was taken by the Government, *Every Dog has his Day*; his Expression was Rude and Unmannerly, but the Moral holds; you have had your Day; and you say, Others have had their Day; and I may say to you both, in the Words of the Text, *What Fruit had you all of those Things, whereof you are now Asham'd?*

The Mutual Sufferings of both Sides, have been plainly the fruit of their Mutual Aversion; so far as either side have run on in the Extreams of their Resentment, so far as they have made Use of their Advantages, and the Prosperity of either Party, to Crush and Oppress the other, so far they have been Guilty of their own Mischiefs, and brought a Circulation of Miseries upon the whole Nation; and, Gentlemen, this has certainly been on both sides in its Turn.

All these Observations serve to Illustrate that most Glorious Godlike Temper of a Christian, that Blessing of Nations, and Wisdom of Princes, that True Policy of Governments, and general Interest of Rulers, MODERATION: Well might the Holy Scriptures direct us to let it be known unto all Men; there is no Accident of Life, no Circumstance of Person, no Concern of Families, no Article of Government, in which it is not the best Rule, and most useful Study.

I cannot but wonder, from what Strange Unforeseen Accident, Moderation came to be brought into such Contempt, and have so many Satyrs and Lampoons pass upon it in this Age; and I must own, the Politicks of that Party, who venture the Reputation of their Principles, in a Contest with this Capital Vertue, seem to me very Unsound, and they run too great a Risque of the Reputation their Understanding pretends to, to think that they could be able to set their Authority in Competition with this Heavenly Principle, and perswade Mankind, that Moderation was an Enemy to Zeal, to Faithfulness, and to the great and just Concern we ought to have for our Religion and Liberty.

Driven from this Contradiction, they fly to Shifts and Deceit, and so Dress up Moderation in Maquerade; Cloth it with the Garments of a Hippocrite, and having brought their Mountebank Moderation upon the Stage, present it in the room of the True, and then Buffoon the Blessing it self, through the Deformity of their own Spectre.

Thus the *Jews*, when they had Crown'd our Blessed Saviour with Thorns, and Cloth'd him, as they thought with the utmost Contempt, then they Bow'd the Knee to him, and Saluted him with *Hail, King of the Jews*.

Thus Men Banter Vertue, to justifie their own Vices; and think to make their own Practices Tolerable, by throwing Dirt at their Betters.

Moderation in this Case, looks like an Innocent Vertuous Woman, that being call'd Whore, in the Street, by the Malice of an Enemy, has fallen into the Hands of the Mob, and been Palted and Pump'd by the Mistake; or like *Joseph*, that refusing the Leud Embraces of a Whore, falls under the Power of Scandal, and goes to Gaol for a Ravisher.

Empty Politicians! And what does all this Amount to? Only to let you know, that the Weakness of all your Attempts must appear at last; that Moderation will have the Victory of you all; that *Moderation* will Conquer you all; even by *Moderation*, the Heavenly Lustre of Moderation, must of course break out, when all the Black Clouds that pretend to an Interposition of its Light, shall be Dispers'd and gone away.

Time and Patience brought *Joseph* upon the Seat of Government; and how do you think *Potiphar's Wife look'd?* I fansie just as *Haman* look'd when he saw his own Fate Wrote upon his Contrivance for *Mordecai*. You, Gentlemen, that Declare so openly against Moderation; that call it by so many Scandalous Names, that would Crowd it with so many Scandals, and paint it in so many Shapes, that it may look like what you would have it be; how foolishly will you look? How weak will all your Efforts at this Scandalous Impossibility be, when Moderation, like the Sun, shall break out from behind this Black Cloud, and shall *shine full in*

Digitized by Google

in your Faces? The Glory of its Light, will certainly Diſcover all the Motes and Blemiſhes in your Politicks, which now you Varniſh over with the Artifice of Words; all your pretended Zeal and Care for the Church, will be Expoſed, the Wax it may have been Poliſh'd with being Melted off, by the warm Beams of the approaching Sun, the Native Genuine Compoſition will appear, the Wood, Hay, and Stubble of Gaudy Pretences being burnt up, the Nauſeous Surface of Intereſt, Malice, Gain, Revenge, Envy, and all the Black Off-ſpring of Hell, will appear.

How will you Bluſh, Gentlemen, when Moderation ſhall call you forth to ſee the Church of *England* Eſtabliſh'd on the Foundation of her nicer Conduct; and when the Queen ſhall call you to produce your Vouchers to the Ridiculous Charge of the Churches Danger; When Prudence, Temper, Peace, Unity, and Charity, all Handmaids to this Sublime Principle of Moderation, ſhall appear to be the Columns on which the Churches Proſperity has been built, and the Precipice of Deſtruction be repreſented at a ſmall Diſtance, with a High-way leading to it, call'd *Coertion*.

Pardon an Author, Gentlemen, that *however aſperſi'd*, aſſures you, he wiſhes nothing more, than to ſee Love, Calmneſs and Charity, prevail in all Parties, and Perſwaſions; that he takes the Liberty, to tell you, the Hot Men of every Party are the Deſtroyers of their own Party, and the effectual Ruin of us all.

I wonder at the Folly of *Joram* King of *Iſrael*; who ſhould ask *Jehu*, if *it was Peace*, when he ſaw, *the Rate he drove at*. The Safety of Nations, the Eſtabliſhment of Religion, the Settlement of Conſtitutions, are never obtain'd by Precipitation of Councils, by Fury of Party; promoting Feuds and Diviſions, Deſtroys Communities; and blows up States, Churches, Families, and People. It has been ſo in all Ages, and Places; And who can expect it ſhould be otherwiſe here?

If Gentlemen, you will be *Engliſh* Men, or Chriſtians, you may be happy ſtill; a General Concurrence with the Wiſe, Calm, Moderate Methods of Government; ſubſerviency to Laws, a little ſelf denyal, as to the matter of Liberty and Parties, would Seal our Quarrels, Breaches and Diſorders.

The Safety, of the Church depends upon the Peace of the Government; they that talk ſo much of the Churches Danger to me, ſeem to ſpeak *too much truth*; while they have it in their Power to diſquiet the State; an unſettled Government can never promiſe Security to any Church: becauſe, that which ſhould be its Protection, wants ſomething to fix it, and thereby to make its Power a Refuge to the Church.

If an Earthquake ſhakes the Foundation, We be to the ſtrongeſt Structures; thoſe that are firmeſt built, fall firſt; our Enemies therefore, whoſe main Deſign has always really been to deſtroy the Church, as the propereſt means, to bring that Black Deſign to paſs, have taken the ſure Meaſures of Embroiling the State.

The Civil Government is the Churches Handmaid, ready at all times, or at leaſt ſhould be ſo, to Protect, and Settle Her Kings are therefore ſometimes Stil'd, *The Defenders of the Faith*; and it is not ſeldom that the Church, Environ'd with Powerful Enemies, wants the Protection and Defence of the Temporal Sword, in order to ſecure her againſt the Brigues and Entrigues of the Agents of Hell, whoſe Endeavours are to ſink Religion in the World, to Deſtroy all ſuch things as Churches, or Religious Eſtabliſhments, and Over-run Mankind with Atheiſm, Contempt of God, and all manner of Profligate Principles.

To Embarraſs and Encumber the Civil Authority, is then to pull down the formidable Defences of the Church, and leave Religion naked, Expoſed to all its worſt Enemies, in no Condition to maintain the Kingdom of God in the Hearts of Men; no, nor ſo much as to keep up a Name in the World.

The Sword of Strife is ſo contrary to the Being and Proſperity of the Church of God, in its General Denomination, that the particular parts of it, in whatſoever manner ſetled, are always Expoſed to Ruine, and to be a Prey to both Friends and Enemies, whenever the Folly of one ſide, or the Malice of the other, ſuffers them to fall out among themſelves. In Civil Strife, Religion like the Younger Brother, always goes to the Wall, and is Cruſh'd, Bruis'd, and Expoſed in eve-

ry

ry little Broil, as the thing few Quarrel for, and yet moſt Quarrel about.

Strange Myſtery, of Inconſiſtent Paſſion, that Men ſhould Quarrel moſt about that they really are concern'd in leaſt; and ſtrive on pretence to maintain, what by ſtriving they really Deſtroy.

From Hence, I Crave leave, Gentlemen, to recommend this one very ſeaſonable Reflection; if Civil Strife be ſo fatal to Religion in General, and every Eſtabliſh'd Church in particular; if the Diſquieting the State, and Embroiling the Civil Government, be a real expoſing the Church, and leaving Her naked to the Power of Her Enemies; then Her Majeſty, in Prompting and Inviting this Nation to *Peace and Union*, has taken the moſt Rational, moſt Direct, and moſt Effectual Method for the Preſerving and Securing the Church of *England*, that any Wiſe Prince could have taken, or the Wiſeſt of Men have adviſed.

It will follow, as a Natural Conſequence of this, That the Exclamations of thoſe Gentlemen, who make ſo much Out-cry of the Churches Danger, when they at the ſame time ſee the Queen Exhorting to Peace, Moderation, and Charity, and the Government reſolutely purſuing this Peace, by the propereſt and moſt direct Methods, by maintaining Juſtice, opening a clear Door to the Law, and protecting all Men from Violence and Oppreſſion: The Diſcontent and Suggeſtions, *I ſay*, of theſe Gentlemen, muſt be Groundleſs and Abſurd, without rational Foundation, and contrary to the Nature of all Government, Safety, and Protection in the World: Of which, more in a Claſs by it ſelf.

To be Lett.

A Very Good Houſe, Furniſhed or Unfurniſhed, having Three Rooms on a Floor. Being proper for any Member of Parliament; or to Lett in Lodgings to Members of Parliament, and having a Back-Door leading into the *Court of Requeſts*. Enquire at the *Purgatory Coffee-Houſe* in *Old-Palace-Yard*, *Weſtminſter*.

WHereas a Propoſal has been made by the Author of this Paper, for Subſcriptions to a Book in Folio, Entitled, *Jure Divino*; or, *A Satyr upon Tyranny and Paſſive Obedience*. To which, Abundance of Gentlemen having long ſince Subſcrib'd, and the Time ſeeming long for its coming out, ſome very Good Reaſons having obliged the Author to put a ſtop to it,

Theſe are to give Notice, That the ſaid Book is now in the Preſs, and ſhall go on to be Printed with all Expedition: And for the further Satisfaction of the Subſcribers, the Sheets may be ſeen by any that pleaſe to give themſelves that Trouble, at Mr. *Matthews's*, as they come out of the Preſs.

All thoſe Gentlemen, who have Collected Subſcriptions for this Book are Deſir'd to ſend in an Account of what Number they have taken, there being no more to be Printed, than ſhall be given Notice as Subſcribed; and, if they pleaſe, to Pay the Subſcription Money to Mr. *Matthews*, in *Pilkington Court*, *Little Britain*, Receipts will be given there for it.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WASSE's Elixir For the Gout and Rheumatiſm; for the Cholick, Stone, Gravel, and Ulcers in the Bladder, Kidneys, a ſure Remedy for the Dropſie, and the Weſt-Indies. Price Three Shillings the half pint, with Printed Directions. Sold by Mr. Preſton, near Cherry-Garden Stairs, Rotherhith. Mr. John Rogers, Stationer, near [illegible]. At Brightman's Coffee-houſe near Old-Stairs. At Nando's Coffee-houſe in Temple-Bar. At North's Coffee-houſe in King-ſtreet. Mr. George Flower Inſtrument-maker, near Cock-hill. Mr. John Thornton, in the Minories. Mr. Richard Mount, Stationer, on Tower-hill. Mr. Baker, Bookſeller, at Mercers Chappel. Mr. Clark, Bookſeller, in Birchin-lane. At Jones's Coffee-houſe in Finch-lane. Mrs. Bond, next Door to Man's Coffee-houſe near Whitehall. Ives's Coffee-houſe in Bartholomew-lane. Mr. Billingſley, under the Royal-Exchange. At Oliver's Coffee-houſe, at Weſtminſter-hall Gate. Mrs. Miller, Milliner, at the Red M. in Pope's-head Alley. Mr. Waley, at the Magpye without Biſhopſgate. Roe's Coffee-houſe, at the Bridge-foot in Southwark. At the Admiralty Coffee-houſe. S. Malthus in London-houſe Yard, and at his own Houſe in Clements-lane.

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Thurſday, Auguſt 23. 1705.

I Have frequently obſerved in theſe Papers, that nothing Conduces more to the Diſturbing the Peace of this Nation, and Dividing us farther, *if that be poſſible*, among our ſelves, than the ſpreading falſe Reports, Malicious Suggeſtions, and Scandalous Reflections without Ground; making or borrowing from our Neighbours falſe News, and handing it farther into the World, to the Diſcouraging our Friends, Pleaſing as well as Aſſiſting our Enemies.

To what I have ſaid formerly on this Head, I cannot but take notice of ſeveral People I meet with ſince, whoſe Proceedings I take to be fatally Pernicious to the Publick Good, tho' the Perſons hardly worth Notice.

It would be endleſs, and below the Deſign of this Paper, as well as of its Author, to enter into the Innumerable Crimes of a certain News-Writer, whoſe Letter in Manuſcript, by the Name of *Dyer*'s Letter, is ſeen in many parts of the Country, and whoſe only Token of Grace is, that he juſtly ſhuns its being ſeen in Town.

This Man to Verifie an *Engliſh* Proverb, and make it plain, That the farther from Court, the more News; he frequently puts into his Paper things without Colour, without Pretence, and without the leaſt ſhadow of Truth.

And as this Paper ſhall never Charge any Man, meerly for the ſake of the Charge, or in Malice to the Perſon of the Man; ſo it ſhall never lay down any Charge, which ſhall not be Eaſily made out.

Mr. *Dyer* the News-Writer, in his Written Letter of the 7th of *Auguſt*, 1705. after having told us, That the *Suſannah*, a homeward-bound *Eaſt India* Ship of great Value, was taken and carried into *Oſtend*: He adds, That the *Neptune*, another Conſiderable Ship, belonging to the *Joynt-Stock*, *by which I ſuppoſe him to Underſtand the* New Company, and I do him no wrong in it, becauſe 'tis not material which Company he means,

Digitized by Google

is run on Ground, and loſt in the *Eaſt-Indies*, having 46000 Pound in Bullion on Board.

Had this Wiſe *Enlightner of our Country Gentlemens Underſtandings* ſaid this, and no more, for ought I know, it might all have been True, and this Diſperſer of Scandal, had merited no Reproach; but to add *ſome Salt*, as the Neceſſary Incident to reliſh this Novel, he goes on thus, with a *viz. Good Crown Pieces melted down, which are National Loſſes, and to be Deplored.*

I remember not long ſince, a Gentleman ſeem'd very Importunate with the Author of this Paper, to lay down this Work:

Firſt, Becauſe he ſaid, All Papers in General had a Tendency to Diſturbing of the Peoples Minds, and to prevent Peace: And,

Secondly, To give the Town a good Example.

Whenever ſuch a Gentleman will Undertake we ſhall have no more *High-Church Memorials*, no more *Rebearſals*; when the High Party will leave *Afroming* the Queen, and *Buffooning* the Miniſtry; when *Dyer* will leave *Lying*, and Mad Men leave Alarming the Nation, at *the Danger of the Church of* England *from a* Proteſtant Queen; I promiſe to leave off, and no more Review their Extravagances, or Couple their Management, as they have done their Intereſts, to the *Affairs of* France.

Till then, *Facit Indignatio Verſum*, ſays *Juvenal*, What Man can be ſilent to ſee a Nation Impoſed upon, Trade Abuſed, Societies of Men charg'd with Capital Crimes upon the Horrid Ungrounded Suggeſtion of a *Scribling Hackney*, fam'd for Nonſence and Falſhood, and which no Nation but this could bear with, or leave Unrewarded——

But to come to the Matter whether the Ship *Neptune* be loſt in the *Indies*, whether ſhe belong'd to the Old Company or the New, or to the Separate Stock, is all immaterial. But it is worth our Enquiry whether this Money, 46000 pound in *Bullion*, was melted down from the Current Coin of this Kingdom, which I take to be the Meaning of *Good Crown-pieces*.

When Publick Crimes are committed, the Juſtice of the Nation is concern'd as well to make the Diſcovery, as to puniſh the Fact when it is diſcovered: 'Tis true, that melting down 184000 Crown-pieces of our Current Money is a Crime, as *Job* ſays, *an Iniquity to be puniſhed by the Judge*; a Capital Injury in which all Men are concern'd, and the whole Body of this Nation injur'd; a Crime in its own Nature, but doubly ſo in that the Parliament of *England*, from a due Sence of the ſad Conſequences of ſuch a fatal Treachery in our Native Country, has lately made a particular Law againſt it; and any Man that has any Sence of the Native Intereſt of Trade, the Conſequence of diminiſhing the Current Coin, and the great Complaint of our People at this time, *Even more than there is occaſion for*; muſt be heartily concern'd to hear that ſo great a quantity of our Money ſhould be loſt all at once; that one Ship ſhould have ſo much on board, and by Conſequence it is very rational to ſuppoſe, that every Ship which goes to the *Indies* may have a proportion'd Quantity of the Current Coin of *England*, melted down and ſhipp'd off every Voyage; by which Calculation, the *Eaſt-India* Company and Trade, muſt melt down and export above a Million and half of our Current Money *per Annum*; and while the Obſtruction of the War holds, to Prohibit the Importation of Silver for a Supply, the *Eaſt-India* Company may, in a few Years, be ſuppoſed to carry away all the Silver in the Nation.

This indeed, is a ſad Story, and is a moſt Excellent Expedient of Mr. *Dyer* the News-Writer, to ſet the Mob upon the *East India* Company, to raiſe a new War between the Companies and the *Engliſh* Manufacturers, to Arm the Weavers againſt them firſt; and when our Money comes to be Exhauſted, to ſet the whole Nation upon them, and oblige the Government to Suppreſs them meerly for a National Neceſſity.

But after all, what if *not one Word of all this* ſhould be True? What if the Suggeſtion of Mr. *Dyer* ſhould be a meer Genuine Fiction, a News Paper Sham, Contriv'd for the meer Lechery of a Story, and to Gratifie his Readers with ſomething new, without any regard, not to the Truth of it only, but not to the Injury he ſhould do by it, to either Trade in General, or the Companies in Particular.

Why

Why all Men will allow ſuch a Report very Scandalous in its Kind, and the Author ought to be Treated as he Deſerves; I am not cutting out Puniſhments for Men of Guilt, the Scandal of a Common Forger of Stories without Ground, is a thing that Author is rather fond than aſham'd of; I am for Expoſing the Fact, and Clearing the Perſons falſly and maliciouſly Accuſed, and let him alone as to Puniſhment, till Heaven ſhall think fit, either by a juſtly provok'd Magiſtracy, to call him to an Account, or ſuch other way, as to the Great Avenger of Falſhood ſhall ſeem fit.

In the mean time, 'tis moſt juſt to ſay, That he that Accuſes another Man of any Crime falſely, merits the ſame Puniſhment, that Man Deſerv'd for the Crime, had it been True; thus an Act of Parliament was on foot once as I remember, in which the ſeverel Perjuries were to be Puniſh'd with the ſame Puniſhment which was to be Inflicted on the Perſon Accuſed, had he been juſtly Charg'd.

Had the Fact been true, that the *Eaſt Indi*a Merchants had melted down 46000 *l.* of our Current Coin, at a time the Nation appears in a more than uſual ſcarcity of Silver, and in a time when ſuch ſevere Laws are in force againſt it; they had been guilty of a Complication of Crimes, that had more than Merited a Diſſolution of all their Privileges, and ſuch farther Puniſhments as attend the following Circumſtances.

1. There is a known Penalty for defacing or melting down the Money.

2. This Money melted down could not be Exported, but that firſt of all, Oath muſt be made, that it was all Foreign Silver; the meaning of which Oath is not Literal, that it muſt not be Silver of *Engliſh* growth, for that Oath might be taken of all the Coin in the Nation; a meer Imaginaty Trifle excepted, but that it is of Silver not firſt Legitimated, or Naturaliz'd into *Engliſh*, by having been Coined and Melted down.

Thus the *Eaſt Indi*a Company muſt come under the double Infamy and Puniſhment of melting down the Money, and of Perjury.

With what Face now, can this Author charge theſe Gentlemen in Publick with ſuch a Crime, and himſelf know not one word of it to be true in Fact!

If it be ſaid, how do we know but he can prove it: It remains then a Queſtion, Whether he ought to do it or no? To this I Anſwer directly, according to my Notion of the Matter.

I do not ſay, that every Man who knows of a Crime, muſt either be *an Informer*, or *a Confederate*; I may know a Man to be guilty of many Crimes, that I may not think my ſelf oblig'd to Detect him in, or Accuſe him of; and the Office of an Informer has ſomething ſo Infamouſly Officious in it, from the Proper ſuſpition of its being done meerly for a Reward; and from the late Infamous Practice of ſuch People upon the Innocent, that Honeſt Men are always backward in it ——— But the Caſe differs here.

The Story now Inſtanced in, is a double Reflection. *1ſt.* On the *Eaſt India* Merchants for the Fact. *2dly.* On the Government for not Puniſhing it ——— Included in Mr. *Dyer*'s Note ——— *It is to be deplored*; that is, That it ſhould not be Puniſh'd and Prevented.

The Charge on the Government cannot be juſt, unleſs Mr. *D——r* was ſure the Government knew of it, and then neglected to Puniſh it, if the Government did not know it; either he ought to Inform them of it, or not to Complain; his making the Fact Publick, and making it a Grievance, that the Authors are not Puniſh'd, lays an Obligation on him to Inform of it; or to come under the Charge of a double Crime: Firſt in Accuſing the Perſons, and then the Government and both the Accuſations being falſe.

Before he had any Title to have made this Story Publick, he ought to have Inform'd the Government of the Fact, and if it had been Puniſh'd, it had not been *to be deplored*, as he calls it; if it had not been Puniſh'd then, his Complaint had been juſt.

From this, I take upon me to affirm, the Report is a meer Fiction, a Forgery of his own Brain, and doubly Criminal, in that 'tis levell'd at Innocent Men, and the Author can make no Proof of the Fact ——— I preſume to ſay thus, ſpeaking in the Sence of the Law, which eſteems every Man a good Man, till ſomething appears to the contrary. I am juſtifiable in taking it for a Forgery, unleſs the Fact be prov'd, and as I am in this, Pleading for the Reputation of our Come-

Companies, the Truth of the Story not being made out, ſo could it be made out; I muſt, together with their Honeſty, give up their Underſtanding.

It cannot be, that Men of Eſtates, Men of Character, Men incorporated in Trade, Men plac'd by the Government in Companies, furniſhed with Charters, Privileges, an Immunities, and theſe Favours enjoy'd upon Behaviour, and liable to be diſtranchiſed by Superior Authority, upon any Exorbitance, could be ſo little Maſters of their own Intereſt, and ſo blind to their future Eſtabliſhment, as to forfeit all their Privileges by ſo abſurd a Treſpaſs.

I ſhould think it as eaſie to believe they would ſet up a private Mint to coin Counterfeit Pieces of Eight, or Ship a thouſand Bales of Wool on board their Ships they ought to be beg'd for ſome of the Idea's in Trade, and be diſtranchiſed not to Knaves only, but as Fools that act without any Forecaſt, and know not how to think.

I know there is a great Cry againſt the *Eaſt-India* Companies, for Exporting our Bullion, but I never heard them Charg'd till now, with Melting down our Money, till this Wiſe Author, in his abundant Cunning, has found it out; and in order to Blacken the Companies, and cry down their Trade againſt a New Parliament; what cannot be made out by Demonſtration, ſhall be ſpread over the Country by Suggeſtion, and vouched by the Authority of an Author that knows it much about as well as the Country People he Writes to.

When ever the Publick Affairs will permit this Paper to return to the Subject of, and to Examine our Banks, Companies, and Correſpondencies; I ſhall undertake to clear our *Eaſt India* Companies of the Odium fix'd upon them by the Ignorant People, of carrying out our Money, and fairly to prove, that as they are now limited, their Trade is of great Advantage to the Nation, no Prejudice to our Woollen Manufacture, and Cauſes more Bullion to be brought into *England*, than it carries out ———

To be Lett.

A Very Good Houſe, Furniſhed or Unfurniſhed, having Three Rooms on a Floor. Being proper for any Member of Parliament; or to Lett in Lodgings to Members of Parliament, and having a Back-Door leading into the *Court of Requeſts*. Enquire at the *Purgatory Coffee-Houſe* in *Old-Pallace-Yard*, *Weſtminſter*.

WHereas a Propoſal has been made by the Author of this Paper, for Subſcriptions to a Book in Folio, Entitled, *Jure Divino*; or, *A Satyr upon Tyranny and Paſſive Obedience*. To which, Abundance of Gentlemen having long ſince Subſcrib'd, and the Time ſeeming long for its coming out, ſome very Good Reaſons having obliged the Author to put a ſtop to it,

Theſe are to give Notice, That the ſaid Book is now in the Preſs, and ſhall go on to be Printed with all Expedition: And for the further Satisfaction of the Subſcribers, the Sheets may be ſeen by any that pleaſe to give themſelves that Trouble, at Mr. *Matthews's*, as they come out of the Preſs.

All thoſe Gentlemen, who have Collected Subſcriptions for this Book, are Deſir'd to ſend in an Account of what Number they have taken, there being no more to be Printed, than ſhall be given Notice, as Subſcribed; and, if they pleaſe, to Pay the Subſcription Money to Mr. *Matthews*, in *Pilkington Court*, *Little-Britain*, Receipts will be given there for it.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE moſt excellent Tablets of a delightful Flavour and Taſteleſs, one of which at a time being only Chewed or held in the Mouth, rowling it about with the Tongue, wonderfully (without the leaſt offence or hindrance of Buſineſs) purges the Head and Brain curing all the Diſeaſes thereof, by evacuating the Rheum or Humours, by moderate ſpitting, that cauſe them, when all inward Medicines, Bliſters Iſſues, Seatons, &c. are ineffectual, in Rheumatiſms, Gouts, King's-Evil, Leproſies, Red or Pimply Faces, Itchings, Scabs, &c. they are ſtrangely effectual, ſweetning the Blood, creating an Appetite, &c. One of them us'd as above ſaid, for an hour or two, will diſcharge near a Pint of Rheum, which continued, may ſave the trouble, and ſerve for the ſame end as Salivation in many caſes, and by ſpitting out at any time the Tablet (which never ſticks to the Mouth or Teeth) the Flux immediately ceaſes, being very harmleſs and as ſmall (only flattiſh) as Peas, leaving the Mouth moiſt, cool, and refreſh'd. Are to be had only at Mr. Varenne's, a Bookſeller, at Seneca's Head near Somerſet-houſe in the Strand, at 3 s. 6 d. per Box, with Directions.

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Saturday, Auguſt 25. 1705.

MY laſt gave a Specimen of the Dangerous Effects, Diſhoneſt Scandalous Practices, and moſt Injurious Inſolence of ſpreading falſe News, and miſgrounded Reports, and I gave a large account of a moſt Infamous Precedent made by *Dyer*'s News-Letter in the *Eaſt-India* Trade.

I proceed to an Example leſs Tragick, tho' every jot as Malicious upon the Author of this Paper.

Nor ſhould it be worth while to ſay any thing here of my ſelf, having Learn'd long ſince, to Contemn *the Curſe Cauſeleſs*, and ſlight the Malice of Men who fly in the Face of Truth, and hate the Author of this Paper, meerly becauſe he moves them to that Peace, which is their only Happineſs.

Peace-making being therefore ſuch a Dangerous Thing in this Age, I adviſe all People to have a Care how they meddle with it; *Memento Mori*, Gentlemen; whoever attempts to perſwade the High Churchmen to Peace, let him pleaſe to accept of the following Cautions.

1. Let him not come near the Town of *Weymouth*, in *Dorſetſhire*, leſt the Worſhipful Mr. Mayor crys out, *A Presbyterian Plot*; and not daring to meddle with him Perſonally, ſhall put all his Hearſays, Suppoſes, and Drunken Evidences together, and carry all the Honeſt People he can find that Converſe with him, to *Dorcheſter* before a Judge, where Accuſing this Peace-maker of a Phanatick Plot, and a Bloody Deſign, to perſwade Folks to a Peaceable Rebellion, he comes Home with a Flea in his Ear, much about as Wiſe as he went.

2. Let him have a ſpecial care how he comes to *Exon*, particularly in Time of the Aſſizes, leſt Mr. Alderman *B*———, Mr. ———, and Mr. ———, ſhould Conſult about ſending an *Engliſh* Free-holder, and Livery-man of the City of *London*, for a Soldier, *according to the Laudable Example of A*——— *G*———, but finding their Power

Digitized by Google

weaker than their Malice, should afterwards apply themselves to some Body in Scarlet, Informing, That there are a Great Party of *Two Oxen*, gone forth into the Country, to raise Rebellion against the *High Church*, by Earnestly pressing all the well meaning People of *England*, to adhere to the Queen's Sober and Healing Admonitions and Exhortations to *Peace and Union*.

3. Let him have a special Care of all those Good Honest *Devonshire* Men, who when the Judge, according to his Duty, in his Charge to the Jury, tells them of Seditious Persons, who *spread Libels* about the Country, to the Disquieting Her Majesty's Subjects, and Directs them to put the Laws in Execution, will have it to be no Body but the *Peace-making Traveller*, that being in the Country on his Lawful Occasions, that brought neither Paper nor Pamphlet out with him, has spread no Sedition but that which Her Majesty from the Throne dictated to us all, viz. *The Absolute Necessity of Peace and Union*.

4. But above all, let him have a Care of Justice *S*—— near *Crediton*; for if ever he comes with his *Peace-making Sedition*, into his Parts, an Information *in Nubibus*, with an Oath, or without an Oath, shall procure a Warrant from his Worship to Take him up; and whatever Distance 'tis at, no Justice but himself shall Examine him, because he has good reason to believe, no Body but himself would Commit a Man upon so Trivial an Occasion; or so well answer the End of his *Exeter* Friends, who having Insinuated to the Judge, to mean some Body took upon them to Construe it their own way, and point out the Man by common Reports, that he might be Insulted wherever they found him; not knowing, at the same time, but the Judge might be as likely to mean those Clergymen who Printed Libels in *Exeter*, upon the Queen, and their Bishop, and Dispers'd them all over the Country, in spight of Suspensions, Deprivations, and all the Ecclesiastick Censures of their Diocesan.

To all this there hangs a Tale, and the Wards of this Lock have a True Key, which tho' to a *Devonshire* Man 'tis needless, yet to the rest of the World, it may be necessary to Inform them:

That the Author of this Paper, with but one Friend, and his Friend's Servant, being in the Western Counties of *England*, on a Journey about his Lawful Occasions, met with several Unmanlike and Unreasonable Insults upon the Road; That at *Weymouth*, his Letters being Delivered to a wrong Person by Mistake, were show'd about the Town. That a Friend having Wrote in one of them, *as a Piece of News, and too true*, That a certain Person had the Impudence to say in Defence of the High Churchmen, *That the Queen had broke her Coronation Oath*, and the like—The Wise Mayor of the Town Examines all the People he found had Convers'd with him, and officiously carries them to *Dorchester* before the Judges, the Assizes being then at that Place; where the Impertinence being discovered, the Mayor was sent back, the Gentlemen Dismiss'd, and the Wise Magistrate thought it his Duty to send up a Letter to the Court to Inform Her Majesty's Secretaries of State, what an Officious B—— was Trusted with the Government of that Corporation.

That at *Exeter* this Story was Magnified sufficiently, and joyn'd to the Proper Malice of some particular Gentlemen, they procured the Judge, in his Charge to the Jury, to direct them to apprehend certain Seditious Persons; and to tell them, That a great many such were come into the Country, to stir up the People, and disturb the Peace.

That the Party would have the Judge to mean this Author, Reports were immediately spread, and industriously carried all over the County, that he had named the Author of this in particular, and that he should be apprehended where'er he was found.

That the Author being then at *Bideford* in *Devonshire*, and being told of what News was come into the Town from the Assizes, applyed himself to the Mayor of the Town; but he being absent in the Country, he applyd himself to the next Principal Magistrate, to offer himself to Justice, if any Man had any thing to Inform of, and to show him his Face, if Occasion requir'd.

That being Dismiss'd, as reason good, he Travelled on as his Business required, to *Iverton*: and hearing that one Justice *Stafford*, near *Crediton*, had granted a Warrant for him, to be apprehended and brought before him,

Digitized by Google

him, tho' without any Information upon Oath, or mentioning to have him brought before any other Justice of the Peace, he sent him a Letter to acquaint him where he was, and which way he was going, and the Names of the Towns he would be at, if his Worship thought fit to send for him.

Pardon me, Gentlemen, who Expect from this Paper something Useful and Material, that I should take up your Time with the Melancholy Impertinencies of my own Matters, that the Empty Insignificant Prejudice of a Party, which I see nothing in worth giving a Man a Moments Disturbance, should take up any room in this Work.

But even this also may have its use, and Ages to come, to whom this *Prophet* that is thus *without Honour in his own Country*, may be thought more worth reading, ought to see how a Man is to be used, that attempts to perswade People to be quiet, when they resolve to fall out among themselves.

Nor is this published to condole with my self the Misfortune of having so many Enemies abroad, or running the Risque of so much Insolence for writing this, *I hope Innocent*, and I am sure well design'd *Paper*; I expected when I launch'd into this Sea of Letters to find it full of Thieves, Pirats, Lyers in wait, and all Sorts of Enemies.

Yet I cannot but express a great deal of Satisfaction in one Observation I have, with all possible Impartiality made of this matter; that where-ever I have been, all the Wise, Thinking, Judicious Part of Mankind, the Men of Sence, Manners and Honesty, even among the Church of *England*, nay, among the Clergy of the Church, every where behave themselves to me with Friendship and Respect; and, the Implacable are no where found but among the Prejudices of the High-Church Party; together with the Impertinence of Fools, Knaves, and Madmen.

Such hate this Paper, because by it they are turn'd out among *the Scare Naked* of this Generation; I mean, such as Nature has stript of their Modesty, Passion has stript of their Reason, and Parties have stript of their good Manners.

Of these, whether Mayors, Country Justices, F——s of *Exeter*, Aldermen; I say, as the Text in another Case, *what means the Bleating of such kind of Cattel*, and the Reply will hold they are reserv'd for a Sacrifice——A Wise Man ought to Sacrifice them all to his Peace, *that is*, not concern himself at any thing that they say or do; but looking on them as a Sort of despicable, or as they say in that Country, *Mo'd Men*, pass on to the Great Work before him, without disturbing himself about them; Nor doubting but Time and Reason will one time or other show them their Error, and let them know, that he that perswades them to Peace, studies their own Benefit more than they do themselves.

Another Remark, however, I cannot but make, that where-ever this Paper has had the Fate to receive any Censure from these Gentlemen, it has all been by reviling, reproaching and abusing the Author, not at all objecting against what is said, but against the Person that says it; as if the Meanness and Despicable Character of the Person, speaking these Truths, lessen'd the Force of what he says; and yet of all People in the World, the High-flying Party at this time have the least Reason to fly at the Persons of those that appear in print on this side, unless the *C——flies*, the *W——flies*, the *Sach——ls*, and all the Rabble of their wonderful Advocates, such as Spies, Whipping-posts, Trippers, and the like; they had less Reason to be asham'd of, than their Neighbours.

No Man is more willing to think meanly of himself, than the Author of this Paper; and he heartily wishes he was as well qualified to perform it, as the Justice and Merit of the Case demands; at the same time he must tell you, in his Care to adhere firmly to Truth, his Resolution to defend it to all Extremities, and his frankly exposing himself to all the Contempt, Folly and Rage of the exasperated Enemies of the Nation's Peace; He defies any Man to Out-do him; He laughs at the Threatnings of a Party, whom he always observed to be quiet while he was in their Towns, and showed himself at their Doors, but expos'd their contemptible Rage when he was gone; and this by a Fury all Men but themselves must own to be as ridiculous as unreasonable.

He cannot but Laugh at the Wisdom and Courage of a Country Justice, the Wise Esquire S——d, who having Carefully Issued

ſued out his Warrant for the Author, after he could not but know he was gone, and ſearched every Houſe but that where he Lodg'd, ſhew'd his Folly and his Temper, both at a Time.

Had theſe Wiſe Gentlemen Deſign'd really to have *Come to hand*, as they call it, with the Author of this, nothing was more Eaſie than to have done it; and a ſmall Difficulty would make it out, that they knew which Road he was gone, and to what Towns, but like *the Fam'd Hero that always look'd for his Enemy, when he knew he could not be found*, they ſent their Warrants juſt the contrary way; having more Deſire to have it ſaid, They Granted a Warrant, than that they had Executed it; knowing they ſhould have Leen Aſham'd of letting the World ſee they had not been able to hold, or to hurt him.

But to prevent them even in that alſo, and make their Shame as publick as their Malice, I take the Liberty to tell that Worſhipful Juſtice S——*d* and his Party,

1. That his Warrant was *Unjuſtice-like*, no Affidavit, or Information upon Oaths, being made of the Fact alledg'd, of which he may hear again in a way more Legal than his Warrant.

2. There is great reaſon to believe he had no Information at all, but Diſhonour'd the Queen's Authority, by alledging what nothing but Party Malice Dictated, and what really no Man could Inform him of, *the Fact being Falſe*, and ſo made his Warrant a Cover to a Fiction, which, *ſaving his Character*, is the worſt ſort of *Lying*.

3. That upon that Gentleman's giving his Word, that he will Apprehend and Commit me upon the Information of Diſperſing Libels, as mentioned in his Warrant; I hereby promiſe him to come down from *London* on purpoſe, and putting my ſelf into his Hands, give him Opportunity to make the Experiment at his Peril.

AMong the many Letters ſent to the Author of this Paper, he has receiv'd two from a Gentleman, Sign'd *A. B.* who, as he ſays, from Friendſhip objects ſome things againſt the Morality of the Author, about paying his Debts, as he calls it; and requires an Anſwer upon the Penalty of being thought all that his Enemies ſuggeſt.

The Author deſires the Gentleman to Inform him how to ſend him a particular Anſwer, it being not worth while to Trouble the World with it in Print; in the mean time he refers that Gentleman to the Conſideration of a few Generals.

1. He that cannot pay his Debts may be an Honeſt Man.

2. He that can, and will not, muſt be a Knave.

3. He that can pay his Debts at leiſure, may not be able to do it at all at once; and if it were requir'd of all Men, the Lord have Mercy upon half the Tradeſmen in *England*.

Of himſelf therefore he ſays, he that will not believe the Publick Diſaſter has been a Blow to his Affairs, and Diſabled him from Immediate Compliance with juſt Demands, muſt be a Fool—— He that will have Patience, will find him Honeſt; he *that will not*, ſeems to have more Cruelty than Humane Nature can Excuſe, and labours as much as in him lies, to prevent the Tryal of his Integrity, and fore-cloſe himſelf.

ADVERTISEMENT.

*** PROPOSALS (*different from all others yet publiſh'd*) for a *Perpetual Aſſurance Office*: Wherein either SEX may Subſcribe, and by Paying 6 *l. per Annum*, ſecure an equal Dividend of 10000 *l.* at their Deaths, which in all probability cannot amount to leſs than 500 Pounds, or a much greater Sum, to any Perſon they ſhall Name, beſides 3 *l.* out of every 6 *l.* which they ſhall have Paid, together with other Advantages (during Life) which will reduce every Member's Yearly Payment to leſs than 40 *s.* Subſcriptions are taken, and Propoſals at large given *gratis*, at the *Inrollment Office* in *Chancery Lane*; Mr. *J. Matthews* a Printer, and Mr. *Sawbridge*, in Little-Brittain; Mr. *Barnes*, in Pall-Mall; Mr. *Nutt*, near Stationers-Hall; Mr. *Strahan* and Mr. *Davis* in Cornhill; Mr. *Hartley*, and Mr. *Hodgſon's* in Holborn; Mr. *Barker* in Weſtminſter-Hall; and Mr. *Smith* without Temple-Bar, Bookſellers. (*** Note, *That no Money is to be Paid, till the Society be full, and Security given.*) Againſt which, if any Subſcriber ſhall object, he ſhall be at Liberty, whether he will ſtand to his Subſcription, or not.

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Tueſday, Auguſt 28. 1705.

I Promiſed in one of theſe Papers, to Examine farther the Reaſons why Peace and Union is more particularly Uſeful at this time; and why the Queen was ſo much in the right, when Her Majeſty Choſe Moderation as the only Security both to Church and State.

It has been often Enquir'd, What is Moderation? and Innumerable Anſwers have been given to the Queſtion, according to the Reſpective Genius of the Perſons anſwering: Her Majeſty has not only in Her frequent Exhortations to Peace, told us the Meaning of it, but in Her Royal Example, has Taught Moderation to all Her People; and I deſire to Expatiate a little upon the Subject.

It was Exceeding Moderation in Her Majeſty, that ſhe did not Treat that Party of Men as they Deſerv'd; who in their Exceeding Reſpect for her Perſon, would have made her Queen, by Right of Inheritance; at the ſame time Acknowledging the Prince of *Wales*, as they call'd him, to be Her Majeſty's Lawful Brother: Such Gentlemen, we thank them, in Her Majeſty's Behalf, had provided a New Sham Title by Conceſſion; and the Queen having borrow'd the Crown of her Brother for her Life, had nothing to do but to Capitulate with them, how long a Leaſe of her Life they would pleaſe to Grant Her Majeſty, and what Security they would give, that, Unmoleſted by them, ſhe ſhould Enjoy it for the Term.

This was the moſt Prepoſterous Piece of Inſolence that ever was offer'd to a Nation; and one would wonder how they could Expect the Miniſtry at that time, *however willing to have it ſo*, could have the Face to propoſe it to the Queen; by which, they muſt firſt Acknowledge Her Majeſty an Uſurper; and then to juſtifie her Poſſeſſion, obtain a Writ of Condeſcention to Entitle her to the Crown for Life.

And what ſhall we ſay to this Wilderneſs of Politicks! Wonderful are all the Works

Digitized by Google

of Invisible Providence! And our Business is to draw suitable Inferences for our own Instruction, and the Nation's Caution.

I crave leave therefore to Observe here,

1. That this Insuperable Difficulty has blown up all the hopeful Project of Defeating the Settlement, and Establishing the *Protestant* Succession.

2. To this Embarassment of Councils, we owe the Continuation of the Breach between the High-Church *Furant*, and *Non-Furant* Clergy of the Church of *England*, to the saving the Church of *England* from a new Subjection to *Popish* Governors.

3. To this we owe the Opening Her Majesty's Eyes, to see some Enemies even among those that had strong Obligations upon them, to have more regard to her Interest and Safety,

4. To this we owe the Downfall of the High-Church Party; who having appear'd in so scandalous a Proposal to their Sovereign, had not Modesty enough to acknowledge the Mistake, but run into a second Error to conceal the first, and push'd on the Ruine of the *Dissenters*, and of the Low-Church, the better to bring the Queen to a Necessity of Complying with them on Terms of her own Destruction.

From hence the Nation may learn to mark the Men, and Enquire, why all those People who were for having the Line of King *James* be *next Oars*, as they call it, were also for the Occasional Bill; the Tack, and all the hot Measures, of which the Nation has had so much reason to Complain, and at which they have been so justly Alarm'd——The Reasons why these Gentlemen are for the Occasional Bill, are without Question, very good; but that we should not see them and their Reasons in that Bill, is a Mystery past finding out.

Methinks also, I need say no more to the Abundant Reputation which that Bill and Party both Acquire, from having all those Gentlemen to be Advocates for them, who on all Occasions have shown themselves willing to run us upon the Dangerous Rocks of *Popish* Settlements and Successions.

And now I appeal to all Men, if the Queen has not shown us what Moderation means; while Her Majesty sees, and laughs to Scorn, the vain Attempts of this Party; leaves 'em to go on and take their own Ways Unpunish'd; shows no Resentment at their Memorials, and Innumerable Lampoons; Drops them Easily, lets them Sink by their own Weight, and Despising their Weakness, Madness, and Resentment, shows them that the Government is above the Concern at their Folly, and rather pities than fears them.

It is Moderation in the Queen, still to continue a time of Probation to all those, who tho' frequently flying in the Face of their Sovereign, yet Eat her Bread, and are not yet Dismis'd from Employments of Trust and Honour, under that Government they so ill serve, but have leisure given them to think and look back.

Moderation prevails in Her Majesty's Bearing to be Charg'd with pulling Down that Church which it is her Principle, as well as Place to Defend; and that Moderation is doubly Encreas'd in that it is a Charge so very contrary to Her Majesty's Disposition, profess'd Design, and the plain Signification of all the Measures of her Reign, and consequently is the more moving.

To be highly provok'd to have it fully in our Power to Punish, to be Insulted, because we do not Exert that Power, are some of the highest Instances of Moderation.

I would be glad our High Churchmen could show some Instances of their Moderation upon this Foot, that while they Query about Moderation, they might Define it themselves, and let us see the time when they practis'd it.

To say they are for Moderation, while they ruffle the Government; while they Threaten the Ministers of State, and run with all sorts of Violence upon their Neighbours the *Dissenters*; to tell us they practise Moderation in Occasional Bills, Tacking Projects, Dangerous Experiments, Memorials, and the like, this is such a Mountebank Moderation, that any one may pretend to it; *Fe——s* might say, Hanging 262 Men in the *West*, was Moderation; *D'Alva* in *Flanders*, or *Cortez* in *Mexico*, *Michael Basilowits* in *Muscovy*, or *Charles* IX. at the Massacre at *Paris*, were then all Men of Moderation.

Blessed Image of Heaven, what Counterfeits and Shams are put upon the World in thy Heavenly Name! Shall any Man Read

ous

our Memorials, Rehearſals, and High-Church Sermons, and call the Fury of theſe Men *Moderation*? Moderate Mr. *L——ly*, in his late Advertiſements abounding in Good Manners, calling Truths too Evident to need farther Debate, *Villainous Lyes*, that he himſelf, like the *Oxford* Weather-cock, may be *Semper Eadem*, Raves for the Church, in the Name of Moderation.

That Worthy Patriot that has liſted himſelf in the Service of the Church, and yet at the ſame time Declares her Schiſmatical, by refuſing to Conform to her Settlement, would do well to tell the World the Conſiſtency of his pretending firſt to Vindicate the Church, and then to Diſown her; firſt Enter the Liſts in Defence of the Church, and then Enter the Liſts with the Church herſelf, and blaſt the whole Eſtabliſhment, as a Perjury, a Schiſm, a Rebellion, and Uſurpation——Eternal Hypocrite, that Blaſphemes Moderation in the Name of the Church, and then Damns that very Church you pretend to uphold.

Bold Uſurper, let the World ſee thy Commiſſion to defend the Church of *England*, and tell us then what is the Church of *England*, thou meaneſt to defend: Can it be poſſible that the Church of *England* ſhould commiſſion him to plead for her, that in his *Regale and Pontificate*, Declares her fit to be reconciled to the Gallican Papiſt? Can the Church of *England* depute thee to defend her Character, that renounces her Practice? Can ſhe do any thing ſo abſurd, to nominate thee to be her Defender, that art profeſs'd her Deſpiſer? Can the Devil then cloath himſelf as an Angel of Light, and counterfeit the Divine Commiſſion? There muſt be ſomething more in this Apparition than we can yet underſtand; *Latet Anguis in herba*, this muſt be a Wolf in Sheep's Cloathing; his Caſſandrian Reconciliation muſt have a Mine in it that is not yet diſcovered.

Since then it cannot be rational, that the Church of *England* ſhould entertain this Engine of Immoderate Councils as an Advocate for her, he at the ſame time being no Member of that Church he would be advocate for, it remains a juſt Conſequence;

Either that his Buſineſs is purely officious, and extraordinary; and that he has no ſuch thing as a Commiſſion, or Deputation from the Church of *England*; or,

That the Church of *England* he talks of, is not the ſame Church of *England* we mean, not the ſame Church of *England* next to that of the Apoſtles, and Prophets; Built on the Foundation of the Laws and Conſtitutions of *England*; Not that which we call the Church of *England*.

And here muſt lie the *Deceptio Viſus* of all this Matter——When this Author talks of a Reconciliation between the Gallican Church and the Church of *England*, he muſt mean that Church of *England*, that eſpouſes the Cauſe and Title of an abdicated Popiſh Race, and would be content to ſee a Popiſh Prince be Defender of the Proteſtant Faith; this Church of *England* may indeed reconcile it ſelf to the *French* Church, and an Identity of Practice might ſoon reduce them to an Identity of Principle, and thus the Riddle is expounded. If this be the Church Mr. Reherſal profeſſes to defend, all is over, and we are all ſatisfyed, that the thing correſponds well enough with it ſelf: Mr. *L——ly*, and his Church of *England* are all of a Piece, and Nature has reſerv'd things to run in their proper Channel, there is *like to like*, ſuch a Mother, ſuch a Son; *ſuch* a Cauſe, *ſuch* a Captain; go on and proſper, no Man will grudge the Party ſuch a Champion, or deny the Champion ſuch a Cauſe.

But to ſay Mr. *L—ly* means the Church of *England*, as Eſtabliſh'd by Law, Queen *Ann*'s Church of *England*; the Church of *England* as ſettled upon Revolution Principles, would be to buffoon the Church, abuſe Mr. *L—ly* himſelf, and affront the Government; he is a Man of too much Sence, to deſire to be thus taken; his whole Strain of Action looks another way; he takes pains to open all our Eyes, to the Contrary, and he muſt be doubly-blind, that will conſtrue a Man at his own way, whether the Man will or no, and pretend his meaning to be directly oppoſite to what he himſelf Deſigns he ſhould ſuppoſe.

What are all Mr. *L——ly*'s Learned Diſcourſes, from the 20th Chapter of *Geneſis*, and the Traverſing the Hiſtory of Nations, to prove the Divine Original and Diſpoſition of Monarchy, but to prove that the Right of K. *James* II. to the Crown of *England*, being Inherent, and of Sacred Original, his People had no Right, to Oppoſe his

his Abſolute Will, or to queſtion the Authority of all his Commands.

The ſhort Conſequence of which, is by the General Allowance of all his Party, that the Revolution was a Trayterous Phanatick Plot, King *William* an Invader of another Man's Right, and the Queen by Conſequence *an Uſurpreſs*; that the Original and Supream Right, by Indefeaſible Title remains in King *James* and his Heirs, and the People had no Title to the Liberties they retrieved; that the Claim of Right was a meer Inſulting their King, and the Revolution, a horrid Impoſition and Encroachment upon the Undoubted Title of their Sovereign.

Theſe are the profeſs'd Principles of that Party, of which Mr. *L——ly* is known to profeſs himſelf a Defender; their Notions of Government, let them be True or Falſe, have this Natural Conſequence, that the preſent Eſtabliſhment both of Church and State, is Antimonarchical, and Antichriſtian, that the preſent Eſtabliſh'd Church of *England*, is an Apoſtate from the real, and the preſent Queen an Invader of the Man *whoſe Right is it*; that the Clergy of the Church of *England*, are Traytors to the Principles they profeſs'd, have Schiſmatically Divided from the Ancient, Legal, and only True *Proteſtant* Church of *England*; that they have degenerated from the True Principle of Loyalty and Obedience, as always profeſs'd and practis'd by the Church of *England*; and that a True Church of *England* Man can by no Means joyn with them; that the Church of *England*, as Truly and Lawfully Diſtinguiſh'd, is under a Cloud of Oppreſſion and Perſecution, ſuffers Martyrdom for her Loyalty, and for the Purity of her Practice, and that the Oppreſſions of the preſent Reign, are to be Pray'd againſt, Written againſt, and Fought againſt upon all Occaſions whatever.

That the Queen has no Right to the Crown; but being in Poſſeſſion, and becauſe they could not help it, they were willing ſhe ſhould Enjoy it as a Loan, or a Tenant for Life, on Condition a ter her Death, *which they were to take care ſhould not be too remote*, it might Revert to its Right Owner, that the Uſurpation of the late Reign, and the Deſection of the Nation from the True and Lawful Government, was a ſecond Rebellion, a true Forty One Principle, and all the Structure of the Government Erected upon the Revolution, is an aggravated Uſurpation, equal to that of *Maſſinello* of *Naples*, or *Oliver Crommell*.

Theſe are the Principles of theſe Gentlemen that pretend to eſpouſe the Quarrel of the Church of *England*, and that cry out againſt the Queen, the Low Churchmen, and the *Diſſenters*; that rail at Moderation, and cry out of the Danger of the Church.

To be Lett.

A Very Good Houſe, Furniſhed or Unfurniſhed, having Three Rooms on a Floor. Being proper for any Member of Parliament; or to Lett in Lodgings to Members of Parliament, and having a Back-Door leading into the *Court of Requeſts*. Enquire at the *Purgatory Coffee-Houſe* in *Old Pallace-Yard, Weſtminſter*.

WASSE's Elixir for the Gout and Rheumatiſm; for the Cholick, Stone, Gravel, and Ulcers in the Bladder and Kidneys; a ſure Remedy for the Dry-Gripes in the Weſt-Indies. Price Three Shillings the Half-pint, with Printed Directions. Sold by Mr. James Atkinſon, near Covent-Garden [illegible] Mr. John Rogers, Stands [illegible] the Tower. At Brigham's Coffee-[illegible] Swapping Old-Stairs. At Nando's Coffee-houſe next Temple-Bar. At [illegible] in King-ſtreet Mr. Gosling of [illegible] near Cecil-ſtreet, [illegible] in the Minories. [illegible] Poulteney, on Tower-hill. [illegible] at Mercers Chappel. [illegible] in Birchin-lane. At Jones's Coffee-houſe in Finch-lane. Mrs. Bond, next Door to Man's Coffee-houſe near Whitehall. Ives's Coffee-houſe in Bartholomew-lane. Mr. Billingſley, under the Royal-Exchange. At Oliver's Coffee-houſe, at Weſtminſter-hall Gate. Mrs. Miller, Milliner, at the Red M. in Pope's-head Alley. Mr. Waley, at the Magpye without Biſhopſgate. Roe's Coffee-houſe, at the Bridge-foot in Southwark. At the Admiralty Coffee-houſe. S. Malthus in London-houſe yard, and at his own Houſe in Clements-lane.

Digitized by Google

A

REVIEW

OF THE

Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Thurſday, Auguſt 30. 1705.

FOrced by the Importunity of Argument, and the Prodigious Aſſurance of the Party, who Rail and Clamour at the Advances made towards our General Peace, by the Sincere Application of the Government, and the Genuine Appearance of Moderation in this Kingdom, I think I brought it to a moſt Rational Concluſion,

That for a Man, who himſelf *abhors* the Church of *England*, as now Eſtabliſh'd, on *Revolution Principles*, to undertake the Defence of her, muſt have ſomething Prepoſterous, and Inconſiſtent in it, or ſomething Myſterious and Dangerous; which being Conceal'd under the Gloſs and Colour of the Church of *England*, the Publick Good, and ſuch like Specious Pretences, has a Figurative Signification, known only to thoſe who have the *Watch Word* of the Party, in which ſomething is meant, which is not Expreſs'd; and the Ambiguity of the Phraſe leaves room both to Deceive the People, and yet to anſwer the End.

From whence, according to the moſt Genuine Explication, which from the Nature and Circumſtances of Things, can be Collected; I think I do Mr. *L——ly* no harm, if having Diligently Enquir'd what he means by the Church, and the Church of *England*, ſo often expreſs'd in his Writings, I cannot find it tolerably rational to believe, he can mean, or would be underſtood to mean any Church, but that of which he profeſſes himſelf a Member, *viz.* The *Abdicated Church of* England; the Members of which adhering firm to their Loyalty, *as they call it*, to King *James*, refuſe to Swear Allegiance to the preſent Government *in State*, or to Conform to the preſent Eſtabliſhment *in the Church*; that, according to Mr. *Dodwell*, hold the Church of *England* to be Schiſmatical, under the Damning Sin of Apoſtacy, and all her Members Perjur'd Revolters, both from their Religion and their Soveraign.

Nor is this meerly an Objection againſt the Perſon of this *Church Defender*, for the

Man makes no Difference in the Argument; but the Wideneſs of the Method taken in his reaſoning, Drives us by force to Conſider the Meaning; and the Expoſition is to be found in the Perſon, his Principle being *Non-Juring*, and conſequently Diſowning the preſent Eſtabliſhment of the Church of *England*, 'tis natural to Examine who he means by the Church, and this thought, like the Modern Syſtems of Philoſophy, *which explain all the Inconſiſtencies of the Old*, Expounds all the Myſteries of a *Jacobite* Defending the Conſtitution, *Papiſts* and *Non-Jurant* Clergymen, the Church. The Buſineſs is, that by the Church of *England*, theſe Gentlemen mean the *Jacobite Church*, the Church of *England*, as it was Eſtabliſh'd under a *Popiſh* Prince.

Of this Church of *England*, what Mr. *L———ly* ſays, may be True, *in his Senſe*, that with ſmall Allowances, there may be a Union between it, and the *French Papiſt*; but that all Endeavours Poſſible have been uſed to bring her to Union with the *Diſſenters*, and it is found Impracticable, *Regale* and *Pontificat*, P. 241. 250. 256.———Of this Church, it may be he means, that ſhe would Sacrifice her Ceremonies to the Scruples of the *Diſſenters*, and has often offer'd it in vain, tho' *the Diſſenters know nothing of it*; and of this Church he muſt be thought to ſpeak, when he Treats of the Divine Right of Government being profeſs'd by it.

Concurring with this Conſtruction, is the Principle he now goes upon, of proving that Right of Government to be Inherent in the Perſon of the Monarch.

If I do Mr. *L———ly* any wrong in this, I ſhall readily do him right, when he ſhall give the World, *for 'tis below him to do it to this Paper*, a Genuine and fair Anſwer to the following Queſtions, which I think ſeem very Natural in this Caſe.

1. What can he, or any Man mean, by arguing the Divine Right of Monarchical Government, but to Invalidate the preſent Title of the Queen?

2. What can he, or any Man mean, by proving the Queen's Title by Inheritance, *Her Majeſty's Brother, as they call him, being yet Alive*, but to Embarraſs and Encumber the Crown, Diſhonour the Queen, and Debauch the People?

3. What can a Propoſal to Reconcile the Church of *England*, and the Church of *France* mean, but to prepare the People to ſubmit to the approaching *Title of the Race of King* James, and make *French* Popery familiar to them?

4. Whether it be not a moſt horrid Affront to the Church of *England*, to ſuggeſt, that it is more feazible for her to Unite with the Church of *France*, than with the *Proteſtant Diſſenters*, tho' the latter Subſcribe to 36 of her 39 Articles?

Theſe Queſtions Seriouſly and Calmly anſwer'd, would put the Matter upon a right foot, and the Reaſons of Mr. *L———ly's* appearing in Print, would be plain and eaſily underſtood; the Diſhonour of the Church, for being Defended by a Man of ſuch Principles, will be taken off; and whenever this Gentleman talks of the Church of *England*, muſt be underſtood of that Church, which rejects the preſent Government.

No wonder he finds it eaſie for theſe People to reconcile themſelves to the Church of *Rome*; no wonder he finds it impoſſible to Reconcile the *Diſſenters* to this Church; no wonder all the preſent Settlement of the Government, either in Church or State, cannot be Reconcil'd to this Gentleman's Scheme.

From hence another Myſtery may alſo be Unfolded, viz. *The Danger of the Church*; that Prepoſterous Cry, can no way be ſo well Explain'd, as by Enquiring what Church it is that is in Danger, and believing it to be meant of the Church of *England*, which we are now talking of, the Matter is plain enough, *and I hope 'tis true*. The *Jacobite* Church of *England*, is certainly in Danger; in Danger to remain in the ſame Abdicated State, in which it now ſtands, or perhaps to Vaniſh quite out of the World.

Theſe Gentlemen may juſtly cry out, *The Church is in Danger*, as they underſtand *the Church*; and that the *Whigs* and *Diſſenters*, are the People they are in Danger from. Nor is their Slander on the Government ſevere in this Caſe, for without doubt, this Church of *England*, is in Danger from the Government; it would be bad with the Government, and with all of us, if it *were* not ſo.

The

Digitized by Google

The Noise of the Queen and the Bishops Joyning with the *Presbyterians* to pull down the Church, may be Reconcil'd upon this Foot; it shall be readily own'd, and I hope always be True, that they are all United to pull Down *this Church*, or rather to keep 'em Down, *for we thank God they are pull'd down already*; and there is no wonder that they cry out of Danger, for they are certainly in a Desperate Case, as to any possibility of retrieving themselves.

Nor is it any Mystery why this Church of *England*, *in Nubibus*, should blend her Interest and Concern with the real Church, and Conceal her self under the Ambiguity of a General Term, THE CHURCH; for by that means she brings into the Quarrel the Real Church of *England*, even without her own Consent, and Amuses the Ignorant People with a Clamour, which really they would have no Shadow of Discontent about; nor have they any reason to do otherwise, would they but Distinguish between a Real and an Imaginary Church, in which Case the Danger would appear.

Nothing is more plain to me, than that the High Churchmen are ignorantly drawn into the Clamour at the Government, as a Snare; not to ruin them singly, but to embroil them with the Rest of the Nation, in order to trouble the Waters, that these subtle Anglers may Fish in them.

To have a Union either of Interest, Charity, or Parties, must be the most absolutely Destructive thing to the *Jacobite* Party that can happen; while it lasts they are entirely foreclos'd, their only Hope consists in forming a Breach, if possible, among us; and the Methods taken to do this, are the only Engines to which we owe the Invidious Title of High and Low Church; by which unhappy Distinctions the Rage and Malice of the Party is continued and encreased.

This is still more plain in farther examining the first of the 4 Queries propounded in the Beginning of this Paper, *viz.* the starting now, the old Antiquated long since demolish'd Doctrine of Divine Right.

Nothing is more certain, than that this Doctrine of *Jure Divino*, and that of *Passive Obedience*, which is his Hand-maid and Attendant, was trampled upon by those very Gentlemen of the Church, when their Eyes were opened to the Delusion, and the Cheat acknowledg'd by them that had been drawn into it, with due Testimony given to all its Absurdities, Contradictions, Cavities and Deceits.

It is of too recent Memory to need, that I should go back to particulars; I shall only add what in its time, *I shall be more particular in*; that the Church of *England*, in this, did no more than give Testimony to the General Practice of Ages, both in this and all Nations of the World; who by innumerable Examples have declar'd it a Law of Nature, as well as Nations; and have on all Occasions pursu'd it; that when Princes break the Compacts of Government, Tyrannize and Oppress their Subjects, God by the Hands of those Subjects have thought fit to disenage the Distressed Country from the Cruelty and Encroachment of their Princes, and Depoling and Disarming them as Monsters, and Wild Beasts, has placed other Princes, whether of the Line, or no, to govern in their stead.

I say the less to this here, because I am preparing a due Measure of Reproof for a Notion so absurd, as this; in which I make no doubt to leave no room for any reply, but such as shall be built upon the weak Foundation of Cavil and Evasion.

As the Church of *England*, and the whole Nation, wisely threw off, *in the Revolution*, all the Chains and Fetters, which the Promoters of these Absurdities in Doctrine, had bound upon us and our Posterity, and erected the *English* Monarchy, upon the Foundation of Parliamentary Limitations; so the reviewing the Doctrine of Divine Right, can in my weak Opinion, have no other Foundation, or Design; but to render the Revolution abortive in all its Consequences, and the Queen's Title to the Crown of *England* among them.

If the Doctrine of Divine Right be true, the Queen can have no Title to the Crown of *England*, the Prince of *Wales*, *whom now they call King*, being Legitimate, and yet alive; and I must confess, it seems to me something Strange, that any Man should have the Face, thus obliquely to Dispute the Queen's Title to the Crown; and the wonderful Moderation of Her Majesty, and the Government is very particularly visible in bearing it.

Here

Her Majesties Title to the Crown of this Realm, is particularly solid, in that it stands upon the Foundation of Parliamentary Authority, whose Title to limit the Succession of the Crown, has never yet admitted any legal Dispute; has been own'd by our Kings themselves, and in them by all the Nations of *Europe*.

To set up the Doctrine of Divine Right, is to supersede the Conclusive Right of Parliament, to Declare they have nothing to do to appoint who shall, or shall not Reign over us; and whether can this run but to the Queen? Since could they but take away the Legal Power of Parliamentary Limitation, the Revolution drops of Course; and what foot Her Majesty would then stand on, as to Title, all Men may guess.

Surely in vain is the Net spread in the sight of any Bird, says Solomon: In vain must so open a Snare be laid for this Nation, the shortest sighted Politician in the World, must be able to see thro' this; and he that will not must be wilfully Blind; the Bait here will not cover the Hook by a great way; the Gulph into which the Nation must fall, if this Doctrine prevails, is so deep, and so open, that as *Corson* says of *Elden-hole* in *Derbyshire*, he that looks into it, and can *keep his Hair from lifting off his Hat*, must certainly have a Periwig *on* his Head, or no Sense *in it*.

Deposing the Queen, Restoring a *Popish* Prince, Unraveling the Revolution, Dissolving Toleration, blowing up the Laws, Absolute Subjection, Dispensing Authority, these are but some of those Legion of Devils that would Overspread this Nation.

And yet these Men have the face to plead that all this is in Defence of the Church of *England*, all this is mov'd to prevent the Danger of the Church, all mov'd to bring the Church of *England* to a State of Security.

Unhappy Church that cannot be Secur'd or Establish'd without this Cloud of Terrors, breaking over thy Head! that must have a *Protestant* Queen Deposed, and a *Popish* King Restored and Erected to Preserve and Defend them!

But all this is still reconciled by enquiring what Church we mean, for which I refer again to Mr. *L—ly's* Proposal, in his *Reg.* and *Pont.* where he had brought the Church of *England*, and the Gallican Church of *Rome* to so near a Conjunction, that with a small *Hocus Jocus*, a *Hey Jingo*, Sirs, or a quick Turn, a Stranger will not be able to know one from t'other, a *Legerdelangue*, which the Church of *England* is very much obliged to him for.

ERRATA.

THe Reader is Desir'd to Correct the following Errors of the Press, in the *Review*, Numb. 74. P. 300. Col. 1. Line 20. for *Ideas* read *Idcots*. *ibid.* Line 21. for *is*. Knaves read *as* Knaves. *ibid.* Line 9. for *an* read *and*.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To be Lett.

A Very Good House, Furnished or Unfurnished, having Three Rooms on a Floor. Being proper for any Member of Parliament; or to Lett in Lodgings to Members of Parliament, and having a Back-Door leading into the *Court of Requests*. Enquire at the *Purgatory Coffee-House* in *Old-Pallace-Yard*, *Westminster*.

Lately Publish'd,

THE *Appendix* to the *Review*; Together with an *Index* of the First Volume; which Compleats the said First Volume of the *Reviews*: And all those Gentlemen, who have bespoke of the Author, the said First Volume Entire, may have them Deliver'd, Bound up together with all the *Supplements*, at *J. Matthews's*, or at the Publishers of the *Review*.

THE true Cephalick, or Head Snuff, twice or thrice using, which does infinitely more real good, than 50 times using any other sort; for by its peculiar Operation and Effects, it Cures the most Stubborn and Dangerous Distempers of the Head; such as Apoplexies, Epilepsies, Lethargies, Vertigoes, Megrims, Pains in the Head, Humours in the Eyes, Imposthumes, Vapours, Loss of Memory, Deafness, &c. 2 Papers at most times making a perfect Cure; it being what is daily prescrib'd and approv'd by the most Eminent Physicians. 'Tis to be had only at Mr. Varenne's, a Bookseller, at Seneca's Head near Somerset-house in the Strand.

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Observations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Saturday, September 1. 1705.

IF in this Paper I seem to Intrench upon my bidding the *Memorial*, and the High Churchmen *farewel for a time*; let the Country News-writer Answer for me; who in his Written Letter Published, That a certain Person was taken up for Writing the Memorial; upon which I resolved, not to add to any Man's Personal Troubles.

I must own I was never of Opinion, that the Author of the *Rehearsal*, was the Author of the *Memorial*; my Opinion of his Politicks prevailing with me, against all the Similitude of Stile and Argument, which appears in all his Writings with that Book: Nor am I for Suggesting Persons to Crimes, or Crimes to Persons; whoever has done it, could never have done their Cause more harm; and I still continue to be of the Mind, Her Majesty could not do a thing more Moving, or more Serviceable to her Intereſt, or more to open the Eyes of her People, than to cause this Book to be Published, well Remark'd upon, and with this Direction to her Subjects, SEE HERE HOW YOUR QUEEN IS TREATED BY THE HIGH CHURCHMEN.

What Indignation must it move in the Hearts of all Her Majesty's Subjects, who have any Regard to her Honour or Safety, to see her Villify'd as a Deserter of the Church, as one Wean'd from that Church she has Sworn to Defend; ask'd Reasons why she has Chang'd her Ministers, or put out her old ones; Threatned with Sacrificing her Counsellors to the Security of a Party; Threatned with Nature being rouzed in the High Church, and with the probability of their Rebelling, even against their own Principle; Threatned that she must not Expect they will long bear to be thus Treated?

Let but the Nation see these things, and the Queen need do no more; Her Majesty would soon see the Universal Concurrence of the

Digitized by Google

People, in Declaring their Abhorrence of such Principles, and their Resolution to Defend her against the Persons.

But what will the People of *England* say, when they find all this to be the Effect of a Concurrence between the High Church of *England*, *Swearing Allegiance*, and High Church *Jacobite*, *not Swearing*; that the Original of this, is the Contrivance of the Latter, who make *Dupes* and Tools of the former, to Pipe after their Whistle, and bring that Ruine even upon themselves, which the best meaning Men of them do not foresee.

Pray, Gentlemen of the High Church, give your selves leave to think the *Jacobites* and you must Differ in the Ends; How come you thus to Concur in the Means? How comes the Methods of restoring your Party and theirs so exactly to Chime? You will not allow, that if it were in your Power, you would Restore King *James*'s Line to the Crown; you are not yet arriv'd to that Degree of Hardness; nay, if you did own it, 'twould again Divide you; for all your own Party would not run that Length with you, they would not Venture to take that Leap in the Dark with you.

If then you do not agree to that, the *Jacobite* Party will at last Slight and Contemn, Separate and Part from you again; for nothing can be abated of that, to make them Unite——How then is it possible you should thus unite in the Means, when the Ends both propose, can never be United?

There can be nothing in this, but that the High Churchmen, blinded by their Passion and Spleen at their Neighbours, suffer themselves to be the Tools, the *meer Utensils* of the *Jacobite* Party, whose End is the Overthrow of the Settlement, both Ecclesiastical and Civil. If any Man is Injur'd in this, let us hear him Complain, and shew his Reasons for it.

It can be no Injury to the Profess'd *Non-Juring Jacobite*, to say, he will never agree to any Settlement of the Crown, but in the Line of King *James*; he must cease then to be a *Jacobite*, and may Swear to any Government, and consequently to this, as soon as another, and no sooner but he would do so; and on this Account I have always said it, and am still of the Opinion, That a *Non-Juror*, a Profess'd *Jacobite*, is by far a better Man than he that Swears to the Government, and yet Declares and Acts for the former. The first may be an Honest Man, the last must be a Traytor to God and the Queen, a thorow-pac'd harden'd Hypocrite, and guilty of the worst sort of Perjury, *viz.* taking an Oath with a Design to break it.

And let not Mr. *Rehearsal* be Angry, that twice over I tell him a Story of this sort, as true as the Weather-cock at *Oxford*, which will always remain as true as his *Rehearsal*, and which he cannot Reply to.

At the Assizes at *Warwick*, sundry Clergymen, who had run the Gaols of their *Non-Juring* Likence out to the last Sand, and it stood Turn'd up for Swearing or Deprivation, by a Eleven a Clock I think it was at farthest; having but one way to come off, they come up to the Officer, and tell him, They had Consulted with several Members of Parliament, who were Concern'd in making that Act, and they had assured them, the Intent of the House in the Oath, was only that they would not take up Arms against the Government, while it was thus setled, but that they would live quietly, and the like, and in that Sense they were willing to take it; but being Rejected by the Officer with Contempt, as they Deserv'd, they retir'd to Consult; at last one Wiser than the rest, and as loth as any to lose his Living, offers this Expedient: "Come, Gentlemen, we have told them the Sense we take "it in already; we are not bound to repeat "it at the Time we Swear; for my part, "I'll take it as we Explain'd it, let them "give it in what Sense they will. This Jesuitical Reservation Chim'd in with the Necessity, and away went the Gentlemen, all but one, and took the Oaths——This one could not satisfie his Conscience, but chose rather to lose his Living——Pray, Gentlemen, *which was the Honest Man of these?* The *Juramt-Jacobites*, that Complied *a-la Jesuite*, or the *Non-Juring Jacobite*, who tho' his Loss, and perhaps his Ruine, chose rather to part with his Benefice, than to Intrench upon his Principle.

One of these Gentlemen themselves has Answer'd this Question in a Melancholy Manner,

Manner, whose Conscience reflected the Thing upon him with Terror, that it carry'd him to his Grave, with Disquiet and Trouble, which he never could get over.

The Meaning of this is to Argue, That there can be no pretence for taking the Oaths, and yet reserving their Loyalty to King *James*; he that Swears to one, must Renounce the other, and therefore the Abjuration Act, is only an Explanation of the former Act, and letting People know what they are a doing when they Swear.

And 'tis a Demonstration, that these People we call *Furing Jacobites*, act from no Manner of Principle, in that they still retain their Wishes and Endeavours against the present Settlement, and for the late King's Race, notwithstanding they have Sworn to the first, and Abjur'd the last.

These are Villanies of the first Rank, Hardenings above the common Rate of Crime; and I know not what such Men need stick at, for it will always be True with me, That he that resolves to be Damn'd, is *a Coxcomb in Sinning*, if he commit but one, and is lost for less Mischief *than he is able to do*.

From hence it will appear, that a True *Jacobite* can never agree, *No*, Not with the Rankest High Churchman in *England*, on any Terms, short of acknowledging King *James*, and restoring his Line——Well, Gentlemen High Churchmen, *and what then are you doing*, Will you say you have different Ends? How then come you to jump so exactly in the Means? We find all the *Jacobites* and *Non Jurors* fall in with all your Measures; *Their* Meaning is known, and profess'd, *Pray, What is yours?* And, How comes your Meaning, and Theirs, to require the very same Methods, to bring them to pass? Is it not a shrewd Sign, that they are not so *remote from one another*, as you pretend to suggest?

Is it possible that High Church is to be Establish'd, and King *James* his Race restored, both exactly by the same Means, and yet have no Correspondence one with another all over the Kingdom? Examine a profess'd *Jacobite*, one that is for adhering to his first Oath to King *James*, that disowns the Present Government, and thinks the Queen an Invader of Her Brother's Right; that disowns the Present Establishment of the Church, and thinks Her Apostate and Schismatical; and bring this Man and the Occasional Bill, this Man and the Tack together, and he is all of a Piece with them; he Cries out of the Church's Danger with the High Churchmen; he calls the Queen Presbyterian, the Bishops turn bloody Coats, and the Low Churchmen Rogues, *just as the High Churchmen do*; he votes for the Tackers, runs about among his Tenants and Neighbours, in *W—shire*, to make Voices for a *H—* and a *H—*, and makes Benefices, when they are Declar'd.

And what is the *English* of all this *Greek*, and *Hebrew*, in Politicks, if this Man did not see that the Interest of Tackers had more Affinity to that of King *James*, than the Interest of the Low Church; if he did not believe a High Churchman, easier to be reconciled to the Project of Reconciliation and Restoration, he would be Drunk and Mad to act thus?

Let any Man but look back to the Time of the Reign of King *James*; Then this Party cares'd the Dissenters, gave them an Illegal Liberty, put them into Offices, nominated them in all their New Charters; and what was the reason, but they thought them more likely to agree to the Dissolution of Penal Laws, *which was the Design*, than the Church; they thought those that were pinched, and grieved at those Laws, would much easier be prevail'd with, to part with them, and pull them down, than those that made and had got Money by them.

Now they change Hands, and fall in with the Fury and Madness of a Party to ruin the Dissenters; *Why?* Because they think they may be most likely to assist them in breaking that Union, in which alone consists the Publick Safety, and which is the Great, and perhaps the only Obstacle that prevents the Return of their Power; the Breach of which would at least give them another Day for it, and they are too wise a Race not to know their own Advantages.

Why, Gentlemen of the High Church, *Where are your Eyes?* That you do not understand this? Or, Are you willing to pledge your Honesty to save your Understanding, and say plainly you do see and approve of it?

it; if you do, pull off the Mask, and let us see who and who is together; the Quarrel will then lie fairly between Revolution and Abdication, Queen *Ann* and King *James* the *Third*; between a Church of *England*, reconcil'd to the *Gallican* Church, *a-la mode* Monsieur *Regale* and *Pontificate*, and a Church of *England* in Charity to Tender Consciences, Tolerating *Dissenters*, according to Law; the Mask will be then thrown by, and we shall begin to know one another: But if this be all a Sin of Ignorance, a meer Delusion, and the *Jacobites* have Drawn in the Well-meaning Men of the High Church, only to be their Tools to push on their Interest, and bring to pass those Designs which are laid for the Ruines of the Constitution first, and themselves by consequence: If you are under this Delusion, then for God's sake, Gentlemen, put on your Spectacles, and try if you cannot see it as plain as others can for you.

If any Man ask me, How he shall see it? Waving other Answers, Pray Sir, do but read the *Memorial*—A Book no Man that had any Zeal for the Party, but what run before his Knowledge, would ever have Wrote.

There, if you have any Loyalty to the Queen, you will see it must be all Sacrific'd to the Interest of the Party, and you must be oblig'd to rebel even against Principle.

There, if ever you Abjur'd that Traiterous Position of Taking up Arms against the Queens Authority, and not against her Person, you must come back to it again, and learn to preserve your Duty to the Queen, and yet secure your self at the Peril of the Ministers of State.

There you must learn to Huff your Soveraign, Bully the Ministry, Buffoon the Church of *England*, and tell the Government you will not bear their Usage.

Is this Church of *England* Doctrine? Will not this open your Eyes, Gentlemen? Do you not start at the Proposals? Will you ever pretend to Talk of 41 after this? You must for ever leave off observing the 30th of *January*; You must Canonize *Oliver Cromwell*, and repeal the Attainders of the Regicides; you must restore the Blood of those you Executed, and make Satisfaction to their Families, for their Murthered Ancestors.

For shame, Gentlemen of the High Church, reflect upon your Selves, and learn at last to stand upon the Foot of your own Reason and Understanding; let your Senses be your Protection, and cease to be the Engines and Instruments of a Party, who, when you have done, will treat you as you deserve, and let you know they will hate the Traitors, tho' they love the Treason.

WHereas a Proposal has been made by the Author of this Paper, for Subscriptions to a Book in Folio, Entitled, *Jure Divino*; or, *A Satyr upon Tyranny and Passive Obedience*. To which, Abundance of Gentlemen having long since Subscrib'd, and the Time seeming long for its coming out, some very Good Reasons having obliged the Author to put a Stop to it,

These are to give Notice, That the said Book is now in the Press, and shall go on to be Printed with all Expedition: And for the further Satisfaction of the Subscribers, the Sheets may be seen by any that please to give themselves that Trouble, at Mr. *Matthews's*, as they come out of the Press.

All those Gentlemen, who have Collected Subscriptions for this Book are Desir'd to send in an Account of what Number they have taken, there being no more to be Printed, than shall be given Notice, as Subscribed; and, if they please, to Pay the Subscription Money to Mr. *Matthews*, in *Pilkington Court*, *Little-Britain*, Receipts will be given there for it.

*** PROPOSALS (*different from all others yet published*) for a *Perpetual Assurance Office*: Wherein either S E X may Subscribe, and by Paying 6 *l. per Annum*, secure an equal Dividend of 1000 *l.* at their Deaths, which in all probability cannot amount to less than 500 Pounds, or a much greater Sum, to any Person they shall Name, besides 3 *l.* out of every 6 *l.* which they shall have Paid, together with other Advantages (during Life) which will reduce every Member's Yearly Payment to less than 40 *s.* Subscriptions are taken and Proposals at large given *gratis*, at the *Inrollment Office* in *Chancery Lane*; Mr. *J. Matthews* a Printer, and Mr. *Sambridge*, in Little-Brittain; Mr. *Barnes*, in Pall-Mall; Mr. *Nutt*, near Stationers-Hall; Mr. *Strahan* and Mr. *Davis* in Cornhill; Mr. *Hartley*, and Mr. *Hodgson's* in Holborn; Mr. *Barker* in Westminster-Hall; and Mr. *Smith* without Temple-Bar, Booksellers. (*** Note, *That no Money is to be Paid, till the Society be full, and Security given.*) Against which if any Subscriber shall object, he shall be at Liberty, whether he will stand to his Subscription, or not.

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Tueſday, September 4. 1705.

I Have endeavoured in ſome of the laſt Papers to ſtate the Matter of *The Church's Danger* in a true Light; I wiſh all thoſe Gentlemen, who think themſelves ſo exceeding penetrating in the Publick Affairs, would ſuffer their Reaſon to inform them whoſe Buſineſs they are doing, and how abſolutely neceſſary it is for them to reflect on the Inconſiſtent Union they are now carrying on, with a Party who in the end muſt abſolutely part with them, upon the very ſame Terms that the Moderate Church-men now differ with them.

Even the Higheſt Church-man in *England*, him alone excepted that can Unite with the French Papiſt, and bring in French Power, muſt at laſt part with the Party that are now prompting him againſt his Proteſtant Brethren.

Here alone is the Principal Debate; here lies the true Difference: *God and Baal* is here the proper Diſpute. Can you, Gentlemen of the High-Church, can you go their Length? Are you fortified ſufficiently with Spleen enough againſt the Low-Church and the Diſſenters, to drive you the full Length with the other Gentlemen of your Party? Can you renounce your pretended Allegiance, return to the Prince you have Abjur'd, and ſwear back again all your Oaths to the preſent Government?

Can you agree to open the Door to a Popiſh Prince? and above all to one educated in French Principles of Government, fortified with a ſtrong Averſion to the Engliſh Nation, by the early Dictates of provok'd Parents, that now looks on us all as poiſon'd, not with Hereſie only, but with Rebellion?

In Government, Gentlemen, Can you agree to Poſitive Command and Abſolute Subjection both in Church and State? You, Gentlemen of the Clergy of *Exeter*, that pleaded Freedom and Liberty of Election againſt your Dioceſan; Can you at laſt be willing

Digitized by Google

to reſign all that to the Royal *Mandamus*? Can you blindly ſubmit to Eccleſiaſtick Tyranny in the ſame Manner as now practis'd by the French Clergy?

In the State; Can you ſubmit to a Diſſolution of Conſtitution? Suſpenſion of Laws, and all the natural Conſequences of a Title that owns no Original, but in the Divine Inſtitution, and Claims an abſolute inherent Right, not over the Eſtates only, but over the Lives and Conſciences of all that are under them, as over a People given them for an Inheritance, to diſpoſe of as they pleaſe?

In ſhort, Gentlemen, Can you reſolve to make ſome few Allowances, *which* Mr. L—ly *repreſents as VERY FEW*, to your Brethren of the Church of *France*, and ſo bring the Proteſtant Church of *England* into a Union with the Popiſh Gallican Church? Can you meet her half way, as he calls it? Can you bring back your Liturgy to their Maſs? and making the neceſſary Conceſſions on both ſides, form one General *Ritual* that ſhall content both Sides? Can you regulate Matters ſo, and come to ſuch a Temper, that your old Mother the Romiſh Church ſhall receive you; and you return into that Boſom, from whence, like undutiful Children, you have ſo many Ages eſtranged your ſelves? Can you return to that Obedience, and ſpiritual Subjection to that Authority, to which you have ſo long been Rebels? Can you conform and unite to that Profeſſion from which you have ſo long been Diſſenters?

If you can do this, *Well and Good*; pray be ſo honeſt as to declare your ſelves, and let the World ſee what you pretend to, and what you aim at, and what it is you would bring the Church of *England* to at laſt, which now you talk ſo much of Defending.

But, Gentlemen, if you cannot run all theſe Lengths, if you cannot go thorow with all theſe Extremes, if you cannot comply with reſtoring the Line of K. *James*, ſubjecting the Church of *England* to the Government of a Popiſh Prince, a Prince educated under French Diſcipline, and initiated into Tyrannick Principles, by Example from his Infancy. If you cannot be content to bring the Proteſtant Succeſſion to a Diſſolution, and damn the Revolution as a Traiterous Rebellion againſt God and your Prince. If you cannot do all this, and much more, *Depend upon it*, the Jacobite Party, who join Meaſures with you now, will leave you behind them, they will drop you at laſt; and if they can do the Work then without you, like thoſe Chriſtians, who ſetting their hands to the Plough, *look back*, and cannot perſevere to the End, you will be plac'd as Pillars of Salt, to warn all the Hypocrites in the World not to attempt the betraying of their Country, and carry on the beginning of that Miſchief which, was too groſs for them in the end.

But all this is falſe in Fact, ſays a High-Church-man, we are injur'd in the Charge; we are not at all inclin'd to bring in Popery, or to Unite the Engliſh and Gallican Church; We are not for reſtoring King *James*; We are not for injuring the preſent Queen: We are only for eſtabliſhing the Church of *England*, and keeping Rogues, Hypocrites and Diſſenters, out of the Government, that this Church may no more fall into Phanaticiſm one way, than it may deviate into Popery the other.

Well, Gentlemen, let us join Iſſue here then; and firſt, to prevail upon any Body to regard theſe ſpecious Pretences, pray let us hear you expreſs you ſelves in the following Caſes, *without which* it will be impoſſible any Man of Senſe can believe you.

1. Do you from your Souls abhor the Traiterous and Deteſtable Poſitions of *That High-Church Legion*, the Memorial? Do you abhor pretending to juſtify *Nature Rebelling againſt Principle*; calling your Queen to Account for changing her Miniſtry, when you have nothing to call the Miniſtry to Account for, which ſhe has put in?——Do you abhor the Inſolent Abuſes you have put upon the Queen's Perſon, in Charging her with a *Treacherous Moderation*, being *wean'd from the Church*, and the like?

2. Do you from a meer Conſcience, and a True Zeal for the Proteſtant Religion, Deteſt and Abhor the Propoſal of a Union with the Damnable Errors, and Deviſed Doctrines of the Church of *France*, and the proſtituting your *Holy Mother*, *the Church of* England, to the Abſurdities and Idolatries of that

that Church from which you firſt reform'd, which Reformation your Martyrs and Confeſſors gave up their Teſtimonies in the Fire to, and which they ſeal'd with their Blood.

3. Do you abhor and deteſt, *as you have poſitively abjur'd*, reſtoring the Abdicated *Line* of a Popiſh Prince, to the Sovereign Juriſdiction of theſe Proteſtant Kingdoms?

4. Do you fully Aſſent, and Conſent, to that declar'd Principle of *Engliſh* Government, that Parlimentary Limitation is a Legal Settlement of the Crown, and Succeſſion to the Crown of *England*?

If you can agree to theſe things then, Gentlemen, perhaps you may be in the Right to ſay, *you are injur'd*; but then pray be pleas'd to anſwer a few ſober Queſtions, for the farther clearing up your Practice in the preſent Circumſtances of Affairs; and for obviating thoſe juſt Objections, which we have againſt the preſent Behaviour of your Party, both againſt the Queen, the Miniſtry, and your Neighbours.

1. What do you mean by talking of Divine Right, Inherent Title, and the Claim of Primogeniture? what do you mean by giving a Soveraignty, to this, or that Perſon by Line, ſuperſeding all humane Authority; what is your Deſign in it, and how will it Correſpond with your Reſpect; or indeed with your Duty to the preſent Government?

'Tis known to all the World, and was never intended to be conceal'd, That let Her Majeſty's Title to the Crown be never ſo juſt by Inheritance, or the Deſcent of it, *as one would fain prove*, be never ſo Ancient; Nay, even from *Noah* if it were poſſible, the preſent Eſtabliſhment, Grants Her Majeſty to be Queen of *England*; by Vertue of *Parliamentary* Settlement, only built on Revolution Principles, even upon the ſame foot *and no other*, as the late King *William* Enjoy'd the Crown.

To ſtart the Inherent Right of Primogeniture, can then have no manner of meaning in it, but to Invalidate, and weaken the Claim Her Majeſty has to the Crown of theſe Kingdoms, and return the People and their Allegiance to the Race of the late King *James*; and will you joyn with this Gentleman, and yet ſay you are not for Injuring the Preſent Queen, or reſtoring the Abdicated Line?

How Conſpicuous is the Moderation of the preſent Government? How does Her Majeſty expreſs, even a Dangerous Tenderneſs to all her Subjects? No Government in the World, no Prince in the World, would ever ſuffer their Subjects to debate their Right to the Crown they Enjoy'd; this is like a Priſoner, Pleading to the Juriſdiction of the Court, which in all Caſes is over-rul'd and rejected; and there would be no Adminiſtration ſhould it be allow'd.

What theſe Gentlemen would have us think of them, I know not; and I wait with ſome impatience, to ſee if it be poſſible they can bring any other ſhift into the World, and if they can alledge any other meaning, than expoſing the Queen, and declaring her Title Invative, and a Uſurpation of her Brother's Right; or if perhaps ſome unforeſeen Spirit may be raiſed from this Conjuration, that may lick this Monſter in Politicks into ſome ſhape; and if it be poſſible, make it Intelligible, how the Queen's Title, and the *Jure Divino* of Succeſſion and Primogeniture, can be made to Correſpond.

The only poſſible Remedy I can foreſee lyes before them, and by which they may get over this Difficulty, is to renounce the preſent Male Iſſue of the late King *James*, joyn in with the Revolution Principle, and allow what the Princes Declaration call'd *violent Suſpicions*, to be real Demonſtrations; they muſt allow their preſent King *James* III. as they call him, to be the Son of a Stranger, all the Affidavits and Teſtimonies, which King *James* II. produc'd, to be not only a *low Step*, as that Prince was pleas'd to call it, but *a falſe ſtep too*; all the Oaths to be Perjuries and Forgeries, and that the Boy was not born of the Queen's Body, but that it was all a Court-ſham, to prevent the Succeſſion of the Crown, falling into the hands of Proteſtant Heirs.

If this be true, then by Right of Primogeniture, the Queen indeed is next to the Crown,

Crown and Divine Right, *if such a thing there is in the World*, is as much Her Majesty's as it is any other Princes.

But then, here is another insuperable Difficulty, which they can never get over, *viz.* if this be so, why then do not these Gentlemen acknowledge her? Why do they refuse to Swear Allegiance, to Her Majesty, and Recognize her Title?

From this I think 'tis unanswerably prov'd, that either this Prince of *Wales*, or King *James* III. *call him what they will*, must be acknowledg'd spurious and rejected, or the Doctrine of Divine Right can have no other Deign in it at present, but the branding the Title of Her Majesty with Usurpation and Invasion.

And in this plight I leave the Argument, not at all entring upon the Question, whether the Fact be true, whether Inherent Right be grounded upon Scripture, Nature, Reason, or how else, which I reserve to another place; since let it be how it will, as they desire, or as they pretend, they will be run by into these Inextricable Difficulties, which are very proper to be answer'd first, and which till they are reply'd to, the other are of no Moment.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHereas the Author of the *Rehearsal*, has publish'd an abusive Advertisement upon the Author of this Paper, concerning the Case of *Abraham Gill*, and a Certificate publish'd in the *Gazette* by the Bishop of *Chester*; and Mr. *Observator* has thought fit to insult me on the same Head *as I am told*; for I have faithfully kept my Promise, in Order to preserve the Peace with that Gentleman, *never to read his Papers*.

This may inform both those Gentlemen, that a full Answer will in time be given to the Bishop's Certificate by the Gentlemen who were the Editors of the Case of *Abraham Gill*; and in the mean time, these Gentlemen may take the following Hints, as the Heads of it, and answer them before-hand if they can.

1. If the Bishop's Certificate was put into an Oath for one of his Lordship's Footmen to take, what Justice of Peace would admister it? Negative Oaths having been always refused, either to be given or taken by Christians.

2. How his Lordship can be positive he ever gave *Abraham Gill* any Orders? And whether it had not been better to have said to the best of his Lordship's Knowledge and Remembrance?

3. If it should be true, that *Abraham Gill* forg'd these Orders, whether any honest Man might not have been so impos'd upon, An Affidavit of a Church of *England* Clergyman being produc'd to justifie it?

4. Whether if all were true, that is alledg'd against *Abraham Gill*, it can in the least justifie the Treatment he receiv'd from the High Churchmen?

5. If it be true as the Bishop certifies, why they do not prosecute him for Forgery, the Man being ready to stand Tryal?

6. What Mr. *Observator* proposes to rejoyce at? And from what principle, Supposing I were impos'd upon, and in the Wrong?

In the mean time, I crave Leave to say of *Abraham Gill*'s Case, (asking his Lordship's Pardon) his Orders are still believ'd to be true, by the Gentlemen who publish'd his Case. They say, they are ready to produce the Man to Justice; and till some other Proof of the Forgery is made than barely his Lordship's Negative against a positive Affidavit, I think my self bound to believe so too.

When I find it fairly prov'd, when the Forgery is made out, and the Man detected; he will not only be abandon'd by me, but of all good Men; and till then, these Gentlemen may forbear their ridiculous Triumphs.

WHereas a Proposal has been made by the Author of this Paper, for Subscriptions to a Book in Folio, Entitled, *Jure Divino*; or, *A Satyr upon Tyranny and Passive Obedence*. To which, Abundance of Gentlemen having long since Subscrib'd, and the Time seeming long for its coming out, some very Good Reasons having obliged the Author to put a stop to it,

These are to give Notice, That the said Book is now in the Press, and shall go on to be Printed with all Expedition: And for the further Satisfaction of the Subscribers, the Sheets may be seen by any that please to give themselves that Trouble, at Mr. *Matthews*'s, as they come out of the Press.

All those Gentlemen, who have Collected Subscriptions for this Book are Desir'd to send in an Account of what Number they have taken, there being no more to be Printed, than shall be given Notice, as Subscribed; and, if they please, to Pay the Subscription Money to Mr. *Matthews*, in *Pilkington Court*, *Little Britain*, Receipts will be given there for it.

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Thurſday, September 6. 1705.

IN my laſt, I brought the Queſtion of *Jure Divino* upon the Stage; I did not examine the thing it ſelf, *for that I reſerve to another place*; but I am debating what can be the Intent and Meaning of ſtarting and aſſerting this Doctrine, among the Church of *England* Men, at this time of Day.

I think, I made it plain, that there can be no other Deſign in arguing the Inherent Right of Government, but to argue that the Queen has no Right at all.

I think, 'tis very rational to argue, That if they deny this, they muſt deny their Imaginary King, and fall with the Revolution into the *Violent Suſpicions* of the Cheat put upon the Nation in his Birth, which are mentioned in the P. of *O*'s Declaration. In ſhort, they muſt either renounce the Claim of that pretended King, or proteſt againſt the Title of the Queen, or Damn their Doctrine of Divine Right, *and let them take which of the three they pleaſe.*

1. If the laſt, then to what purpoſe do they bring that upon the Stage, which they will be driven to the Neceſſity of renouncing again, and ſo talk ſomething which ſignifies nothing, and argue on purpoſe to be laught at?

2. If they are for rejecting their pretended Birth, and blaſting the young hopes of the Family as a Spurious Impoſture; then what can they ſay for themſelves, that they do not conform to the Preſent Government, and take the Oath to the Queen? Since, if that Prince, *as they call him*, be a Phantoſm, a Meteor of Popiſh Exhalations, an *Ignis Fatuus*, a Light without Fire, a Birth of projected Treaſon to this Nation; then their Divine Right muſt die under the Midwife's Hands; or it will immediately center in the Queen, and fly to her for Protection.

3. If they are for maintaining Divine Right, and the Prince of *Wales* too; then let them tell us, if they can, what Title upon

Digitized by Google

their foot, the Queen can have to the *Engliſh* Crown?

Her Majeſty in the mean time, is exceedingly oblig'd to theſe Gentlemen; and above all, to the High Church of *England* Clergy, that joyn with them in theſe proſperous Projects, and the Myſtery remains yet unriddl'd, how they will reconcile it to the reſt of their pretenſions—Indeed the High Church Men may ſee here, to what Neceſſities, Exigencies, and Scandalous Shifts the Party is driven; and had they any Eyes, they might ſee whoſe work they are doing.

Can it be poſſible, that they can be *Engliſhmen*, who, in ſo Scandalous a manner Mortgage their Integrity, their Loyalty and their Character as *Engliſhmen*? Pray, Gentlemen, let us ask, *who are you?* Let the World ſee you, let us furniſh our ſelves with your Character from your own Mouths.

1. Are you Proteſtants? Can it be poſſible you ſhould be ſo, and yet form ſuch a Mine againſt your Religion? Can you, as Proteſtants, for the maintaining a giddy Notion of other Mens Brain, covet to come under the abſolute Dominion of a Popiſh Prince? Can you do Juſtice to God, to your ſelves, your Country, or your Poſterity, in Sacrificing the Truth committed to your Charge, in behalf of all theſe, to a wild Modern Invention, a *Chimera* made up of Falſe Principles, and worſe Concluſions, which being in it ſelf wholly immaginary, is ſet on foot by a Party, on purpoſe to render Ridiculous, to Banter, and Buffoon the Settlement, both Politick and Religious in theſe Nations?

Can it be poſſible that Engliſhmen and Proteſtants, can ſo betray their Principles, and Sacrifice Religion to their private Reſentments? Is all our Claim to Liberty, and Property of Eſtates on one hand, and of Conſcience on the other, come to this? What then ſhall we ſay to Religion, and how eaſily can Men form it by their Fancies and Intereſt? What have your Fathers Fought for, your Martyrs Dyed for, your Laws been made for? Can you ſo eaſily give up your Inheritance, and bring in that Popiſh Authority, which in the late Revolution, was Suppreſs'd with ſo much Zeal, and ſo Univerſal a Concurrence of the whole Nation?

I cannot forget what I happened to hear Delivered at the Bar of the Houſe of Lords, in a Meſſage from the Commons, in Convention juſt upon the Revolution——

Mr. *H——den* carried up the Meſſage, and the Words were as follows:

" My Lords, I am Commanded by the " Commons of *England*, Aſſembled in Con- " vention, to Acquaint your Lordſhips with " a Reſolution, paſs'd *Nemine Contradicente* " by them, and Order'd to be Deliver'd to " your Lordſhips, *viz.*

" *That it is Inconſiſtent with the Conſtitution of this* Proteſtant *Kingdom, to be Go- " vern'd by a* Popiſh *Prince.*

This is a Declaration which ought to be wrote in Letters of Gold; no *Proteſtant*, no *Engliſh* Man ought to be Ignorant either of the Subſtance, or the Circumſtance of them; they ought to know not only that it is true in Fact, but that it has been Declar'd ſo by Parliament; they ought to know that the Conſtitution of the *Engliſh* Nation is ſo underſtood by all the True Defenders of its Liberty, and Expoſers of its Laws.

Who are you then, Gentlemen of the High Church, that you ſhould puſh at things inconſiſtent with the Conſtitution of *England*, and contrary to the Expreſs Declaration of the Repreſentative of the Nation, conſent to have us under the Government of One, whoſe Right is abſolutely Inconſiſtent with the Conſtitution?——Will you be call'd Proteſtants who are willing to come under the Power of a Popiſh Prince? Is this conſiſtent with the Safety and Good of the Proteſtant Religion, and with the Care every Chriſtian ought to have of it?

If you are Proteſtants, you muſt at the ſame time be mad Men, worſe than any in *Bedlam*; whoſe Underſtandings are incapable of judging what is, or is not proper for the Preſervation, or Deſtruction of the Religion and Liberty of your Native Country.

2. Are you *Engliſh* Men? It has been undoubtedly the juſteſt Character of *Engliſh* Men, of any could ever be given them, that they are Tenacious of Liberty, and Poſitive in the Maintaining the Privileges granted by their Kings, obtain'd by their Sword, and Handed down to them from their Fathers.

The Doctrine of Divine Right does not only

Digitized by Google

only lead us by the Hand to a Popish Prince, but also to a Popish Tyrant, whoever he is, that shall Rule by absolute Authority, Indefeazible and Independent, must be a Tyrant; 'tis in his Nature, and this gives him a loose, all the Bonds and Obligations of Laws, Oaths, Compacts and Consequences are taken off; the Brute is let loose on the Man, and the Reins given to that lust of Rule, which, I believe, I do no wrong in saying, is mix'd in our very Natures, and runs thro' the whole Mass, as the Effects of that Pride and Ambition which fill'd our first Parents, and is convey'd to us their Posterity, by an uninterrupted Descent.

Nature has left this Tincture in the Blood,
That all Men would be Tyrants if they cou'd,
Not Kings alone, not Ecclesiastick Pride,
But Parliaments, and all Mankind beside:
If we forbear our Neighbours to Devour,
'Tis not for want of Will, but want of Power;
'Tis all a General Epidemick Taint,
Ambition's Natures Darling———

Would any Men in their Senses then, having Bounds and Limits set by Legal Authority, and most just Prescription to this Unhappy Error in Nature, strive of their own accord, to trust Nature with more Power than she ought to be Trusted with; take off the just Weights of Law, and Constitution, which in all Ages have help'd to Crush and keep down this Swelling Vapour of Ambition——— Sure they can never be *English* Men, that would prompt that Mischief among us? That would draw up the Sluces of the Laws, and turn the Stream of Pride and Intolerable Tyranny, upon the Liberties of this Nation?

To perswade Men that are in Power, that their Power is unrestrain'd, is to be sure to have it unrestrain'd; 'tis Effectually to prompt them to Exert it beyond all Restraint; to Contemn Law, Trample upon Liberty, and Destroy all the Branches of Constitution.

This is some part of the Picture of this Monster of *Jure Divino*, but this is not the main Reason why it is shown at this time of Day; Would you know the meaning why we are so fond of *Jure Divino*? Why we are running back to that foolish abdicated Spectre of Tyranny? The Reason is plain, because this once bewildring the Fancies of the People, will Effectually Overthrow the present Constitution, Dissolve the Succession, Annihilate all our Declarations of Right, and Limitations of the Crown.

In short, if *Jure Divino* comes upon the Stage, the Queen has no more Title to the Crown than my Lord Mayor's Horse; all the People are bound by the Laws of God to Depose her, as an Usurper, and Restore their Rightful and Lawful King *James* III. all the Risque of Liberty, *Protestant* Religion, Property, Wives and Children, or such like Trifles, *to the Contrary in any wise notwithstanding.*

And *now 'tis out*, here's the Riddle Expounded; here is the Comment upon this Worthy Text; this is the *Rehearsal* Transposed; this is *Jacobitism* in Miniature; the true Effigy of a *Jure Divino Protestant*; let all the Men in *England*, put a fairer Construction upon it if they can; I am positive in this, and must be excused the Tautology of Repetition, *Jure Divino* can have no other End in it; its Professors can have no other End in starting it at this Time; they must Preach this Doctrine directly against the Queen's Title, or it will fall to the Ground, even in their own Management.

And now, Gentlemen of the High Church, *What must we say of you?* What sort of Monsters will ye make your selves? *Have you taken the Oaths to the Queen?* Have you taken the Abjuration? Have you Entred your selves into the Lists of the Revolution? You ought to Tremble at the Repetition of the Abjuration, while you pursue the Interest you have Abjur'd; while you profess your selves to believe Her Majesty an Usurper, at the same time that you Swear Allegiance to her? Were ever such things practis'd among the most Unpolish'd *Pagan* Nations of the World? The Perjury is horrid, the Hypocrisie of it without Precedent, and the Consequences must be most Pernicious.

Are you the Gentlemen that cry out of Hypocrisie in the Occasional Conformity of the *Dissenters?* Here is Occasional Conformity in its proper Dress, in its Original Colour; here is that Occasional Conformity, that cannot be practis'd without Hypocrisie, and that of the Worst and Blackest Sort, and most fatal to the Nation.

Digitized by Google

A *Jacobite* in Principle, taking the Oaths to the Queen, is two ways an Occasional Conformist, and both ways a most Notorious Hypocrite.

1. As he is in his Heart a Subject to the Abdicated Race of King *James*, only Occasionally Conforms to the Oath of Allegiance to the present Government, to serve himself, save a Place or a Benefice, and so Eat the Bread of that Prince, he Desires to see Deposed and Sacrific'd to the Resentment of the other; and while he prays for her with his Lips, Curses her in his Heart.

2. As he Occasionally Conforms to the present Government, on purpose to be thereby the better able to serve the former King, under the Cloak of his Compliance with this ——By the first of these he is a Hypocrite, by the last, a Traytor; and no Occasional Conformity in the World, is more Dangerously Hypocritical than this.

From the Hypocrisie of this Occasional Conformity, Innumerable Mischiefs flow; How many of these Occasional Conformists did we find in the Horrid Assassination-Plot? These are Dangerous People indeed; a Professi'd *Jacobite* is an Honest Fellow to these, he may Deserve Pity and Allowance; and I would no more Persecute a Zealous Sincere *Jacobite*, meerly because he was so, than I would a *Papist*, or any other Man, meerly for his Religion.

But for a Man to Swear to a Government he Abhors, take Pensions, Places, Tythes, and Salaries from a Government, which in his heart he wishes Overthrown, he certainly Occasionally Conforms to serve a Turn; the very Hypocrisie he Charges upon the *Dissenters*, and for the Expoſing which, he so warmly joyns in Occasional Bills, Tacks, Plots, and all the Violent Methods he can Imagine.

Were not the Twelve *Warwickshire* Jesuits (*Clergymen I mean*) Occasional Conformists? And was not the Thirteenth of them that refused to take the Oaths, under the Mental Reservations of the rest, a Sufferer, because he could not Occasionally Conform?

A Man would really wonder, why these Gentlemen should Quarrel at Occasional Conformity; and how they should have the Face to call the *Dissenters* Hypocrites, when they themselves are guilty of the Grosset Hypocrisie, and are not asham'd to put such a Cheat on God Almighty and the Queen; make a Jest of their Allegiance, a Shuttlecock of their Oaths, and pursue one End, while they Engage in and pretend to the other.

Behold an Occasional Conformist; View him, Gentlemen, in a Clear Light; our next shall present him at less Distance, and open the Eyes of the People, to know him from the rest of the Black Sheep of the Bleating Flock, that the Wolf in Sheeps Cloathing may be Discovered.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WASSE's Elixir for the Gout and Rheumatism; for the Cholick, Stone, Gravel, and Ulcers in the Bladder and Kidneys; a sure Remedy for the Dry-Gripes in the West-Indies. Price Three Shillings the Half-pint, with Printed Directions. Sold by Mr. James Atkinson, near Cherry-Garden Stairs, Rotherhith. Mr. John Rogers, Stationer, near the Tower. At Brightman's Coffee-house near Wapping Old-Stairs. At Nando's Coffee-house near Temple-Bar. At North's Coffee-house in King-street. Mr. George Flower, Instrument-maker, near Cock-hill. Mr. John Thornton, in the Minories. Mr. Richard Mount, Stationer, on Tower-hill. Mr. Baker, Bookseller, at Mercers Chappel. Mr. Clark, Bookseller, in Birchin-lane. At Jones's Coffee-house in Finch-lane. Mrs. Bond, next Door to Man's Coffee-house near Whitehall. Ives's Coffee-house in Bartholomew-lane. Mr. Billingsley, under the Royal-Exchange. At Oliver's Coffee-house, at Westminster-hall Gate. Mrs. Miller, Milliner, at the Red M. in Pope's-head Alley. Mr. Waley, at the Magpye without Bishopsgate. Roe's Coffee-house, at the Bridge-foot in Southwark. At the Admiralty Coffee-house. S. Malthus in London-house yard, and at his own House in Clements-lane.

Lately Publish'd,

THE *Appendix* to the *Review*; Together with an *Index* of the First Volume; which Compleats the said First Volume, of the *Reviews*: And all those Gentlemen who have bespoke of the Author, the said First Volume Entire, may have them Deliver'd, Bound up together with all the *Supplements*, at *J. Matthews*'s, or at the Publishers of the *Review*.

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Saturday, September 8. 1705.

O Yes! *Behold an Occaſional Conformiſt indeed*, ſaid our laſt Paper; and now, Gentlemen, let us have a little nearer Proſpect of him, View him in his Party-Converſation, and where he can be free; you have him there what he really is, An Original, Sincere, Unfeigned Subject to his Dear King *James*; he Drinks his Health on his Knees, or any how, and when another begins it, Embraces it with Joy, and Declares, He would Pledge it, if it were Poiſon; he ſeldom lets it paſs without the Extraordinary Expreſſion of his Loyalty, and the Imprecation of *Confuſion to all his Enemies*: There goes all his Oaths, Abjurations, outward Appearances, Queen and Conſtitution to the Devil at once.

If any bad News is Arriv'd in *England*, if our Shipsare Taken, our Enterprizes Diſappointed, our Troops routed, if the *French* Proſper, and their Armies Threaten; conſtant Smiles make ſmooth his Countenance, and he Earneſtly ſeeks out ſome Brother of the Tribe, whom he may Safely and Freely Rejoyce with.

If the Enemy are Beaten, if their Lines are forc'd, their Counts, Marquiſſes, and Generals taken; if their Ships are brought into *Plymouth*, if our Fleet is gone into the *Streights*, if the *Catalans* take Arms, if the Queen goes to St. *Pauls*, and the Nation gives Thanks, the Chagrin of his Countenance Diſcovers the Repinings of his Soul; Hypocondriack Vapours fly into his Head, and he is over-run with the Spleen, when he Talks of theſe Things; where he can be free, 'tis *Damn this Duke of* Marlborough, *he will be met with ſome time or other, and be made pay for this.* Of the Queen, *Ay, now ſhe is gone to play the Hypocrite, make a Stage-Play of the Church, and thank God for little or nothing; What a P—x does ſhe Sing* Te Deums *for? 'Tis not ſuch a Victory, ſhe has nothing to boaſt of; What have they been able to do ſince? They had need Banter the King of* France *with his Letters to the Archbiſhop of* Paris;

Digitized by Google

ris, *he never us'd to Sing* Te Deum *for such Victories as he got nothing by.*

In other Society, where he can be less free, all the Publick Transactions are lessened, represented as Trifles; Miscarriages heightned and aggravated, and the Nations Misery lamented; *Ay, here is just Victories enough to keep the War alive*, says he, *that the Soldiers may Live, and every body else Starve; that Taxes may rise with the Sun, and be renewed with the Spring; that the Nation may Sow for Rogues to Reap, that we may daily build Ships for our Enemies, and send Fleets for* Brest *and St.* Malo's.

Now, Gentlemen, let us turn this Man round a little; if he be a Clergyman, and having Occasionally Conform'd to save his Benefice, you have him in the Desk, and in the Pulpit, awkwardly Praying for the Queen and the present Government for Thanksgiving Days; if he cannot get a Curate, *which if possible he does*, he reads, because he cannot help it, the Collect for the Day, the Prayers prepared by his *Diocesan*, gives God Thanks with his Lips, and prays for future Successes with his Lips, when in his Heart he abhors the Thanksgiving, he makes and desires not the Success he Prays for.

If he be a Private Person, he is sure to stay at Home that Day, or at least not come to Church; and on *Sundays*, when he does come there, he sits down at the Prayers for the Queen, or Whispers his Responses in a Language of their own, puts a Masculine for the Feminine, repeats the *King*, when the Prayers mention the *Queen*, and satisfies himself to join with the Prayers, with the same Mental Reservation as he did when he took the Oaths: Thus, he banters God Almighty, the Nation, and himself; affronts the first, betrays the second, and cheats the last. Under this Cloak he thinks himself free to use his utmost Endeavour to disturb, disquiet, and embroil the People; that, if possible, this Establishment may come to be overthrown, and his Card may be turn'd up Trump.

In all his Discourse you find him pushing at these things; if you talk of the Act of Settlement, he pishes at it, reminds you how the Parliament repudiated Queen *Mary* first, then Queen *Elizabeth*, and legitimated them both again in their Turn; Tells you it has been the Custom in all Ages, for Parliaments to make Acts in Favour of the Possessor and repeal, and re-repeal them backward and forward; as often as they were influenc'd by the Power of the Prince.

That as King *Henry* the Fourth, of *France*, said to *Henry* the Third, when he regretted the Invidious Declarations of the League, *Your Majesty has nothing to do but to Conquer*; so there is nothing to do here, but to reinstate the Right Heir, and all your Acts of Settlement and Succession, your Associations and Abjurations, like the *Scotch* Covenant, will be burnt by the Hangman, rescinded, repeal'd, and destroy'd.

If he talks of the House of *Hannover*, he tells you we have had *Dutch* Men and Foreigners enough, and the Nation will never Sustain the Ruine of those things again, as long as there is a Prince of the Blood Royal alive; then he runs on to the Divine Law of Inheritance, the Sacred Article of Succession and *Primogeniture*; how that no Humane Authority, whether Collective, or Representative, can Interrupt it; and that the Laws, Acts, or Ordinances of Men, made against the Inherent Law of Nature, are *ipso facto* void in themselves, and cannot be binding to any Subject whatsoever; that the Prince thus Claiming, is Solely and Exclusively Heir and King *De Jure*, in spight of all Limitations, Settlements, Revolution, Invasions, or Powerful Usurpations whatsoever.

If you ask him what he means by all this, he answers you like the *Parson* in *Wiltshire* to which there hangs the following Story.

This Gentleman, whose Name I omit, in respect to his Person, and shall do so, unless Mr. *Recorder* obliges me to make it Publick to Convince him of the Truth of it, was bitterly Inveighing against the Government, the Bishops, and the Queen, for Betraying and Exposing the Church, &c. according to the Modern Stile of the Party; an Honest Country Gentleman riding with him to the Election, took the Liberty to talk to him in the plain Terms like these.

" And are not you an Ungrateful People " to Reproach and Abuse the Queen as you " do, says this Gentleman, about Betraying " the Church, and being wean'd from the

" Church,

" Church, and pulling down the Church, " when Her Majesty has given you such an " Instance of her Care for the Church, as no " King or Queen of *England* before her, has " ever done the like, in parting with her " Own Revenue, to Encrease the Stipends " of the Clergy, and to provide an Honou- " rable and Comfortable Maintenance for " those of you who were Poor, and meanly " provided for?

What do you tell me of that, says this Man of Oath and Abjuration, for he had taken both; *I may give my Dog a Bone, and yet he may bite me by the Fingers* ——

What do you mean by that, said the Gentleman? *You may put what Meaning upon it you please*, says the Parson, *'tis all one to me.*

I reserve the Story, and its necessary Comment, to another Occasion; but the last Words are useful only in this Case before me; when they are driven by the Necessity of their Argument, to bring the Doctrine of *Jure Divino* to clash directly with the Queen, and you ask what they mean —— *Nay*, says the Author, *you may put what meaning upon it you please*; which is as much as to say, *Who can I mean else?* And, indeed, it is impossible they should have any other meaning than the Queen; that by the Divine Right of Succession Her Majesty has no Title, nor cannot lay Claim to the *English* Crown, Her Brother, and the Son of King *James* the Second, being yet alive.

This is the Consequence of Occasional Conformity; this is the true Intent and Meaning of taking the Oaths, and Conforming to all the Demands of the Government; with a Reserve, and a Design, the better to propagate the Interest, and Aims, of a banish'd and abdicated Race.

Pray, Gentlemen, you who are not for making the Danger of the Church a Politick Cry only; you that have any real Concern for the Church of *England*, and for the Safety, Honour, and Dignity of your Sovereign; you who are entrusted in the Ensuing Parliament with the Liberties and Laws of *England*, with the General Safety, and with the Religion and Properties of us and our Posterity: Consider this Matter, if you will make a Law against these, if you will bring in an occasional Bill against these State Hypocrites; if you will suppress these Ambodexters in the Church, these alternate Swearers, that worship God, and serve *Baal* both together; if these are but once carefully suppress't, you will soon see the Publick Safety clear, the Church secure, the Queen safe, and the Nation united, without any other occasional Restrictions.

Shall these Gentlemen preach against Occasional Conformity, and cry out the Church is in Danger, because the Dissenters are not hamper'd, and suffer'd neither to come in nor stay out of it? The only Danger of the Church of *England* lies in these Men, that are for restoring a Popish Race, to execute unbounded Power over a Protestant Church, that are for prompting the Protestant Church of *England*, to *Unravel the Reformation*, and make allowances to the Church of *Rome*; and that rather than endeavour to reconcile the Protestant Dissenters, who subscribe to 36 Articles of her Faith out of 39, would bring her to that Church, who rejects her as Heretical and Schismatical, and does not now agree to 15 of those 39 Articles of Faith.

These are the Men that would damn the Dissenters as Occasional Conformists, and yet at the same time would bring the whole Church of *England*, to be an Occasional Conformist to the Church of *Rome*, that strives to lessen the Differences between the Church of *England*, Protestant, and the *French* Papists, and at the same time widen the Differences between the Church of *England*, and Protestant Dissenters; call them irreconcileable, call them Breaches not to be made up, and which it is impossible to reconcile.

Gentlemen of the Church of *England*, methinks you should see where you are a going; Methinks you cannot be so hood-wink'd in your Understandings, so infatuated in your Judgments, so blind to your own Safety, as not to see thro' this Farce; this thin Mask represents the true Devil that lies under, it so very plain, that it ought to make your Start at the Spectre, and bush, to think how near you have been to act your own Destruction, and set your own Hands to the Ruin of the Protestant Religion in these Nations.

ADVER-

Digitized by Google

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHereas the Author of the *Rehearſal*, has publiſh'd an abuſive Advertiſement upon the Author of this Paper, concerning the Caſe of *Abraham Gill*, and a Certificate publiſh'd in the *Gazette* by the Biſhop of *Cheſter*; and Mr. *Obſervator* has thought fit to inſult me on the ſame Head, *as I am told*; for I have faithfully kept my Promiſe, in Order to preſerve the Peace with that Gentleman, *never to read his Papers.*

This may inform both thoſe Gentlemen, that a full Anſwer will in time be given to the Biſhop's Certificate by the Gentlemen who were the Editors of the Caſe of *Abraham Gill*; and in the mean time, theſe Gentlemen may take the following Hints, as the Heads of it, and anſwer them before-hand if they can.

1. If the Biſhop's Certificate was put into an Oath for one of his Lordſhip's Footmen to take, what Juſtice of Peace would adminiſter it? Negative Oaths having been always refuſed, either to be given or taken by Chriſtians.

2. How his Lordſhip can be poſitive he ever gave *Abraham Gill* any Orders? And whether it had not been better to have ſaid ſo the beſt of his Lordſhip's Knowledge and Remembrance?

3. If it ſhould be true, that *Abraham Gill* forg'd theſe Orders, whether any honeſt Man might not have been ſo impos'd upon, An Affidavit of a Church of *England* Clergyman being produc'd to juſtifie it?

4. Whether if all were true, that is alledg'd againſt *Abraham Gill*, it can in the leaſt juſtifie the Treatment he receiv'd from the High Churchmen?

5. If it be true as the Biſhop certifies, why they do not proſecute him for Forgery, the Man being ready to ſtand Tryal? ——

6. What Mr. *Obſervator* propoſes to rejoyce at? And from what principle, Suppoſing I were impos'd upon, and in the Wrong?

In the mean time, I crave Leave to ſay of *Abraham Gill's* Caſe, (asking his Lordſhip's Pardon) his Orders are ſtill believ'd to be true, by the Gentlemen who publiſh'd his Caſe. They ſay, they are ready to produce the Man to Juſtice; and till ſome other Proof of the Forgery is made, than barely his Lordſhip's Negative againſt a poſitive Affidavit, I think my ſelf bound to believe ſo too. When I find it fairly prov'd, when the Forgery is made out, and the Man detected; he will not only be abandon'd by me, but of all good Men; and till then, theſe Gentlemen may forbear their ridiculous Triumphs.

To be Lett.

A Very Good Houſe, Furniſhed or Unfurniſhed, having Three Rooms on a Floor. Being proper for any Member of Parliament; or to Lett in Lodgings to Members of Parliament, and having a Back-Door leading into the *Court of Requeſts*. Enquire at the *Purgatory Coffee-Houſe* in *Old-Pallace-Yard*, *Weſtminſter*.

*** PROPOSALS (*different from all others yet publiſh'd*) for a *Perpetual Aſſurance Office*: Wherein either S E X may Subſcribe, and by Paying 6 *l. per Annum*, ſecure an equal Dividend of 10000 *l.* at their Deaths, which in all probability cannot amount to leſs than 500 Pounds, or a much greater Sum, to any Perſon they ſhall Name, beſides 3 *l.* out of every 6 *l.* which they ſhall have Paid, together with other Advantages (during Life) which will reduce every Member's Yearly Payment to leſs than 40 *s.* Subſcriptions are taken, and Propoſals at large given *gratis*, at the *Inrollment Office* in *Chancery Lane*; Mr. *J. Matthews* a Printer, and Mr. *Sambridge*, in Little-Brittain; Mr. *Barnes*, in Pall-Mall; Mr. *Nutt*, near Stationers-Hall; Mr. *Strahan* and Mr. *Davis* in Cornhill; Mr. *Hartley*, and Mr. *Hodgſon's* in Holborn; Mr. *Parker* in Weſtminſter-Hall; and Mr. *Smith* without Temple-Bar, Bookſellers. (*** Note, *That no Money is to be Paid, till the Society be full, and Security given.*) Againſt which if any Subſcriber ſhall object, he ſhall be at Liberty, whether he will ſtand to his Subſcription, or not.

Juſt Publiſh'd.

THe High-Church Legeon: Or, The Memorial Examin'd. Being, A New Teſt of Moderation. As 'tis recommended to all that love the Church of *England*, and the Conſtitution. By the Author of the *True-born Engliſh-Man*. Printed in the Year, 1705. Price 6*d.*

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Tueſday, September 11. 1705.

I Endeavour'd in ſome of the laſt Papers to Expoſe to View, the plain Deſign of a Party of Men, againſt the Title of Her Majeſty to the Crown; I confeſs, I long waited and expected to ſee it come to this. I ſhall ſay no more to the Unaccountable *Braſs* of the Projectors, for they ſeem hardned in Reſolutions, to provoke, if poſſible, a Government reſolv'd in Methods of Moderation, Candor and Forbearance, beyond all poſſible Bounds.

Nor ſhall I pretend to Charge our Governors with Unſeaſonable Lenity, in ſuffering the Title of the Prince to be Diſputed every Day, and an Exotick Impoſtor Encroaching upon her, in the Triumphs of a Party.

But the End of all this is to open the Eyes, if poſſible, of the *Engliſh* Nation; who, Deluded with the Ænigma of the Churches Danger, are amuſed with the Fright, and Directed by a Party, to look to the wrong Point of the Compaſs for the Storm.

He ſhall never be judge of the Weather, that looks out of a Leward Window; the way to ſee when a Cloud is coming, is to look to Windward; Storms ride upon the Wings of the Wind; there can come no Showers of Fire and Brimſtone upon this Church and Nation, but what come with a *French* Gale; Does the Wind blow a *Jure Divino* Gale? Look for Tempeſts upon the Crown, Guſts of Party Wind will Attack the Queens Title; *Stand faſt Church of* England, for if the Crown be blown off, you ſink in the Fall; if that Totters, your Foundations Tremble, and an Earthquake will not ſooner thro' down the Monument, than you will certainly fall in the Deſtruction of the Revolution Eſtabliſhment.

And pray Gentlemen conſider, how can it be otherwiſe? What was it the Church of *England* call'd over the Prince of *Orange* for? Was ſhe in Danger, or in no Danger? The moſt ſurfeited High Churchmen ever I met with, will allow there was Danger then,

Digitized by Google

when *Magdalen* College was fallen, and a High Commissioa threatn'd all the rest; if there was no Danger, why did you call him over? If there was, why would you go back again? Upon the Foot of the Revolution, ſtands all the Safety of the Church, from thoſe very Dangers which the Prince of *Orange*, our late Glorious King *William*, was call'd over to prevent; and reſtoring his Line, back'd with *French* Power, *French* Popery, and *French* Maxims in Government, can never foretel any more Security.— Are you of the Opinion the Church is in Danger? And would you flye from a Proteſtant to a Popiſh Prince to ſecure it? I cannot but think a little Help would clear up the Eye-Sight of this deluded Nation in this ridiculous Caſe.

But who meddles with the Title of the Queen, *ſays the Gentlemen of the High Party?* We are content ſhe ſhould be Queen, but we would have her be our Queen; we would have her be a Church of *England* Queen; and we would have her pull down all the Enemies of the Church of *England*; not ſet up Presbyterian Tyranny at her own Door, and leave the Church to the Mercy of Occaſional Conformity at home.

Well Gentlemen, let us joyn Iſſue a little upon theſe Heads too; you ſay you are content ſhe ſhould be Queen, and you do not meddle with her Title to the Crown; you have no Deſign to Depoſe or Diſturb her. To convince the World of this, it is abſolutely neceſſary, that you declare your Abhorrence of that antiquated, newly revived, imaginary Doctrine of Divine Right; ſince (*as I think*) 'tis plainly proved, it can have no other Retroſpect than the Title of the Queen. It is utterly impoſſible it ſhould have any other Meaning than to prove, that her Majeſty has no Title to the Crown; that the true Divine Right of the Crown, is in the Perſon of King *James* III. as they count him.

If ye will come off of this, and declare to, r ſelves to believe, that Parliamentary Authority has a Superiour Right to that of Primogeniture or Inheritance, and can, and may Lawfully limit Succeſſion; that the Revolution was a Legal Re-aſſumption of an abuſed Authority, and remedying it, becauſe of Male Adminiſtration, to the Hand of another. If you will come over to this, ſomething may be, there may be Hopes of you.

But while you pretend to preach the Doctrine of Divine Right, a Teeming Monſter in the Womb, of which are all the Legions of Tyranny, abſolute Power, Non-reſiſting Submiſſion, and the like, never talk of being willing the Queen ſhould Reign. The preſent Government is as inconſiſtent with abſolute Dominion, as it is with Jacobitiſm; and I pretend to be able to prove, That entire politive Subjection, Non-reſiſtance, and Submiſſion, as natural a Conſequence of a *Jure Divino* Title, as the Light is the Conſequence of the Sun.

He that Claims a Right from God himſelf, Superiour to all Humane Authority, muſt of Neceſſity Claim the Entire Abſolute Subjection of all Humane Power to his Command; he Rules under God, only is Subjected to his Laws, no *Poſtulata* of Government binds him; 'Tis Treaſon to Debate the Right of his Commands, as it is to Debate his Right of Commanding: The Queſtion with him is not, Whether what he Commands be Reaſonable and Juſt, but whether he had a Title to Command, or no? And this Title being Divine in its Original, muſt be Uncontroulable in its Execution; this Prince holding Immediately from God, is Unaccountable, Abſolute, and Arbitrary, AND THAT'S A TYRANT.

I am told, a certain Author, who now Vigorouſly Contends in Print for this Divine Right of Kings, ſo far agrees in this being the Conſequence, that he Denies it to be a Crime for Kings to Tyrannize; and Declar'd, That if he Was a King, and his Subjects ſhould Diſobey or Diſpute any of his Commands, he would make no Difficulty of Deſtroying ſuch People, Men, Women, and Children, to any Number, and on any ſuch Occaſions; and I think this Gentleman much in the right of it, for a Power by Divine Right, and ſuch ſort of Juſtice is certainly all of a piece.

Thus *Moſes* Govern'd the Children of *Iſrael*, by Immediate Divine Authority, and when he found them fallen into Idolatry, he falls upon them with the Arbitrary Sword of Power, and kill'd 3000 of them for the Fault; and ſo may any Prince do with the ſame Juſtice, who receives the Sword from the

Digitized by Google

the same Hand, in the same Immediate manner; to Disobey such a Prince, is Disobeying God Almighty in his Immediate Commands. Thus when *Samuel* told God Almighty of the Slight they put upon his Rule, the Answer he receives, is a plain owning of the Immediate Authority of God in that Government; *They have not rejected thee, but they have rejected me*, says God.

He now that would bring up the Government of the Prince, to the same Dignity of a Government immediately deputed, and the Methods dictated by God himself, must of Necessity lead us to as absolute a Subjection to that Prince, as if the Pillar of Smoke by Day, and the Pillar of Fire by Night, were upon the Doors of his Pallace.

Divine Right of Government, must imply the Divine Debt of Entire Submission, and a *Jure Divino* King, and a Passively Obedient People are Synonimous in Nature, tend to the same thing, and are constant Attendants one of the other.

From hence I draw this Conclusion, and I think 'tis very just——That to start the Doctrine of Divine Right in *England*, is a Design, if possible, to restore Tyranny to this Nation, and to distil such Notions into the Heads of the People, as may suppress the Desire and Love of Liberty, and make absolute Arbitrary Government Pamiliar, and Eligible to them. This I think is Natural, that I cannot see what Objection can lie against it.

To obey God, is Natural Religion; No Reserve, no Condition, no Reluctance, or Hesitation, can be allow'd in our Obedience to our Maker; his Right to Govern us, is fixt in his Power, of forming us; and as he is our Creator, he has an absolute indefeasible Disposing Right over us, to disobey, merits Immediate Death here, and for ever; he is Lord over us by all Sorts of Right, Creating, supporting, defending, preserving, and providing, and no Man so brutish as will not owe,

First Cause he is, and that First Being gave,
And it is Highly due,
That he who gave us Breath, we should
As our Last End pursue.

Who ever then can claim a Right of Government, immediately from Heaven, without any Interposition of Human Concert, Affistance, Compact, or Consent of Parties, has an absolute Inherent Right over the People he Governs; may Destroy or Preserve them at Pleasure, and the Subjects ought not only not to resist, but not so much as complain.

This is the Result of Inherent Right, or *Jure Divino*; and this is certainly the End and Design of preaching up this Doctrine at this Time of Day; for the Consequence of Divine Right, being Divine Tyranny, it more particularly suits those People, who in all their Proceedings have run on to Extremes every way, tending to that Manner of Government.

Absolute Rule must be Tyrannical, and I hope to prove it beyond all Objection; and they that preach this Doctrine to *England*, must expect to have it accepted, just as the People have in all Ages receiv'd Tyrants themselves, that is, without Contempt. Never let such People expect but Nature will always *rebel against Principle*, when once it comes to be prest; and why, Gentlemen, will ye strive to *brow-beat Nature*, when you know from your own Memorial, *page* 12. that she cannot bear it?

They that preach Divine Right in these Nations, against Parliament Limitation, would do well to consider, whether they can ever bring this Nation to bear it or no; they may perhaps, be wheedled in to disown to the Doctrine, but they will never practise the Obedience——They may bear the thing, but they will never bear the Men; they have sometimes gone a great way in the Pretence in *England*, but Nature always rise against Principle, when they came to the Practice; it is in vain to talk of Speculative Government, when they are reduc'd to Practice. No Nation under Heaven, that had two Grains of Reason in its Exercise, could ever bear a Tyrant, much more this enlightned People of *England*; the Name of Tyrant is so rooted so deep, the Aversion to it so strong, and the Reasons against it so great, that they might justly, any one, Despair in the Attempt.

Let Government be never so Sacred, and the Line of Governours *Jure Divino*, Tyrants are no Messengers from Heaven; but when sent in Judgment to a Nation, there's no

no Divine Right can legitimate a Tyrant; he scarce to have a Right upon his perverting the End, for which the Government he was born to, was Ordained and Appointed.

But I diligently avoid descending to Argument, if I should grant Governours as Sacred as Government, and the Inherent Right in all its Extent, as it is propos'd, the Matter would not differ here; the Question before me is, Why this Matter is now debated? And how it can suit with any Mans Duty to the Queen, whom we all acknowledge to Reign by the Sacred Authority of Parliamentary Limitation, which Parliamentary Limitation, is the Supreme Authority of this Nation; all Power that pretends to supersede it, is Tyrannical: and the Doctrine of Divine Right, tending in its own Nature, to Tyranny and absolute Dominion? The Starting that Doctrine at this time of Day, can have no other Design, but the introducing Tyrannick Power into *England*.

Thus the Project of Divine Right, stands thirdly charg'd with their Designs, as the natural Consequences of the Proposal.

4. Denying and Invalidating the Title of the Queen.

2. Superseding Parliamentary Authority.

3. Introducing Arbitrary Tyrannick Power, in its full Extent.

So that Revolution, Liberty, Settlement, Protestant Succession, Queen, House of *Hannover*, and all the Priveledges and Birth-rights of this Nation, have their Fate laid out in this Exotick Schemes; and these are your Men that take Care of the Church of *England*, that cry, Out of her Danger! and would bring in Tyranny to support her; as if Arbitrary Power was a safer Kind of Government, and more for the Good of the Church of *England*, than a Limited, Legal Monarchy, which if it be true, is the severest Satyr upon the Church that can be made, and unfit be very little for her Reputation.

To be Let now, ready furnished, A Very Good House, Furnished or Unfurnished, having Three Rooms upon a Floor. Being proper for any Member of Parliament; or to Let for Lodgings to Members of Parliament, and having a Back-Door leading into the Chapel of Westminster. Enquire at the *Purgatory Coffee-House* in Old-*Palace-Yard*, *Westminster*.

WHereas a Proposal has been made by the Author of this Paper, for Subscriptions to a Book in Folio, Entitled, *Jure Divino*; or, *A Satyr upon Tyranny and Passive Obedience*. To which, Abundance of Gentlemen having long since Subscrib'd, and the Time seeming long for its coming out, some very Good Reasons having obliged the Author to put a Stop to it.

These are to give Notice, That the said Book is now in the Press, and shall go on to be Printed with all Expedition: And for the further Satisfaction of the Subscribers, the Sheets may be seen by any that please to give themselves that Trouble, at Mr. *Matthews*'s, as they come out of the Press.

All those Gentlemen, who have Collected Subscriptions for this Book, are Desir'd to send in an Account of what Number they have taken, there being no more to be Printed, than shall be given Notice, as Subscribed; and, if they please, to Pay the Subscription Money to Mr. *Matthews*, in *Bilkington Court*, *Little Britain*, Receipts will be given there for it.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WASSE's Elixir for the Gout and Rheumatism; for the Cholick, Stone, Gravel, and Ulcers in the Bladder and Kidneys; a sure Remedy for the Dry-Gripes in the West-Indies. Price Three Shillings the Half-pint, with Printed Directions. Sold by Mr. James Atkinson, near Cherry-Garden Stairs, Rotherhith. Mr. John Rogers, Stationer, near the Tower. At Brightman's Coffee-house near Wapping Old-Stairs. At Nando's Coffee-house near Temple-Bar. At North's Coffee-house in King-street. Mr. George Flower, Instrument-maker, near Cock-hill. Mr. John Thornton, in the Minories. Mr. Richard Mount, Stationer, on Tower-hill. Mr. Baker, Bookseller, at Mercers Chappel. Mr. Clark, Bookseller, in Birchin-lane. At Jones's Coffee-house in Finch-lane. Mrs. Bond, next Door to Man's Coffee-house near Whitehall. Ives's Coffee-house in Bartholomew-lane. Mr. Billingsley, under the Royal-Exchange. At Oliver's Coffee-house, at Westminster-hall Gate. Mr. Miller, Milliner, at the Red M. in Pope's-head Alley. Mr. Waley, at the Magpye without Bishopsgate. Roe's Coffee-house at the Bridge-foot in Southwark. At the Admiralty Coffee-house. S. Malthus in London-house yard, and at his own House in Clements-lane.

Just Publish'd.

THE High-Church Legion: Or, The Memorial Examin'd. Being, A New Test of Moderation. As 'tis recommended to all that love the Church of *England*, and the Constitution. By the Author of the *True-born English-Man*. Printed in the Year, 1705. Price 6d.

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Thurſday, September 13. 1705.

THoſe Gentlemen who are of Opinion, That a Tyrannick Government is moſt for the Security of the Church of *England*, I confeſs have ſome reaſon to plead for the Divine Right of Succeſſion; but the Notion is ſo Abſurd in it ſelf, and has met with ſuch Conſtant Proteſts againſt it, by the very Church of *England* it ſelf, that I cannot but wonder any Man, or Party of Men, ſhould offer ſuch an Affront to the Church of *England*, as to ſuggeſt the Title of her Monarch by Divine Right, when ſhe her ſelf has but lately Dethron'd one of her Kings, and ſet up another.

But what will not a good Face do in this reſpect? However let me make this Uſe of it; 'tis a full Demonſtration of what has been ſuggeſted before, (*viz.*) What Church of *England* theſe People mean, upon all Occaſions when they talk of the Church; not the Church that Depoſed King *James*, for that they count an Apoſtate Branch of Schiſmatical *Diſſenters*; but that Church that has kept it ſelf cloſe to the late King *James*, notwithſtanding all his Diſpenſing with the Laws, his Arbitrary Government, his Male Adminiſtration and Abdication.

Now as there are in the Church, a certain Number of Men, who by the Artifice of the other, have been brought to be their Tools and Engines in all this Miſchief; the Scholars of theſe Maſters are Ignorantly brought to talk after their Teachers.

Why pray, Gentlemen of the High Church, what do you Talk of *Jure Divino?* Do you know what you are doing? The *Jure Divino* of Kings, will undoe the Church of *England*, as now Eſtabliſh'd; it will bring you all back where you were; it will return the High Commiſſion Court; it will Diſtranchiſe *Magdalen* College, and ſend your Biſhops all to the *Tower*; if your Kings are *Jure Divino*, ſo are all their Commands; to reſiſt them is Death, Treaſon againſt Heaven; if they Command you to Renounce God, Sell your Religion, go to Maſs, turn *Turk*, *Papiſt*, or

Digitized by Google

any thing, you muſt Obey even for Conſcience ſake——What is it you are doing, Gentlemen, when you Talk of *Jure Divino?*

And what are the Champions of this Scoundrel Doctrine doing with you, when they put this Banter upon you, and Preach up this Doctrine in the Name of the Church? 'tis certainly playing a Trump upon the Church, and hooking her in to undo all her own Work.

The way to bring it to paſs formerly, was to Debauch the Morals of the People; now they ſeek to do it by affecting their Senſes, and frighting them with the Danger of the Church.

As to the Debauching the People the firſt 20 Years after the Reſtoration, gave a ſad Teſtimony of the Ruine of the Peoples Morals; and I cannot but Remark one thing here: Immediately on the *Reſtoration*, one of the firſt Demonſtrations the People gave of the Liberty they Injoy'd in all manner of Exceſſes, was the Erecting of May-poles all over the Kingdom; What Riots and Revelling enſued, is a Melancholy Queſtion; and I Chooſe rather to Bury them, than Revive the Memory of it.

I am far from arguing againſt Innocent Diverſions, and the ordinary Sports and Paſtimes of the People; Recreations are without doubt as Lawful in themſelves, as Labour, and in ſome Caſes as uſeful; but the May-pole Recreation, was generally the Excurſion of the Flagon. I omit very willingly the Prophaneneſs of its Original, and believe the Country Lads and Laſſes may as Innocently Dance round a May-pole, as any where elſe; but the Obſervation is, that when the Extravagances of Church-Exultation appear, they always ſhewed themſelves in giving a greater Swing to Immorality than any other People, rather prompting Vice, than Conniving at Innocent Diverſion.

By Time, the War, and the Diſcouragement the Government in the laſt Reign gave to Vice both by Example and Command, theſe things grew very much into Diſuſe, the May-poles became Innocent Ornaments, rather than Signals of Triumph, or Enſigns of Drunkenneſs, and in many Places grew quite out of Uſe, and the Cuſtom grew Obſolete and Forgotten.

No ſooner was King *William* Dead, and the Queen came to the Crown, but the Gentlemen of the High Church miſtaking Her Majeſty in this, as well as in all the reſt of her Meaning, began to lay the ſame Foundation of Riotous Triumph, as formerly; for they look'd on the Queens coming to the Crown, as a Meer Reſtoration, they were reſolved it ſhould Reſtore the Crimes as well as the Perſon of whom they began to Value themſelves on Account of the Line, and the Divine Right of Succeſſion; Univerſal Revels fill'd their Houſes, and General Drunkenneſs began to Revive.

And I appeal to Common Knowledge, if in the firſt half Year of Her preſent Majeſty, almoſt all the May poles in *England*, were not Repair'd, and Re-edify'd, New Painted, New Hung with Garlands, and Beautified? And whether there was not more New May-poles Erected, than had been in 20 Years before? Let any Man as he goes through a Town, with a fine Painted May-pole, Enquire when it was 'aſt Repair'd or Set up, and I hold five to one, that 'tis Anſwer'd, in the Year 1702, I mean take one with another.

And what was the Meaning of it?——Not that they could ſee any hopes in the Example of Her Majeſty, to think this Vice, Drunkenneſs and Revelling, ſhould receive any Encouragement there: the conſtant Practice of the Queen, muſt ſtop the Mouth of ſuch a Scandal; and if they had Diſcretion little enough to think ſo, Her Majeſty has given them room enough ſince, to find their Miſtake; but the Caſe is plain, they thought the Day their own at Court, and away they went with the Miſtake, and immediately fell to Concerting Meaſures with the People; and upon this Proceeding, up went the May-poles, that the Churches Health might be Drank, till the People not only knew not what they did, but might be ready to do they knew not what, to the Demoliſhing the Churches pretended Enemies, the *Diſſenters*, and pulling down all Manner of Union in the Nation.

Nor were the May-poles in the Towns only; but one would have thought they had had May-poles in their Heads too; for no Men but ſuch as were bewildred in their Underſtandings, could have been ſo weak to think

Digitized by Google

think, that when Her Majesty recommended to them the Care of the Church, of Religion, and the General Safety; that therefore all the Revelling, the Liberty, and a loose to all Manner of Riot, must be the first Demonstration of their Obedience to the Queen's Command.

When the Queen told these Gentlemen, they should most partake of Her Royal Favour, who were most Zealous for the Interest of the Church; None but mad Men could have thought Her Majesty should mean thereby, that they should prompt the People to tear one another to pieces, that the Church should be re-establisht upon the Ruine of her Dissenting Brethren: 'Twas prepostorous to think Her Majesty design'd the General Disorders, and Confusions, that must follow; the Persecutions, the Harrassing and Plundering of her Subjects one by another.

Common Sence would have told these Gentlemen, that the Queen found the Kingdom involv'd in a Foreign, a Terrible, a Doubtful, and a Chargeable War; what but a Spirit of Infatuation could perswade Men to think, that Embroiling Her Subjects about Disputes in Religion, Division of Parties, and private Animosities, fomenting Differences, and carrying them on to all Manner of Extravagancies, could be the Meaning of the Queen's Speech; that Her Majesty in distinguishing these Gentlemen, could mean, that they should insult their Brethren, and make use of the Royal Countenance of their Sovereign, to trample upon the Weakness of their Neighbours.

Strange! That Men should thus mistake their Sovereign, and venture upon such Measures, as they did, in pursuit of that intollerable Error.

Upon the Discovery of their Error, what did the Court proceed to; Her Majesty found a Necessity first, Gently, with her Usual Goodness, and Royal Clemency, to admonish and exhort them to Peace, to Union, to living in Amity and Charity with their Brethren too.

To remove the Alarms their Presumptious and Confidence had caused among the *Dissenters*, who, *and not without good Grounds*, began to look for a Storm of Persecution, as well as Civil Oppression; Her Majesty found it convenient to give the *Dissenters* publick Assurance of Her Royal Protection, and on all Occasions to mention the Gracious Resolutions of preserving the Toleration, which Her Majesty saw was necessary to preserve, that Entire Confidence in her General Care, which wise Princes have found necessary to preserve in all their Subjects.

Upon the frequent repeating these Assurances to the *Dissenters*, how did the high Gentlemen repeat their Discontent, and thereby demonstrate the Truth of what I have always suggested; That their Chief Disorder was, because the Rod was taken out of their Hands, and they were not let loose at the *Dissenters*, because they had not that Power given them; for the Exercise of which their New Edifices, the May-poles, was to prepare the People, and fit them to be Tools of their Party-Zeal, that they might Mob the *Dissenters* in all Places, as well as Bully them at Court? That this must be True I crave leave to examine.

What else could be the Reason, that upon this Disappointment they flew out against the Queen, Personally, that the Queen had deceived them; had *Turn'd about*, That Her Majesty had deserted the Church; and so at last, to this particular, that the Church of *England* was in Danger?

Alas, the Church of *England*! What, in Danger, because the Queen will not make you a Church Militant on Earth; as you talk of being Triumphant somewhere else in Heaven? *in Danger!* because Her Majesty is pleas'd to tell the *Dissenters* they are in *No Danger*? Is it impossible the Church, and the *Dissenters* in *England*, should both continue? Is there a *Deleuda est* upon the Interest of one or other.

From whence this Unhappy Principle must proceed is a Question too long now to examine. I have attempted to prove, it must be from the *Jacobite* Party; who from well grounded Reasoning, plainly covet the Destruction of both; and no Body but you, Gentlemen, of the High Church; Nor you, unless you had been in a Plot against yourselves, would have been drawn into so foolish, so senceless, so ridiculous a Snare, to do the

the Work of a Party, who employs you to dig a Pit for your Brethren, that when they have done muſt bury you both.

And now, Gentlemen, whether were you going to run your ſelves? To what a Wild Extream were you running your ſelves? And according to *Memorial* Principles, What would you not have done, if the Queen had not took you ſhort?

Her Majeſty, as before, according to her Native Goodneſs and Tenderneſs to all her Subjects, took Care of you, Admoniſh'd you, ſhew'd the Royal Diſlike of your Principles, gave you Early Specimens of what was Expected from you; of what the General Deſign of the Government was, and from what Reaſons; but finding you Reſolute, Stiff, and Surly, finding you bent for your Deſigns, even againſt the General Intereſt, as well as the Royal Authority of your Sovereign, as the laſt Remedy, and Forc'd by your Obſtinacy, Diſmiſs'd you, Turn'd you out, ſent you Home to grow Wiſer——— And this I mean, by ſaying formerly you turn'd out your ſelves; that you forced the Queen to Diſmiſs you; and I cannot but Wonder, that any of your *Memorial* Men can have the Face to ask the Queen Reaſons, Why you were Diſmiſs'd? You need go no farther than your ſelves for Reaſons, and you cannot be ſo Ignorant as not to know them.

Errata in the *Review*, Number 78.

PAge 311. Col. 2. Line 8. for *Turn Bloody Coats*, read *Bloody Turn-Coats*. Ib. for *Beneſices* read *Bonfires*.

To be Lett.

A Very Good Houſe, Furniſhed or Unfurniſhed, having Three Rooms on a Floor. Being proper for any Member of Parliament; or to Lett in Lodgings to Members of Parliament, and having a Back-Door leading into the *Cours of Requeſts*. Enquire at the *Purgatory Coffee-Houſe* in *Old-Pallace-Yard*, *Weſtminſter*.

Lately Publiſh'd,

THE *Appendix* to the *Review*; Together with an *Index* of the Firſt Volume; which Compleats the ſaid Firſt Volume, of the *Reviews*: And all thoſe Gentlemen, who have beſpoke of the Author, the ſaid Firſt Volume Entire, may have them Deliver'd, Bound up together with all the *Supplements*, at *J. Matthews's*, or at the Publiſhers of the *Review*.

WHereas a Propoſal has been made by the Author of this Paper, for Subſcriptions to a Book in Folio, Entitled, *Jure Divino*; or, *A Satyr upon Tyranny and Paſſive Obedience*. To which, Abundance of Gentlemen having long ſince Subſcrib'd, and the Time ſeeming long for its coming out, ſome very Good Reaſons having obliged the Author to put a ſtop to it,

Theſe are to give Notice, That the ſaid Book is now in the Preſs, and ſhall go on to be Printed with all Expedition: And for the further Satisfaction of the Subſcribers, the Sheets may be ſeen by any that pleaſe to give themſelves that Trouble, at Mr. *Matthews's*, as they come out of the Preſs.

All thoſe Gentlemen, who have Collected Subſcriptions for this Book are Deſir'd to ſend in an Account of what Number they have taken, there being no more to be Printed, than ſhall be given Notice, as Subſcribed; and, if they pleaſe, to Pay the Subſcription Money to Mr. *Matthews*, in *Pilkington Court*, *Little-Britain*, Receipts will be given there for it.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Juſt Publiſh'd.

THe High-Church Legeon: Or, The Memorial Examin'd. Being, A New Teſt of Moderation. As 'tis recommended to all that love the Church of *England*, and the Conſtitution. By the Author of the *True-born Engliſh-Man*. Printed in the Year, 1705. Price 6d.

Lately Publiſh'd,

THE *Conſolidator*; or, Memoirs of Sundry Tranſactions in *the World in the Moon*: By a Native of that Climate. Tranſlated from the Lunar Language, by the Author of *The True-born Engliſh Man*.

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Saturday, September 15. 1705.

THE Memorial of the Church of *England*, has ſince my Treating on that Subject, received its moſt juſt Doom by Sentence of the Court of *Oyer* and *Terminer* at the *Old Baily*; the Grand Jury, as I am Informed, Preſented it as a Scandalous and Seditious Libel, the Particulars are not within my preſent Reach.

Before I enter upon any Obſervations on the Nature of the Thing, I cannot but Divert the Reader with the Worthy Remarks of a certain News Letter of late, ſo often quoted by me, I mean Mr. *Dyer*'s Letter, which having been very brief in relating this Piece of Juſtice, tells us, "That the Court "at the *Old-Baily* has Cenſur'd the *Memo-* "*rial*; But *'tis no wonder*, ſays Mr. *Dyer*, *if* "*we Conſider the Jury, and what Sheriffs we* "*have*.

It is not the Buſineſs of this Paper to Vindicate the Sheriffs of *London*, or to ſtate their Character; nor do I ſee any Need they have of it; but I cannot but ſay ſomething to the Suggeſtion, of *Packing* our Juries.

Nothing is more certain, than that in the late Reigns, Evidence was firſt Suborn'd and Procur'd to Invent Crimes, and form a Charge, and Juries Pack'd to bring the Perſons in Guilty, right or wrong; by which means, Innocent Men were hurried to Execution, in ſundry Places; Innumerable Oppreſſions, Murthers, and Invaſions of Property followed, and the Parliament of *England* has been put to the Trouble of Reverſing the Sentences, and Attainders of ſuch Men, who ſuffered by the Exorbitant and Cruel Proceedings of thoſe Times, thereby Tacitly Declaring the ſaid Executions to be Murther in their Nature, and Illegal in their Method.

The Practice of theſe Things was *Damn'd by the Revolution*, and the Declaration of Right, which the People of *England* made, when the Crown was Setled upon King *William*, Effectually Branded them as Illegal

Digitized by Google

and Arbitrary; and since those Times, I may Challenge the worst Enemy of the Constitution, to shew us when, or in what particular, this Practice was ever revived, *the City of* Coventry *lately excepted*.

Gentlemen, if Juries have been Pack'd, why has any Body been Acquitted, or any found Guilty, contrary to the Minds of the Sheriffs? Why, in the Case of the Assassination-Plot, was not Evidence procur'd where it was wanting, and Men found Guilty upon Trifling Circumstances?

Why, if the Sheriffs of *London* had Pack'd a Jury in the Case of the Tryal of the *Observator*, was he not Acquitted, and the People Gratified in the Case, whether justly, or no? Why should not *Whiggish* Sheriffs have return'd a *Whiggish* Jury, to do the Work, and Protect a Man whose Cause they really approved?

If any Tryals have gone contrary to Expectation, and contrary to *Whiggish* Designs, while there have been at the same time *Whiggish* Sheriffs, it must be a certain Sign, that the Juries were not Pack'd, but that the Pannels running in course, according to Justice and the Law, all things were left to their proper Channel, as in like Cases they ought, and as in Moderate Just Governments they always do; and let them shew a better Rule to Judge by.

They might as well tell me, The Jury was Pack'd in *Kent*, because they did not bring in Guilty the Foot Major, who hired the Soldier at *Sheerness*, *for the Murther as it prov'd* of the *Scotchman* at *Queenborough*; the Judge himself, as well as all the Auditory, *who Judg'd according to Law and Reason*, expecting it.

'Tis observable, when Juries were Pack'd, Causes always Correspond with the Course of the Times; whoever was to be Condemn'd, *was sure to be Condemn'd*; the Drudgery was always done, and the Instances are so few of the contrary, that they are not worth Naming.

Why are not all Causes carried now, and more pursued? If Juries were Pack'd, these Things would certainly follow.

But to come to the Case in Hand; The present Affair requires no Pack; to have had the *Memorial* offered to the Jury, and they to have refused it, would indeed have required a Pack'd Jury; but to Empannel a Jury of Course, no Jury Impartially Summon'd in due Course, would have refused it; I am verily perswaded, that it would be very hard to find a Set of Men taken in Course as they live, any where in *England*, that would not have presented this Book as a Libel. The Church of *England* Gentlemen, all over the Nation, at least such whose Eyes are opened to the real Danger of the Church, from the *Facobite* and *Popish* Principles, are justly alarm'd at it; It cannot but Startle a True Son of the *English* Church, to hear Men Talk of *Nature Rebelling against Principle*, to hear them Talk of the Church resolving *not to bear this Usage from the Queen*, or her Ministry; he that does not duly Resent such Treatment as this, cannot be either a Loyal Subject, or a True Churchman.

I am told, That it has been Objected in Print (tho' I have not seen it) that this Paper implies in one place, a farther or larger Answer might or ought to be given to this *Memorial*; and at another time, That it Merits not so much Regard; from whence these Wild Philologhers imply, this Paper Contradicts it self; I think it would not be otherwise worth this Notice, by way of Reply, but that it comes of Course to say,

The *Memorial*, as a Rapsody of Lyes, Contradictions, and Insulting Reproaches on the Government, Deserv'd no Answer from the Government, other than what it has receiv'd from the Hand of the Hangman; and that suitable Contempt had been the more its due, by how much the more it had found Advocates among those whose Duty and Places, as well as Loyalty and Religion, ought to lead them to an Abhorrence of it.

On the other Hand, the Arguments in that Book, as they respect the Party Espousing them, Deserve to be Dissected, that Ignorant well-meaning Men may not be Weedled and Deluded by the Artifice of Words, to believe such Absurdities and Abuses as are there put together.

It ought, without doubt, to provoke the Indignation of every True Church of *England* Man, as well as every *Protestant*, and of every Loyal Subject to the Queen, to hear a Man, who dares not shew his Face to his Writings, Brand the Queen with Deserting the Church, the Bishops with Betraying the Church, the Ministry with abusing the Nation;

tion; to hear them Threaten the Government with Rebellion, and the Ministers of State with their Peril; Can any True Church of *England* Protestant read these Things without such an Emotion of Soul, as he speaks a due Abhorrence of the Practice.

It is impossible, a Man that wishes well to his Native Country, can look back on these Things, without such a Detestation of the Principle, as no Man can well express; and this appears very Honourably in the Sentence pass'd on this Book, by the Publick Justice of the City; an Example well set to all the Nation, and which, if it be not Imitated, will at least Inform Her Majesty, and all her Ministers of State, that the City of *London* has a Degree of Loyalty for her Person, and Concern for her Government, Superior to all the rest of the Nation.

And here I cannot but Exclaim a little at the Horrible Inconsistency of some Mens Practice, which I have too much observ'd in some Parts of *England*, *viz.* That this Book, with all its Rebellious Principles, all its Affronting Language to the Queen, all its Abusive *Billingsgate* Raillery on the Ministers, and its Buffoonry on the Bishops of the Church, should be Applauded and Defended by many of our Inferiour Clergy; that Men who have Sworn to the Government, that Daily in the Liturgy, by Vertue of their Office, pray for the Queen, and for Prosperity to her Affairs, Long Life to her Person, and a Happy Reign over us; that recommend the Lords of the Council, the Bishops and Clergy, to the Divine Protection and Blessing, that these very Men should joyn in a *Memorial* that Curses them all, and Threatens Rebellion, even against their own Principles.

Monstrous Hypocrisie! To Pray for them within the Church, whose Destruction they Threaten out of it; to Bless them in the Pulpit, whom they Curse in the Press; to Swear to the Government to Day, and Swear at the Government to Morrow ——— Are these the Gentlemen that cry out against Hypocrisie, and make fine Speeches against Occasional Conformity of *Dissenters*, as a Double fac'd Dealing, a Jugling in Religion, and playing *Legerdemain* with their Maker? these rather are the Spiritual Jugglers, and a Learned Gentleman might have spar'd that Epithet, unless it had less agreed with the Persons we speak of.

And shall not the Church of *England* Distinguish her self from such People as shall not every True *English* Man, that has any Regard to the Church, Purge himself from even the Suspicion of such a Charge? No Wonder the City of *London*, in whose Streets this Abomination was Committed, within whose Walls this Villainous Libel was first seen, has shewn the whole Nation an Example, by Condemning the Subject, Detesting the Doctrine, and Destroying the Thing it self, as much as in them lies.

To come off of this Brand laid on the *Memorial*, the Party has no shift left, but to fly in the Face of Justice, and Charge the Sheriffs of *London*, with Packing the Jury; and 'tis no Wonder *Dyer's* Letter only is the Author of this Scandal.

1. First, Because he is an Author, will at any Time Publish what no Man else will venture to do; will tell a Story, no other Author has Face enough not to Blush at, and will carry a Forgery farther than the most hardened Author in the Nation.

This appeared lately in his Charge upon the *East-India* Company, of Melting down 184000 *English* Crown Pieces, and carrying the Silver to the *East Indies*, contrary to the express Acts of Parliament, and to the General Injury of the Publick Stock; a Story so Bareface'd, so Barbarous, and Savouring of so much particular Malice, that no Man but him would have ventur'd to say such a thing, of which he could not pretend to prove the least Syllable, nor had so much as a Circumstance to suggest it to him, but the meer Produce of a Fancy, charg'd with Party-Spleen, and a Design to Mischief, for the sake of it self.

This Temper appears now in Charging the Sheriffs of *London* with Packing a Jury to Condemn *the Memorial*: Impotent Slander! The Sense of which, sinks in the Contradiction it carries in it self, since there could be no need of it; and the Jury could not have had a due Sense of their Duty, could not have been True Churchmen, or True *English* Men, if they had Omitted it.

I cannot think a Jury could ha' been found in the whole City of *London*, unless most Notoriously Party-pack'd, but what must have done thus, if they had had any Respect for the Queen, for the Government, or for the Church of *England*:

To tell us of the Church of *England*, Talking the Language of the *Memorial*, it is as Impossible, as to have the Pope Turn *Diſſenter*, and the Jesuits Renounce *Tranſubſtantiation*; it cannot be, that this can be the Church of *England*, but in a reserv'd Sense, and so the *Papiſt* may come in.

The Church of *England*, Eſtabliſh'd by Law, is an Ambiguous Convertible Term; the *Papiſts* say, Theirs is the Church of *England* by Law, for they are the Ancient Church, and all the Laws ſet upſince, are void in their own Nature, as made by an Uſurp'd Authority, and an Heretical Aſſembly of Invaders of the Church.

The Jacobites, who reject the preſent Settlement in Church and State, say the ſame thing, That theirs is the Church of *England* Eſtabliſh'd by Law, the Laws made ſince being Void in their own Nature, as made by an Uſurp'd Authority.

It is neceſſary therefore when People Talk of the Church of *England*, they ſhould Explain themſelves, to avoid the Cavils which ariſe from the Ambiguity of Terms.

The Church of *England* as now Settled, under the Lawful Authority of the Queen, is *the Church*, the *Proteſtant* Eſtabliſh'd Church, only ſo, and only under a Legal Eſtabliſhment; and this I ſhall endeavour at hereafter.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To be Lett.

A Very Good Houſe, Furniſhed or Unfurniſhed, having Three Rooms on a Floor. Being proper for any Member of Parliament; or to Lett in Lodgings to Members of Parliament, and having a Back-Door leading into the *Court of Requeſts*. Enquire at the *Purgatory Coffee-Houſe* in *Old-Pallace-Yard*, *Weſtminſter*.

WHereas a Propoſal has been made by the Author of this Paper, for Subſcriptions to a Book in Folio, Entitled, *Jure Divino*; or, *A Satyr upon Tyranny and Paſſive Obedience*. To which, Abundance of Gentlemen having long ſince Subſcrib'd, and the Time ſeeming long for its coming out, ſome very Good Reaſons having obliged the Author to put a ſtop to it,

Theſe are to give Notice, That the ſaid Book is now in the Preſs, and ſhall go on to be Printed with all Expedition: And for the further Satisfaction of the Subſcribers, the Sheets may be ſeen by any that pleaſe to give themſelves that Trouble, at Mr. *Matthews*'s, as they come out of the Preſs.

All thoſe Gentlemen, who have Collected Subſcriptions for this Book are Deſir'd to ſend in an Account of what Number they have taken, there being no more to be Printed, than ſhall be given Notice, as Subſcribed; and, if they pleaſe, to Pay the Subſcription Money to Mr. *Matthews*, in *Pilkington Court*, *Little-Britain*, Receipts will be given there for it.

*** PROPOSALS (*different from all others yet publiſh'd*) for a *Perpetual Aſſurance Office*: Wherein either SEX may Subſcribe, and by Paying 6 *l. per Annum*, ſecure an equal Dividend of 10000 *l.* at their Deaths, which in all probability cannot amount to leſs than 500 Pounds, or a much greater Sum, to any Perſon they ſhall Name, beſides 3 *l.* out of every 6 *l.* which they ſhall have Paid, together with other Advantages (during Life) which will reduce every Member's Yearly Payment to leſs than 40 *s.* Subſcriptions are taken, and Propoſals at large given *gratis*, at the *Enrollment Office* in *Coventry Lane*; Mr. *J. Matthews* a Printer, and Mr. *Sambridge*, in Little-Brittain; Mr. *Barnes*, in Pall-Mall; Mr. *Nutt*, near Stationers-Hall; Mr. *Streeter* and Mr. *Davis* in Cornhill; Mr. *Hartley*, and Mr. *Hodgſon*'s in Holborn; Mr. *Barker* in Weſtminſter-Hall; and Mr. *Smith* without Temple-Bar, Booksellers. (*** Note, *That no Money is to be Paid, till the Society be full, and Security given.*) Againſt which, if any Subſcriber ſhall object, he ſhall be at Liberty, whether he will ſtand to his Subſcription, or not.

A

REVIEW

OF THE

Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Tueſday, September 18. 1705.

I Have taken upon me, a little, to define what is, and what is not the Church of *England*, to avoid the Ambiguity of Terms, and the Snare which honeſt well-meaning Men may fall into.

A Gentleman, who ſtands by me at the Writing of this, tells me a very good Story upon this very Subject, being at a Fair in *Staffordſhire*, or that way; there happens among 13 Gentlemen, that made up the Company, to be 10 *Roman* Catholicks; one of the Proteſtants begins a Health ——— Viz. *Proſperity to the Church of* England; this Gentleman was concern'd at it, thinking he had intended to affront their Company; but he was more ſurpriz'd at it, when he found the firſt *Roman* Catholick pledge him freely, and go on with it to his next Companion, with a *Here's to the Proſperity of the Church of* England and ſo on of all the Reſt ———

What was the meaning of it? The Caſe was plain, Each Man drank it in their own Sence, *As the Parſons at* Warwick *took the Oath*s; the Proteſtant, meant the Proteſtant Church of *England*; the *Roman* Catholick, meant the Popiſh Church of *England*, and all agree in the Term: The Church of *England* Eſtabliſh'd by Law, was the mighty Cry in former Days, in the Reign of King *Charles* the Second; *So*, ſaid the Papiſt, *Are* we, and all your pretended Eſtabliſhment are Heretical, Uſurpatious; the only True Eſtabliſhment is ours, the Right is ours; you pray in our Churches; you dwell upon our Eſtates; you have invaded us by force, but your Laws are void; your Invaſion is Unjuſt, and therefore you have no Right to call it an Eſtabliſhment; the only Legal Eſtabliſh'd Church, is the Church of *Rome*.

Come, in the next place to the *Jacobites*, and talk to them of the Church of *England*; Drink, Proſperity to the Church of *England*; they join with you, they pledge you with all

Digitized by Google

their Heart, they put it round with a cheartful Smile, and all cry out, they are for the Church of *England*; But what is this Church of *England?* Why, the true Church of *England* Eſtabliſh'd by the Act of Uniformity, Eſtabliſh'd in Loyalty, and pure Principles of Obedience; bound by Oaths of Allegiance to King *James*; and which does not think, they can be abſolv'd or clear'd of that Oath, by any human Authority whatſoever: This is the Church of *England* Eſtabliſh'd by Law; as for any other Church, or any other Eſtabliſhment, it is only a powerful Schiſm; it is only a Right claim'd by Uſurpation, and Invaſion; and all the Compliance with it is a Schiſm, a Perjury, a Revolt, and a Rebellion; the Laws made ſince, are tainted with the ſame Crimes, are therefore Null and Void, and not at all Obligatory; the People may be deluded, but we are the Church of *England* Eſtabliſh'd, and 'there can be no other; and on this Account they freely drink the Church's Health, and openly wiſh her Proſperity, talk of her with a great deal of Reſpect, cry out of her Danger, and join with all the Propoſals that tend to pull down thoſe that are her avowed Enemies.

At this Rate, where ſhall we fix the Matter? Where ſhall we find the Church of *England?* Let us come to a Standard, Who are meant by the Church of *England*, or we ſhall never underſtand one another? All ſides will adhere to their Reſervations, and talk according to their own Meaning; People will be Eternally deceiving one another, and no Body will be able to know what one another's Deſigns are.

For the Future, therefore, I would be glad, in order to ſet this Matter right, that all People would ſettle the Terms of Speech; let us come to a Head: When a Man means the Church of *England*, as now Eſtabliſh'd, let him call it the Royal Church of *England*, or the Revolution Church of *England*; when he means the King *James*'s Church of *England*, let him call it ſo, or call it the Abdicated Church, or the perſecuted Church of *England*, or the oppreſs'd Church of *England*, or any thing that pleaſes himſelf; only be ſo honeſt as to give it ſome Mark of Diſtinction, that we may no more be deceived in the Caſe, and led by falſe Light.

This muſt be the honeſteſt way of dealing, for no Man can deny, but to own what we are talking of, is the moſt plain and ſincere way of Dealing, favours more of Sincerity and Plainneſs, as ſcorning double Faces, and double Meanings; you that are for Popiſh Church of *England*, or for a Proteſtant Church of *England*, with a Popiſh King, let us know it; if it be not ſo bad that you muſt bluſh, ſtand up to it, and let the World know what you mean; but to ſpeak Doubtfully and Ambiguouſly, is a Token of Fraud in the Intention, a True Badge of a Deſigning Hypocrite.

And now we come to the Point; The Church of *England* can be but one Individual, theſe Pretenders have no Right to Aſſume or Uſurp her Title; the Church of *Rome* cannot be called the Church of *England*, any more than the *Brittans* (now *Welchmen*) can be call'd *Engliſh*; as to the Lands, the Churches, and the Property of the Nation, they were indeed once the *Papiſts*, but to ſay they are ſo ſtill, is to ſay nothing; the *Welchmen* have the ſame Title, Gentlemen, to all your Eſtates, and they were *Outed* but by Uſurpation and Unjuſt Violence.

Here's the *Jure Divino* of your Church, as well as Government; and all the Right you have to this Nation, begins in a Uſurp'd Power, back'd by the Sword; a Sword of Oppreſſion and Wrong, a Sword of Invaſion and Robbery; *Are we the Men that talk of Inheritance*, and *Jure Divino?* We Robb'd Honeſt Men of this Inheritance, and poſſeſſed it after them by the ſame Original Theft; to ſay our Poſſeſſion is *Jure Divino*, is to Entitle God Almighty to the Sins of Men, and Gloſs over our Vile Deſigns with the falſe Cover of Divine Authority, a Crime near of Kin to Blaſphemy.

To call the *Jacobite Diſſenters* the Church of *England*, may have ſomething more in it, were the Doctrines of Paſſive Obedience, and Non-Reſiſtance, real Fundamentals, either in Religion, or in Conſtitution; were it true, that an Oath to the Civil Power, reſpected not the Power but the Perſon; not the King, but the Man; and that keeping or break-

reaking it, Denominated the very Being and Essence of this Church.

But it this Depends upon the Common Laws of Nature, and Compacts of Allegiance and Protection, are mutually obligatory; then has the Church of *England* committed no Sin too much before, pretending to those Foolish Absurdities only excepted.

These Gentlemen then can no more call themselves the Church of *England*, Exclusive of all other, than this or that Sect of the *Dissenters*, can call themselves *the Dissenters*, Distinguish'd from all other; the most I can allow them in this Case, is to grant them a Party of Mistaken, Impos'd upon Gentlemen, who adhere faintly to a Cause they had once some hope would have revived; but missing their End, are Martyrs now for a Cause they can no more Defend now with their Tongues, than they could before with their Hands.

These People pretending to be THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, and flying back to their Old Establishment, has something in it very reflecting upon the Church; as if her Establishment was at the Mercy of every Politick Court, or in the Hands of the Politicians, who could make Laws so binding, that the Church must be Confin'd to that Party, or particular Sect, those Laws directed; and this would drive her back to a Foundation wholly Humane.

The Establishment of the Church of *England*, is indeed by Humane Laws, and the very Meaning of the Word, in my Opinion, ought to Confute these Gentlemen; we Contend not for the Church it self so much, as for its *Establishment by Law*; and therefore the great Cry has been, the Church of *England Establish'd by Law*——Now this seems to raise a Question, Not what Church of *England*, But what Establishment, and by what Law? If they mean by the Laws of God, only the Establishment of the Church in that Sense, is above all the Pretences and Cavils we are now busie about.

If they mean Humane Laws, Acts of Parliament, and the like, the same Power that has made these Laws, is sufficient to repeal, alter, or make Additions to those Laws; for in all Ages of the World, that Power that has a Right of Establishment, has by Consequence, a Right to rescind that Establishment; Laws can be repeal'd by no less force, than that which gave them, being that which has Power to Create, has Power to Destroy; without this, it could be no real Legislature, it would be a Mock Power in it self, and might be rid upon and Insulted by the very Laws of its own making.

If this be the Legal Establishment of the Church of *England*, then the same Power that made the first Establishment, has made the Present, and one is as Legal as the other.

If these Gentlemen fly to the Weak and Ridiculous Shift, which the *Popish* Artificers of Politicks frequently use, and say, This Power is Usurp'd, and therefore not Legal, no proper Legislature? I Answer,

If this be True, Why do these Gentlemen concern themselves in Elections? Why do they Clandestinely give their Votes? Why call it a Parliament? Why call the Sovereign a Queen, by Voting, or by Concerning themselves in Elections? They own the Representative, they help to form to be a Parliament; they fairly recognize the Authority, by assisting to form it; Will they Deny the Authority they help'd to make; first Vote for Members, then Deny them to be an Assembly? This has such Contradictions in it, as they can never get off from, and they must acknowledge, the Choice of the Members makes it a Legal Parliament, Capable not only of acting in Concurrence with a Sovereign, but even upon Emergencies, to *make a Sovereign* for that Concurrence.

Whatever Church is Settled by this Authority, is the Church of *England* Establish'd by Law; nor was there ever any Church of *England* in this Nation, than such as was thus Establish'd; by this Authority the present Church of *England* is Establish'd; and therefore is the only Legal Church in the Sence of National Establishment.

Whoever then Talk of the Church of *England*, as settled by former Establishments, either in *Popish*, or Abdicating Times, Delude themselves, prevaricate with the World, and form empty Notions to Deceive the People, are Enemies to the Kingdom, and ought to be treated like such.

No-

No Wonder these Gentlemen rejoyce at the Successes of the *French*, and are fond of Reconciliation to them, both in Church and in Power; for they see plainly they have no other Force, and no other Friend to Depend upon, for that fansy'd Restoration they flatter themselves with the hopes of.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lately Publish'd,

THE *Appendix* to the *Review*; Together with an *Index* of the First Volume; which Compleats the said First Volume, of the *Reviews*: And all those Gentlemen, who have bespoke of the Author, the said First Volume Entire, may have them Deliver'd, Bound up together with all the *Supplements*, at *J. Matthews's*, or at the Publishers of the *Review*.

WHereas a Proposal has been made by the Author of this Paper, for Subscriptions to a Book in Folio, Entitled, *Jure Divino*; or, *A Satyr upon Tyranny and Passive Obedience*. To which, Abundance of Gentlemen having long since Subscrib'd, and the Time seeming long for its coming out, some very Good Reasons having obliged the Author to put a stop to it,

These are to give Notice, That the said Book is now in the Press, and shall go on to be Printed with all Expedition: And for the further Satisfaction of the Subscribers, the Sheets may be seen by any that please to give themselves that Trouble, at Mr. *Matthews's*, as they come out of the Press.

All those Gentlemen, who have Collected Subscriptions for this Book are Desir'd to send in an Account of what Number they have taken, there being no more to be Printed, than shall be given Notice, as Subscribed; and, if they please, to Pay the Subscription Money to Mr. *Matthews*, in *Pilkington Court*, *Little-Britain*, Receipts will be given there for it.

Just Publish'd.

THe High-Church Legeon: Or, The Memorial Examin'd. Being, A New Test of Moderation. As 'tis recommended to all that love the Church of *England*, and the Constitution. By the Author of the *True-born English Man*. Printed in the Year, 1705. Price 6d.

PROPOSALS (*different from all others yet publish'd*) for a *Perpetual Assurance Office*: Wherein either SEX may Subscribe, and by Paying 6 *l. per Annum*, Secure an equal Dividend of 10000 *l.* at their Deaths, which in all probability cannot amount to less than 500 Pounds, or a much greater Sum, to any Person they shall Name, besides 3 *l.* out of every 6 *l.* which they shall have Paid, together with other Advantages (during Life) which will reduce every Member's Yearly Payment to less than 40 *s.* Subscriptions are taken, and Proposals at large given *gratis*, at the *Inrollment Office* in *Chancery Lane*; Mr. *J. Matthews* a Printer, and Mr. *Sawbridge*, in Little-Brittain; Mr. *Barnes*, in Pall-Mall; Mr. *Nutt*, near Stationers-Hall; Mr. *Strahan* and Mr. *Davis* in Cornhill; Mr. *Hartley*, and Mr. *Hodgson's* in Holborn; Mr. *Barker* in Westminster-Hall; and Mr. *Smith* without Temple-Bar, Booksellers. (*** Note, *That no Money is to be Paid, till the Society be full, and Security given.*) Against which if any Subscriber shall object, he shall be at Liberty, whether he will stand to his Subscription, or not.

WASSE's Elixir for the Gout and Rheumatism; for the Cholick, Stone, Gravel, and Ulcers in the Bladder and Kidneys; a sure Remedy for the Dry-Gripes in the West-Indies. Price Three Shillings the Half-pint, with Printed Directions. Sold by Mr. James Atkinson, near Cherry-Garden Stairs, Rotherhith. Mr. John Rogers, Stationer, near the Tower. At Brightman's Coffee-house near Wapping Old-Stairs. At Nando's Coffee-house near Temple-Bar. At North's Coffee-house in King-street. Mr. George Flower, Instrument-maker, near Cock-hill. Mr. John Thornton, in the Minories. Mr. Richard Mount, Stationer, on Tower-hill. Mr. Baker, Bookseller, at Mercers Chappel. Mr. Clark, Bookseller, in Birchin-lane. At Jones's Coffee-house in Finch-lane. Mrs. Bond, next Door to Man's Coffee-house near Whitehall. Ives's Coffee-house in Bartholomew-lane. Mr. Billingsley, under the Royal-Exchange. At Oliver's Coffee-house, at Westminster-hall Gate. Mrs. Miller, Milliner, at the Red M. in Pope's-head Alley. Mr. Waley, at the Magpye without Bishopsgate. Roe's Coffee-house, at the Bridge-foot in Southwark. At the Admiralty Coffee-house. S. Malthus in London-house yard, and at his own House in Clement's-lane.

Digitized by Google

A

REVIEW

OF THE

Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Thurſday, September 20. 1705.

I Have, according to my Capacity, and the Shortneſs of the Space theſe Papers allow, Determin'd in my laſt, the Caſe of the Pretenders to the Church of *England*; My Deſign in it is plain, *for I have no Secret ones*; the Meaning is with the Text, to *Try them who ſay they are Apoſtles, and are not to find them Lyars.*

The Vain Pretences theſe People make, and the ſhew of Defending the Church of *England*, muſt be Effectually Expoſed, when it is manifeſt, the People pretending, really do not mean the ſame Church of *England* which this Nation now Eſpouſes, and on which the preſent Eſtabliſhment is Founded, Embrac'd by the Queen, Protected by the Law, and Eſpouſed, as to Intereſt, by the Univerſal Conſent of Parties and Perſwaſions; thoſe only Excepted, who are for *French Popery*, or *French* Power.

The Prepoſterous Whymſies of thoſe who would Scare the People of this Nation with the Vain Suſpicions and Chimera's of Plots againſt the Church, appear by this to be formed on purpoſe to Conceal real Plots againſt the Church of *England*.

Theſe will appear, if we Conſider,

1. They continually Exclaim againſt the Encroachments of *Diſſenters*, the Boldneſs and Liberty of their Fellow *Proteſtants*, but never Complain of the Encroachments of *Popiſh* Intereſts and Councils.

2. They are mightily afraid of a *Whigg iſh* Court, as they call it, Overthrowing the Church; but not at all Concern'd at a Pretender to the Crown, aſſiſted by *French* Power, Encroaching upon us all.

3. They rail at all Propoſals of Peace, and yet pretend the Publick Good; cry out againſt our Friends, and yet Herd with our Enemies.

4. Rail at the Queen, the Biſhops, and the Moderate Clergy, and yet Talk of the Church of *England*.

Digitized by Google

In this Case, I would ask the following Questions.

" You had the Government in your own " Hands, almoſt Two Years; Pray, *What* " *did you ever do for the Church?*

" The Preſent Miniſtry has been Entruſt- " ed now near the ſame time; Pray, *What* " *have they done againſt it?*

1. Your Miniſtry laſted near two Years, the Queen Truſted and Tryed you, Her Majeſty Depending upon the Honour and Integrity of the Party, and not Doubting, but their Regard to the Church of *England*, and Duty to their Sovereign, would byaſs them to a True Application of Healing Remedies to the State, put her ſelf and the whole Nation into the Hands of a High-Church Miniſtry; What was the Conſequence? How *Judah* Vex'd *Ephraim*; and *Ephraim*, by Conſequence, was brought to Envy *Judah*? How Liberty was Preſerv'd? How Peace at Home Encourag'd, *Proteſtant* Allies Succour-ed, *Camiſars* Reliev'd, and thoſe that mov'd for it accepted? Let the Succeſs of thoſe Affairs ſpeak, and let the Gentlemen Concern'd, give us an Account if they can.

The Broils we were all in at Home, the worſe Miſchiefs Threatned, the Inſulting of Parties, the Breaches upon one another; the Encouragements of the *Jacobite* Intereſt and their Favourers, and the ſtrange Encreaſe of the Nations Enemies, both at Home and Abroad, are Eminent Tokens of the Wondrous Conduct of ſome Gentlemen, who think themſelves Champions for the Church of *England*, whoſe Politicks, if it were worth while to ſearch for them, would perhaps help to Demonſtrate the Exiſtence of a *Non-Entity*; and were the Old Earl of *Rochester* Alive, would bear a Second Poem upon *Nothing*.

Thus far relating to the High-Church Conduct; as for their Charity to *Diſſenters*, and the Healing Spirit they were of, I refer them to a larger Draft of their Temper to be found in a remote Pamphlet, call'd, *The ſhorteſt Way with the Diſſenters*, where their Earneſt is Deſcribed in our Jeſt, their Meaning in our Metaphors, and which they had the Face to Diſown in Words, and Juſtifie in Practice.

2. After Her Majeſty, for Innumerable Reaſons, thought fit to Diſband this Regiment of the Sons of *Zebu*, and the Intemperance of a Party, Convinc'd their Sovereign, That either they did not *Intend*, or did *not Underſtand* her Intereſt; they were ſucceeded by a Set of Men, of whom, and againſt whom, they would fain ſay ſomething, if they knew what.

To begin the Clamour early, they firſt with an Unuſual Front, ask the Queen, Why ſhe Turn'd the other out, and Expect Her Majeſty ſhould give an Account to them of the Grounds and Reaſons by which the Government of her Houſhold is carried on, and why ſome Servants are Diſmiſs'd, and others Entertain'd; reducing Her Majeſty to a meaner Condition, than every Citizen's Wife, who is not Examined why ſhe Turns away her Chamber-Maid? For the Juſtice would be the ſame, to Ask the Queen, Why Her Majeſty Diſmiſſes a Cook, or a Coachman, as a Lord-Chamberlain, or Comptroller of her Houſhold.

The next Storm of Rallery falls upon the the Miniſtry brought in, and here I muſt take the Liberty to ask ſome Queſtions.

Not that the Miniſters of State have any Occaſion of a Vindication, but never was a Government thus Treated——'Twas a Saying of a Man of Wit in *England*, who heard the Judgment of Queen *Elizabeth* Reflected on, and all her Succeſſes attributed to the Wiſdom of her Counſellors; *Ay*, ſays this Gentleman, *but there are none but Wiſe Princes, have Wiſe Counſellors.*

Would any Man ask me the Reaſon, why the Queen Diſmiſs'd her former Counſellors? I ſhould readily Anſwer, Becauſe Her Majeſty was a Wiſe Queen, and becauſe as ſuch ſhe was reſolv'd, according to the General Practice of all that Deſerve that Title, to have Wiſe Counſellors.

And now being to ſpeak ſomething preſumptuouſly of the preſent Miniſtry, I am to ask Pardon to make a Challenge to theſe Gentlemen of *Memorial* Principles, in the Name of the Government and Miniſters of State. 'Tis very odd Work, I confeſs, to have the Publick Miniſtry Buffoon'd on one Hand, and officiouſly Defended on the other, and toſs'd about like Shuttlecocks, by the Pen and the Preſs, now on one ſide, then on

Digitized by Google

on the other, the moſt ready way to bring them into Contempt on both ſides.

I ſhall therefore not pretend to Defend the preſent Miniſtry; for I ſee nothing they are accuſed of. I ſee them Bullied and Mobbed, indeed, every Day in Print; and in Converſation, the *Curſe Cauſeleſs* is plentifully beſtow'd upon them.

But, Gentlemen High Churchmen, What do you mean by all this? To rail is not to prove; if there be any Neglect of Duty, any Breach of the Law, if any Plot on the Conſtitution, any Indirect Methods of Government practiſed by the preſent Miniſtry, Why do you not appear? The Law is open, Even againſt the Queen Her Self; the Miniſtry are far from being protected; Why do you not form your Accuſation? The Parliament is approaching, impeach them, Gentlemen, bring out your mighty Charge; Where are the Bribes, the ſecret Services, the correſponding with the Nation's Enemies, the Blank Paſſes, the betraying of Councils, the diſcovering our Deſigns? Where are the miſ-applied Treaſures, the amaſſing private Fortunes, the giving Places and Truſts to our ſworn Enemy? ſtand forth, and make theſe things out, Gentlemen, and ſee if the Queen does not (as Her Majeſty did by your Friends, and as I doubt not ſhall be done to all the Unfaithful Servants of ſuch a Miſtreſs) Diſmiſs them and Turn them out.

It cannot be, Gentlemen, but where there is ſo much Clamour, there muſt be *ſome Crime*: Sure, there cannot be all this Raillery at the Miniſtry, and no Matter of Fact; There can never be ſo much Smoke, and no Fire. Either the preſent Miniſtry muſt be very black, or all this Charge muſt be very Villainous and Barbarous. Now, pray, Gentlemen, bring this Matter *to the Law and Teſtimony*, honeſt Men may accuſe, but Villains only accuſe wrongfully, let it appear where the Charge lies: Are all the Miniſters of State Traitors, and Thieves, Gentlemen? Are they Betrayers of the Queen, and pullers down of the Church? and have none of you Honeſty enough, nor Courage enough, to face them? Have none of you Concerns enough for the Queen, and the Church, to bring theſe Gentlemen to Juſtice?——Impeach them, a God's Name, and do it quickly, before they fly, and run away; for ſure they can never ſtand it, if half what you ſay be true.

This will be the way to bring this Matter to an Iſſue, and we ſhall ſoon ſee where the Grievance lies; *R—s there are, that's without doubt*; by this bravely ſtanding to your Tackle, we ſhall ſee who they are; the Nation muſt one way or other, be Undeceived.

Did ever Nation or Government ſuffer the Principal Members of the State to be Bullied and Challeng'd, Accuſed and Traduc'd, and the Accuſers not Dare to ſhew their Faces to their Charge? The Miniſtry ſtand fair, they are ready to Anſwer, for every Man that keeps his Poſt muſt be ſo: Where are the Accuſers? Where is your Charge? The Parliament of *England* has always been the Scourge and Terrour of Favourites, have made them Diſgorge their Ill-gotten Treaſures, and make Satisfaction for their Oppreſſions; If theſe Perſons are Guilty, why do you not form your Charge, and bring Impeachments againſt them? Which being proſecuted with due Proof of Fact, cannot fail to Cruſh them all.

But, Gentlemen, if none of theſe Things are done; if you Baulk your own Cauſe; if you ſhrink back, and dare not hold your Faces to your Charge; the Nation muſt of Courſe conclude you are falſe Accuſers, Malicious Slanderers, a meer Party of Men of Malice, fill'd with Envy and Evil ſpeaking; your Accuſation's a Rapſody of *Billingſgate* Nonſenſe and Rage, which when you are call'd upon to make good, you have nothing to ſay to.

A Bleſſed Concluſion upon you, much for the Honour and Glory of High Church! much for the Encouragement of Honeſt Men to joyn with you!

Would any Nation in the World bear to have the Miniſters of State Traduced, the Queens Great Officers Charged as Enemies of the Church, and no ſtated Accuſation, no Legal Charge brought againſt them? Favourites of Princes have often indeed been Malign'd by the People, but then they have had ſomething to ſay againſt them; there has

has been a Charge brought, and generally in Parliament; we see no Charge here, nor any Probability of it, unless it be a Charge of such a Nature, as no Parliament ever had brought before them, and such a Charge as no Man ever yet appear'd to, any more than they will now.

All the Charge we can hear of, against the Principal Persons now aim'd at, is, as formerly hinted, That the Duke of *Marlborough* beats the *French*, the Lord Treasurer Maintains the Credit of the Exchequer, that our Secretaries of State have better Intelligence, that our Fleet and Naval Expeditions are better Managed than ever they were before.

If the Gentlemen have any thing to say to these Gentlemen, the Parliament is at hand, let them come and Appear; let them bring their *Memorial*, and Justifie the Contents of it there, and make good the Charge against the Ministers of State, and the Law must Punish, if the Guilt be made out; if not, 'tis a Horrible and most Barbarous Insult of the Government, to Rail, and prove nothing; to Accuse in Covert, and not Dare to Impeach by Law.

To be Lett.

A Very Good House, Furnished or Unfurnished, having Three Rooms on a Floor. Being proper for any Member of Parliament; or to Lett in Lodgings to Members of Parliament, and having a Back-Door leading into the *Court of Requests*. Enquire at the *Purgatory Coffee-House* in *Old-Pallace-Yard*, *Westminster*.

Lately Publish'd,

THE *Appendix* to the *Review*, Together with an *Index* of the First Volume; which Compleats the said First Volume, of the *Reviews*: And all those Gentlemen, who have bespoke of the Author, the said First Volume Entire, may have them Deliver'd, Bound up together with all the *Supplements*, at *T. Matthews's*, or at the Publishers of the *Review*.

WHereas a Proposal has been made by the Author of this Paper, for Subscriptions to a Book in Folio, Entitled, *Jure Divino*; or, *A Satyr upon Tyranny and Passive Obedience*. To which, Abundance of Gentlemen having long since Subscrib'd, and the Time seeming long for its coming out, some very Good Reasons having obliged the Author to put a Stop to it,

These are to give Notice, That the said Book is now in the Press, and shall go on to be Printed with all Expedition: And for the further Satisfaction of the Subscribers, the Sheets may be seen by any that please to give themselves that Trouble, at Mr. *Matthews's*, as they come out of the Press.

All those Gentlemen, who have Collected Subscriptions for this Book, are Desir'd to send in an Account of what Number they have taken, there being no more to be Printed, than shall be given Notice, as Subscribed; and, if they please, to Pay the Subscription Money to Mr. *Matthews*, in *Pilkington Court*, *Little-Britain*, Receipts will be given there for it.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Just Publish'd,

THE Frauds and Villanies of the Present Practice of Physick, and the Rational and Sincere Practice Compar'd. With a New Philosophy of the Principles of the Air, the necessary and greatest Nutriments of the Blood and Spirits; of the Principles of all Animals and Vegetables, Supported by many Observations and Experiments; of the Preparations by Distillation and Infusion, and the different Uses of them in all Diseases. By *R. Fitz*, M. D. Fellow of the College of Physicians and the Royal Society, and Physician of St. *Bartholomew's* Hospital. Sold by *Edward Brewster*, at the Crane in St. *Paul's* Church-yard, 1705.

Just Publish'd.

THE High-Church Legion: Or, The Memorial Examin'd. Being, A New Test of Moderation. As 'tis recommended to all that love the Church of *England*, and the Constitution. By the Author of the *True-born English-Man*. Printed in the Year, 1705. Price Six Pence.

Lately Publish'd,

THE *Consolator*; or, Memoirs of Sundry Transactions in *the World in the Moon*: By a Native of that Climate. Translated from the Lunar Language, by the Author of *The True-born English Man*.

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*.

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Saturday, September 22. 1705.

THE Extravagant Proceedings of the High Churchmen have been ſuch in the Matters ſome of the laſt Papers have have been Talking of, that no Wonder it has produced Thoughts as Extravagant in the Minds of the People, eſpecially of thoſe Honeſt, Well-meaning Perſons, who judge of Peoples Meaning by their Words, and do not remember that theſe ſort of Gentlemen, are not always to be underſtood to Mean as they ſay, nor always to Mean any thing at all.

However, as I ſay, theſe Things have led abundance of People to Various Suggeſtions, and ſome very Wild and Extravagant; ſo I ſhall ſpeak only to two of the Caſes which I have met with in our preſent Circumſtances.

1. One Honeſt, Well-meaning Gentleman, upon Reading the *Memorial*, came very Seriouſly to me, with the following Queſtion: *Sir*, ſays he, *the Language of this Book, ſpeaks a great Deal of Revenge in the Minds of theſe People; What do you think of it*, WON'T THEY REBEL?

2. Another in as much Concern, comes with another Queſtion; *This Memorial*, ſays he, *Threatens hard*, what the next Parliament will do to the Miniſters of State, *Certainly they Deſign another Tack*; What think you, will they Venture to bring another Occaſional Bill into the Houſe?

It is requiſite, previous to the Conſideration of theſe two Queſtions, to Examine, who is to be underſtood here by the Word THEY; Won't THEY Rebel? And will THEY bring in another Bill?

And not to carry my Readers round about the Buſh; I ſhall not pretend to put my Gloſs upon it, or Examine who, and what ſorts of Men ought to be underſtood here; but I'll give the ſame Direct Anſwer the Enquirer gave me, when I return'd that Queſtion upon them, *viz.* Theſe *Jacobites* and *Tackers*,

Digitized by Google

for they are always together in their Society, and their Arguments, ſaid the Perſon, to which I agree, and in their Principles too.

I ſhall take the firſt Queſtion a little to pieces, and Anſwer it perhaps in a Different manner from what ſome People expect; who in Caſe they had Courage enough to make the Attempt, Deſpiſe it with a Contempt too low for the Circumſtance.

I allow that this Party of Men have given us frequent Occaſion to Contemn their Performances this way; and a Man might really judge they have no thoughts of it from Common Charity to their Diſcretion, that they know better things; and I cannot in this caſe omit a Quotation out of an Ancient Poem, made by a Modern Author, whoſe Sence theſe Gentlemen will readily allow, he having ſince that ſet up for a Mighty Champion of this very High-Church Cauſe, and this is no leſs a Man than Mr. *W—ſly*, who when he was pleaſed to Write another way, than he does now, wrote a Famous Poem, called *Gigantomachia*, or an Account of a Bloody Fight between three *Pagan*, or *High-Church* Knights, and a *Chriſtian*, or *Whiggiſh* Gyant; to explain the Fact of which, the Story was in ſhort this; That Three Worthy City Knights having got a Poor Fellow that works to them, to the Tavern, they would make him *Drink the Duke of* York's *Health*; the Poor Man refuſed, although his Livelihood depended upon them; upon which, they took upon them to give him Perſonal Correction. This ſo moved the Fleſh and Blood of the Man, *that Nature Rebelling againſt Principle*, nay, and againſt his Intereſt too, he fell out with them, Beat them all Three, Kick'd them down Stairs, and Bruis'd their Underſtandings in a moſt Unmerciful Manner; and the Civil Gentlemen gave him next Day one Hundred Pounds to hold his Tongue; but the Story coming abroad in a few Days, Mr. *W—ly* made this Unhappy Poem upon them, and according to his Extraordinary Genius, concludes it very aptly in a General Exhortation to the Party, thus;

Then, Tories, take a Friend's Advice,
Well Wiſher to your Noſe and Eyes,
Who never lik'd this Enterprize
To Whigland *ſo Delighting.*
Drink for the Duke, while you can ſtand,
Chaſe all Phanaticks *round the Land,*
With Glaſſes ready Charg'd in Hand,
But pray take heed of Fighting.

From this very Principle, when the Queſtion I am upon was ſtarted, *Will they Rebel? I am afraid not*, ſaid another who did not ſo much conſider the Caſe, as I hope ſome have done.

To theſe Gentlemen who are ſo warm this way, I take the Freedom to ſay as our Saviour, to thoſe forward Diſciples that were for calling for Fire from Heaven, *Ye know not what Spirit you are of*; for my part, I declare it to be my Opinion, they will never really Rebel, that it is not in their Thoughts, nor have they either Intereſt, Numbers, or Courage for the Attempt.

In the next place, I cannot wiſh they would, becauſe in Charity to them, as Miſtaken Gentlemen, but Fellow *Engliſh* Men and *Proteſtants*, I cannot wiſh their Deſtruction, which would moſt certainly be the Effect of any ſuch Prepoſterous Attempt; I cannot think any Man can be pleaſed to ſee Men that are of the ſame Blood and Climate with our ſelves, Neighbours and Sociates however Miſled, and Ignorantly prepoſeſſed, Hurry themſelves on to Inevitable Ruine, and Precipitate their Families and Innocent Children, in the Fooliſh, as well as Fatal Conſequences of their Father's Paſſions. I cannot ſee a Murtherer go to his Deſerved Execution, without pitying Humane Nature, forſaken of Divine Conduct, and abandoned of that Influence that in others Reſtrains them from the ſame Exceſſes; and for this Reaſon, and very few other, I cannot wiſh theſe People to be ſo weak to their own Intereſt, and ſo fooliſhly Blind to their particular Safety, as to Enter upon Violence.

But leſt this Charity of mine ſhould be Abuſed, and taken, according to Cuſtom, for a Gloſs put upon real Apprehenſions, I muſt take the Freedom to Explain my ſelf, that without any Boaſting, I think this Nation need be in no Fears for the Matter; the Party have indeed ſhewn their Teeth, Snarled at the Government, and Talk'd of it a little; a certain Sign to me, they *Dare do*

no more than Talk of it: For had they any ſuch real Deſign, they would be the laſt to Talk of it themſelves; but as to the real Danger of it, I ſee through it with a great deal of Satisfaction; the Power of the Party is too far Cruſh'd, their Heads are more Dangerous than their Hands, and the force of their Numbers, is a meer Scare-Crow.

It is true, that they are Dangerous in their Private Attempts to Divide us, and of that I ſhall ſpeak by it ſelf; but while I am Treating of their Open Violence, this is an Argument againſt it; for were they able to Reduce the Nation, and alter the Government by force, they would not fail to attempt it, eſpecially now they have *French* Power at their Back, and the Nation Embarraſs'd in a Bloody and Hazardous War. To what purpoſe then are all our Fears? Their Diſcretion is our Protection; you ſee our Armies are Abroad, our Fleets gone a length from whence they cannot ſoon be Recall'd; our Force at Home ſmall, all is Naked and Open; if their Strength were ſuitable to their Good Will, they would certainly attempt it in ſuch a Time as this; and 'tis plain, the Terrours of their own Guilt, will not ſuffer them to make the attempt; they know the very Common People of *England*, would Tear them to Pieces; they know the Mob of *England*, will have no *Popery*, will never go back, will no more be Reconciled to the Church of *France*, than to the Government of *France*, and they are Convinced there is no meddling with us that way.

And for this Reaſon they make their Attempts another way, that is, by private Suggeſtions, Dividing openly the Breaches, making Wounds where there were none; blowing up Diviſions and Animoſities, Fomenting Jealouſies and Fears, and Ill Blood among thoſe who have but one Intereſt, and can have in reaſon but one Deſign.

In this Vile Attempt, it muſt be confeſs'd, they have had too much Succeſs, and the fatal Conſequences have been too apparent; their Deſigns have had ſuch a Progreſs on the Unhappy Tempers of the People, that here they have given us too much cauſe to think them Dangerous.

I could launch out here in a very Pathetick Exclamation, at the Blindneſs and Folly of this Nation, in ſuffering their Senſes to be Stupified and Bewildred with the Empty Arguments of a Party, whoſe plain Deſign is to Embroil us all; and indeed it is with Difficulty I reſtrain my ſelf in this Caſe, to ſee *Proteſtants*, Fellow *Chriſtians*, Neighbours, and *Engliſh* Men, *Bite and Devour one another*, while a Party of Men ſtand behind the Curtain, *Loo them on*, as Butchers do their Bull-Dogs, and Shout, Halloo, and Rejoyce, when they ſee the Blood of the Unchriſtian Wounds, Stain both Parties; the Object is Melancholy and Moving, and he muſt have a very ſmall Concern for the Good of his Native Country, who can ſee it, and not be ſenſibly affected with the ſad Conſequences of it.

This indeed, is the only way that theſe People are Dangerous, their Hands have nothing Terrible in them, the force they can uſe, is a Trifle; but this way they are Firebrands, and like *Sampſon*'s Foxes, they Deſtroy the Harveſt of our Tranquillity.

'Tis true, the Evil is in our ſelves, and is wholly owing to our own Folly and Blindneſs, in ſuffering a Party of Men, whoſe Ends are ſo Notoriouſly known to be the General Deſtruction of our Religion and Liberty, gain ſo much Ground of us, and obtain ſo much upon the Temper of our People, as to work our General Uneaſineſs.

It is their Crime indeed, who attempt to Divide us, but it is our Folly to be Divided; and could we but ſee through the weak Shams and Pretences of the Party, could we but open our Eyes to the real Intereſt of our Families, and Conſider our ſelves as *Engliſh* Men, and as *Chriſtians*, we ſhould eaſily avoid this Snare.

I ſhall never attempt to do any thing which another more Worthy, and more Capable, has done before me; I know nothing I can do in this Caſe better, to move us all to Concurr in the General Peace of Neighbours, and Charity of *Chriſtians*, than to recommend to the Reading and Serious Conſideration of that Excellent Sermon Preach'd by the Reverend Dr. *Willis*, at the Cathedral of St. *Paul*'s in the Preſence of the Queen and Nobility, on the laſt Thankſgiving Day;

a.

a Sermon worthy of him that Preach'd it, and of those that heard it; a Sermon Preach'd with that Zeal, Compos'd with that Care, Sincerity of Affection, and Honest Design for the General Good, that as a most Incomparable Performance, I cannot but press all my Readers to the Practice of its Particulars.

A Sermon, that besides its Extraordinaries of Method, Language, and Argument, has the particular Qualification of being *a Word spoke in Season*; a Sermon that Touches our real Disease, and if we are not Hardned beyond the Common Rate, must move us to Consider and Enquire, why we, who might otherwise be the happiest Nation in the World, are the most Divided, the most Distracted, Uncharitable, of all our Neighbours; among whom nothing is to be seen but *Judah* Vexing *Ephraim*, and *Ephraim* Envying *Judah*; and of whom it may be justly Prophesied, "That if we thus go on "to Bite and Devour one another, we shall "at last be Devoured one of another.

To Men of any Honesty, Sincerity, or Concern for their Native Country, the Moving Eloquence of this Sermon, must be Effectual; as *for Nether Millstones*, as for People given up, to them 'tis in vain to Preach, all Sermons are useless among them; they must be let alone, till being fill'd with their own Devices, They become the Authors both of their own Crimes, and their own Punishment; for of such it may be safely said, Their Destruction is their own, and the Nation has nothing to fear from their Power.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lately Publish'd,

THE *Appendix* to the *Review*; Together with an *Index* of the First Volume; which Compleats the said First Volume, of the *Reviews*: And all those Gentlemen, who have bespoke of the Author, the said First Volume Entire, may have them Deliver'd, Bound up together with all the *Supplements*, at *J. Matthews's*, or at the Publishers of the *Review*.

WHereas a Proposal has been made by the Author of this Paper, for Subscriptions to a Book in Folio, Entitled, *Jure Divino*; or, *A Satyr upon Tyranny and Passive Obedience*. To which, Abundance of Gentlemen having long since Subscrib'd, and the Time seeming long for its coming out, some very Good Reasons having obliged the Author to put a stop to it,

These are to give Notice, That the said Book is now in the Press, and shall go on to be Printed with all Expedition: And for the further Satisfaction of the Subscribers, the Sheets may be seen by any that please to give themselves that Trouble, at Mr. *Matthews's*, as they come out of the Press.

All those Gentlemen, who have Collected Subscriptions for this Book are Desir'd to send in an Account of what Number they have taken, there being no more to be Printed, than shall be given Notice, as Subscribed; and, if they please, to Pay the Subscription Money to Mr. *Matthews*, in *Pilkington Court*, *Little-Britain*, Receipts will be given there for it:

*** PROPOSALS (*different from all others yet publish'd*) for a *Perpetual Assurance Office*: Wherein either S E X may Subscribe, and by Paying 6 *l. per Annum*, secure an equal Dividend of 10000 *l.* at their Deaths, which in all probability cannot amount to less than 500 Pounds, or a much greater Sum, to any Person they shall Name, besides 3 *l.* out of every 6 *l.* which they shall have Paid, together with other Advantages (during Life) which will reduce every Member's Yearly Payment to less than 40 *s.* Subscriptions are taken, and Proposals at large given *gratis*, at the *Inrollment Office* in *Chancery Lane*; Mr. *J. Matthews* a Printer, and Mr. *Sambridge*, in Little-Brittain; Mr. *Barnes*, in Pall-Mall; Mr. *Nutt*, near Stationers-Hall; Mr. *Strahan* and Mr. *Davis* in Cornhill; Mr. *Hartley*, and Mr. *Hodgson's* in Holborn; Mr. *Barker* in West-minster-Hall; and Mr. *Smith* without Temple-Bar, Booksellers. (*** Note, *That no Money is to be Paid, till the Society be full, and Security given.*) Against which, if any Subscriber shall object, he shall be at Liberty, whether he will stand to his Subscription, or not.

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Tueſday, September 25. 1705.

I Cannot quit this Caſe without Entring upon the real Defence of the Church of *England*, as now Eſtabliſh'd, under the preſent Article of *Proteſtant* Settlement.

I am not ſo Ignorant of the Natural Conſequence of this, as not to know the Propoſal ſeems to lie a little open to the Party; and methinks I ſee ſome Gentlemen of that ſide Opening at it at firſt Sight: *D—n this Scribler, he's a going to ſet up for a Champion of the Church; a fine Comedy indeed, the* Diſſenters *undertake the Vindication of the Church,* Phanaticks *Diſpute for the Church, the Fox ſet to keep the Geeſe, the Wolves in Sheeps Cloathing! And the like.*

Well, Gentlemen! And who can help it? Such a Football have you made of the Church, ſo low have you brought her, ſo have you Expoſed the Church of *England*, that if you go on, you will do more to link the *Diſſenters* in her General Intereſt, than ever was done before.

When we Talk of the Church of *England*, under the Single Diſtinctions of *Conformiſts* and *Diſſenters*, there is indeed a Separation, and a too wide Difference between them in this Nation; no Man more Earneſtly wiſhes the Breach were reduc'd, and quite healed, than my ſelf; and no Man has a greater Opinion of its Eaſineſs to be done, than I.

But let us Diſtinguiſh Right here, and a little fair Reaſoning will bring us to an Underſtanding of the Caſe. If you Talk of the Church of *England*, in Oppoſition to *Popery*, in the Article of General Reformation, the Church of *England* ſtands United with all *Engliſh Proteſtants*, of whatſoever Claſs or Denomination they are; the Church of *England*, with all her Weak Brethren, with all her Separating Brethren, make then but one General Body of *Proteſtants*, united in Affection, and particularly United in Intereſt to Oppoſe *Popery*, Idolatry, and all Sorts of Innovation, Tyranny and Oppreſ-

Digitized by Google

ſion, whether Civil or Eccleſiaſtick; in this manner they United in the Time of King *James*, and in this manner, to Call in the Prince of *Orange*; they muſt all Unite upon every the like Emergency, and will do ſo.

'Tis in vain to attempt to ſeparate them, whom Intereſt has joyn'd, no Man can put aſunder; 'tis vain to Expect they can part; when ever they are puſh'd at by a third Party, they will all joyn together, and would be Diſtracted if they did not.

Two Boys fell out at Play, and fell to Fighting; the People run to part them, and cry'd out, *They were Brothers*; and one more forward, bear the Biggeſt, for Quarrelling with his Little Brother; when the Little one ſaw one a Beating his Brother, he runs up to him, *What's that to you*, ſays he, *why we Quarrell'd, do you let him alone*, and ſo both the Brothers fell upon him; it is moſt certain, whatever the Diviſions and Breaches may be between the *Diſſenters* and the Church; if *Popery* attacks them, they will both Joyn, and Fight againſt Popery.

From hence I draw theſe, *I hope juſt* Inferences.

1. How juſtly might they agree before, that can ſo readily agree afterward? How reaſonable is it they ſhould agree now, when they can ſo eaſily agree then?

2. How horridly do they Abuſe the Church, who repreſent it as impoſſible ſhe ſhould agree with *Proteſtant Diſſenters*, and yet would have her Reconcil'd to the *Popiſh* Church of *France*?

3. They that puſh the Difference between the Church of *England* and the *Diſſenters* too far, or to a Violent Extream, go *the ſhorteſt Way* to Unite them.

They that think the Reconciliation between the *Diſſenters*, and the Church of *England*, more Difficult than the Reconciliation between the Church of *England*, and the *Roman Catholicks*; in my Opinion, ſeem to raiſe a moſt Intollerable Scandal upon the Church, as if her Reformation was ſo run up to an Extream, either that it can go no farther to meet the *Diſſenters*, or that it ſhould repent of what was done, and ſhould go back again from whence the Reformation begun; undoe the Work done by their Anceſtors, and run back upon the Strings on which their Fathers play'd the firſt Leſſon of Reformation.

To ſay there is ſuch an Affinity between the Church of *England*, and the *Papiſts*, and above all, in the Article of *French Popery*, that they might be eaſily reconciled, is to juſtifie what ſome too rigid *Diſſenters* have formerly ſuggeſted, and to put it in Practice, would be the way to double the Number of *Diſſenters* in this Nation; What then can theſe People mean by it? The Breach upon the Church is wide enough already, and all good Men wiſh it healed; but to go this way to Work, is either to Unravel the firſt Reformation, or to widen the Breach between the *Diſſenters* and the Church, and make it Irreconcileable.

Not then to Enter here into that fatal Queſtion, How far the Church of *England*, bears an Affinity to the Church of *Rome*; I ſhall firſt give my own Opinion in the General and Main Queſtion, and then go on to Examine the Conſequences of ſuggeſting ſuch a thing at this time of Day.

It may be Immaterial as to the Church, for me to give my Opinion in this Caſe; but as to the Principles of this Paper, and its Author, I believe it may not be uſeleſs, and therefore I freely Declare,

I firmly believe the firſt Reformation of the Church of *England*, from the Errors of the Church of *Rome*, to be the Immediate Finger of Almighty God, the Work of the Divine Spirit, reſtoring the Purity of Religion, bringing it to a Practice more agreeable to his Will, and purging it from thoſe Groſs Additions of Humane Invention, which were Crept into it by the Errors of Aged

I own, and freely upon all Occaſions acknowledge the Church of *England* to be a True Church, and in the Communion of which, a *Chriſtian* walking according as God ſhall Enlighten him, may be ſaved; I freely ſubſcribe to all her Doctrinal Articles, and ſo do the General Body of all the *Diſſenters* in *England*.

The Difference principally lies in what Mr. *L—ly* calls the Regale and Pontificate in Ceremonies, the Epiſcopal Hierarchy, and the

the Power of the Civil Magistrate in Imposing and making Indifferent things Necessary.

I firmly believe *Popery* in all its parts, to be Inconsistent with the Doctrine of the Church of *England*, and a Reconciliation several ways Utterly Impracticable between the Church of *England* and the *Papists*; and that to suggest it is a Vile Attempt, to make the Church of *England* Odious in the Eyes of all those that Dissent from her, and to prevent their being Reconcil'd to her.

The Church of *England* Abhors and Renounces all the most Essential Points which Constitute the Church of *Rome*, of which the Real Presence of Christ in the Sacrament, has so Nobly been Oppos'd, and Seal'd with the Blood of so many Martyrs, that to say there can be a Concession on both sides to amount to a Reconciliation, unless the Church of *Rome* can be brought to Concede that main Point to the Church of *England*, is to raise a Scandal upon the Blood of those Noble Confessors, and to Overthrow the Foundation of the Reformation.

The *Dissenters* however they may think themselves farther Reformed, can never so far abandon their Brethren *Protestants* of the Church of *England*, as either to Disown the Glorious Reformation, made by them from *Popery*, or to deny their being a True Essential Church; Thousands of *Dissenters* have by a Conformity to them in sundry Particulars, and on Various Occasions, testify'd their Charity for them as a Church; I mean here, *Besides such as have Occasionally Conform'd, as a Qualification, whose Practice I still, as I ever did, Explode and Condemn.*

To Differ in some Points of Circumstantials, does no way imply, that we must Unchurch all their Societies, Ungospelize all their Ministers, and turn them back from whence they came, as a Church Reform'd so little, as not to differ much from their Original.

As the first Reformers of the Church of *England*, with a *Christian* Zeal and Fortitude, freely Sacrific'd their Lives, and became Glorious Triumphing Martyrs for their Profession, and for the Name of Jesus Christ; so, I make no doubt, should God call the Church of *England* again to the like Fiery Trial, there would be found as Eminent Confessors of the Faith of Jesus, who would follow him to the Death, as there was then; and who would fairly clear the Church from that Abominable Scandal Mr. *L—ly* has cast on her, of being so easily to be Reconcil'd to the Church of *Rome*, as that the Allowances on both sides need to be but small.

Nor do I make any doubt, but in case of such a Trial and Persecution of *Protestants*, the Church, with all her Dissenting Brethren, would joyn in Charity to each other, as well as joyn in a Zealous Asserting of the Principles of the *Protestant* Religion, which they Mutually Profess, according to that Eminent and Famous Instance of Bishop *Ridley*, and Bishop *Hooper*.

If my Charity is too large, and I am apt to hope too much, I am to be Excused; since I say nothing but what is Congruous to the Principles of both, and since the Conjunction of both has been frequent in Civil Cases, and on Occasions of far less Consequence, and I hope will always be so, as in the Case of the *Popish Plot*, the Bill of Exclusion, the Revolution, and the like.

To say then of the Church of *England*, that with small Allowances, she may go back to the Church of *Rome*, or *France*, is to Blaspheme the Reformation, Brand all the Professors of the Church, with Prevarication and Hypocrisie; 'tis a horrid Abuse of the Church, 'tis a Forgery Inconsistent with her Cannon and Articles of Faith; 'tis a Wicked Attempt to blast the Reputation of the Church, and to bring her Constitution into Contempt among all the Reformed Churches of *Europe*.

And are these the Defenders of the Church of *England*? Are these the Champions of the Church? 'Tis hard, Gentlemen of the Church of *England*, that you should leave these things to be spoken to, or Defended by a *Dissenter* ——— Rouse up your selves, Gentlemen, and speak up for the Purity of your Religion, and let the Regard you bear to the Reformation, Sealed by the Blood of Church of *England* Martyrs, appear in declaring your selves against such Horrid Barbarous Suggestions as these; Can you Reconcile

Digitized by Google

concile your selves easily to *Rome*, Gentlemen? And are the Differences between you but small? *Never Blame the Dissenters then for Separating from you!* We Desire to be always Dissenters from *Popery*, we Desire no Reconciliation with *Rome*, unless *Rome* Reforms? If you are for going back; nay, if you are Qualified in your Constitution for such a Reconciliation, 'tis the more Sign that you were not Reform'd enough; and by Consequence, that the *Dissenters* had very good Grounds to Justifie their breaking off from you as a Body.

To conclude: There can be no Argument made use of, to prove either that the Church of *England* can, or that she ought to Reconcile her self to the Church of *Rome*, but what will at the same time Justifie the *Dissenters* breaking off from her, or Condemn her first Reformation; and this I dare undertake to make good.

Upon the Whole, for the Argument is Infinite in its Variety, the Scandal of this New-started Notion, is Intollerable; and they that have started it ought to be look'd upon as Persons really designing the Overthrow of the Church of *England*, and fairly Discovering themselves.

Here, Gentlemen, is the Danger of the Church, he that cannot see it is Blind in the worst Sence of Stupidity; he that can see it, and is Unconcern'd at it, Discovers he is not in the True Interest of the Church of *England*, and cares nothing for either her Prosperity or Destruction.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To be Lett.

A Very Good House, Furnished or Unfurnished, having Three Rooms on a Floor. Being proper for any Member of Parliament; or to Lett in Lodgings to Members of Parliament, and having a Back-Door leading into the *Court of Requests*. Enquire at *Alice's Coffee-House* in *Old Palace Yard, Westminster*.

WHereas a Proposal has been made by the Author of this Paper, for Subscriptions to a Book in Folio, Entitled, *Jure Divino*; or, *A Satyr upon Tyranny and Passive Obedience*. To which, Abundance of Gentlemen having long since Subscrib'd, and the Time seeming long for its coming out, some very Good Reasons having obliged the Author to put a stop to it,

These are to give Notice, That the said Book is now in the Press, and shall go on to be Printed with all Expedition: And for the further Satisfaction of the Subscribers, the Sheets may be seen by any that please to give themselves that Trouble, at Mr. *Matthews's*, as they come out of the Press.

All those Gentlemen, who have Collected Subscriptions for this Book are Desir'd to send in an Account of what Number they have taken, there being no more to be Printed, than shall be given Notice, as Subscribed; and, if they please, to Pay the Subscription Money to Mr. *Matthews*, in *Pilkington Court*, *Little-Britain*, Receipts will be given there for it.

WASSE's Elixir for the Gout and Rheumatism; for the Cholick, Stone, Gravel, and Ulcers in the Bladder and Kidneys; a sure Remedy for the Dry-Gripes in the West-Indies. Price Three Shillings the Half-pint, with Printed Directions. Sold by Mr. James Atkinson, near Cherry-Garden Stairs, Rotherhith. Mr. John Rogers, Stationer, near the Tower. At Brightman's Coffee-house near Wapping Old-Stairs. At Nando's Coffee-house near Temple-Bar. At North's Coffee-house in King-street. Mr. George Flower, Instrument-maker, near Cock-hill. Mr. John Thornton, in the Minories. Mr. Richard Mount, Stationer, on Tower-hill. Mr. Baker, Bookseller, at Mercers Chappel. Mr. Clark, Bookseller, in Birchin-lane. At Jones's Coffee-house in Finch-lane. Mrs. Bond, next Door to Man's Coffee-house near Whitehall. Ives's Coffee-house in Bartholomew-lane. Mr. Billingsley, under the Royal-Exchange. At Oliver's Coffee-house, at Westminster-hall Gate. Mrs. Miller, Milliner, at the Red M. in Pope's-head Alley. Mr. Waley, at the Magpye without Bishopsgate. Roe's Coffee-house, at the Bridge foot in Southwark. At the Admiralty Coffee-house. S. Malthus in London-house yard, and at his own House in Clements-lane.

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Thurſday, September 27. 1705.

THEY that ſearch the Truth of every Circumſtance, make the beſt Defence for the Church of *England*, and nothing can be a greater Scandal upon the Church, than to ſay, that the Truth will not Vindicate her.

That ſhe is Truly Reform'd, I have already Expreſs'd my ſelf at large; That ſhe is Totally Reform'd, and Uncapable of a farther Reformation, I have already offer'd, and the beſt Divines of the Church of *England*, will joyn with me, their Infallibility being no more pretended to by them in the Article of Reformation, than in any other particular.

From hence I Inſer,

1. That being Truly Reform'd, it is Impoſſible ſhe can make any Allowances to the Church of *Rome*, or go back to any of thoſe things, from whence ſhe is Reform'd, without a horrible Scandal upon the Sincerity and Neceſſity of the firſt Reformation it ſelf, prevaricating with her own Profeſſion, and ſaying back again, that very Truth for which her Martyrs Died, her Champions Fought, and which the preſent Age of her Heroes have Defended at all Extremities.

2. That being not Compleatly Reformed, 'tis not Impoſſible for her to be Reconciled to thoſe, her *Proteſtant Diſſenting* Brethren, who preſſing for a yet farther Reformation, have Separated from her, becauſe ſhe has refuſed to follow them in the ſame Endeavour.

I Endeavour to be as Conciſe in this, as I can, tho' a Head of the laſt Conſequence, and of Infinite Concern to the *Proteſtant* Intereſt, becauſe theſe Papers aim but at a General State of Things, not Deſigning to enter into all the Particulars; however, if any Man will deny either of theſe Generals, I am ready to Defend them, viz. Either that the Church is *Truly Reform'd*, or that ſhe is not *Compleatly Reform'd*.

'Tis ſtrange any Member of the Church of *England* ſhould pretend, that ſhe is not Truly Reform'd, which, 'tis plain, ſhe muſt not be, if ſhe ought to go back again to that Church from whence ſhe ſeparated at firſt; if the Church of *Rome* will make Allowances, Charity Directs all the Church of *England* to receive her, to open the Arms of *Chriſtian* Love, to Embrace all thoſe, that *however late*, ſhall follow the Steps of their Neighbours, who Reform'd before them; but to Talk of making Allowances to *Rome*, to Talk of Meeting half way a Church out of whom the *Proteſtant* Reformation came, as a *flying from the Wrath to come*, is to Talk of Unravelling their Reforming Work, and turning back to thoſe Errors, and to that Darkneſs, from whence they are long ago Advanced.

I ſhall take Occaſion to ſpeak more largely to this, when I point theſe Papers more particularly to thoſe who have the Power to Direct and Determine in theſe Weighty Caſes, to whom I ſhall, with ſuitable Reſpect, apply this Caſe, and propoſe perhaps ſome thing, which however it may come from a Weak Hand, may, if earneſtly purſued, by their powerful Application, tend to the General Good of the *Proteſtant* Religion, and the particular Advantage of the Church of *England*, and of all the *Proteſtants* in this Nation, of what Denomination or Opinion ſoever.

Let no Man think that this Paper ſhall be Directed to the Convocation of the Church of *England*, either to Affront or Expoſe them; it would be contrary to that Healing Principle, which the Author of it profeſſes, and which he earneſtly purſues, and not to attempt any thing that ſhould farther Divide us; a General Union in all Caſes, as well Religious as Political, among *Engliſh* Men and *Chriſtians*, is the Sincere Endeavour of this Undertaking; Cavil, Inſult, Banter and Reproach, ſhall, by God's Grace, have no Effect to prevent the Deſign, or to Diſcourage its Undertaker.

He thinks it a peculiar Bleſſing from Heaven to this Nation, that a Spirit of Peace, Temper, and Charity, ſeems at this time to poſſeſs the Wiſeſt and Beſt of the Inhabitants, both Publick and Private; Providence has kindled this Flame in the Breaſts of all true Lovers of their Country; the Iron is hot, now is the Juncture to Strike with an Univerſal Conſent; and who knows, but a Peace of Parties, a Peace of Opinions, and of Charity among *Proteſtants* of all Perſwaſions, may be hammer'd out, tho' with ſome Difficulty, in ſpight of all the Oppoſition of Parties, the Croſs Deſigns of Enemies, and the Averſion of particular Sects among us; What Bleſſings from God and Man ſhall attend the Head of that Man, who ſhall be the Happy Inſtrument of bringing this to paſs? How ſhould this Nation Conſecrate his Memory, and raiſe Statues to his Fame! Let them come Courteſie be allow'd to him that ſhall make the Honeſt Attempt, tho' he has neither the Power, nor the Time to finiſh it; like Puiſne Council he opens the Cauſe, and leaves it for abler Heads to carry on to that Perfection, which he hopes God in his Infinite Mercy has Deſign'd for the Happineſs of theſe Diſtracted Kingdoms.

From this Principle, I muſt ſtart a Queſtion to the Conſumers of our Religious Peace; *Why*, Gentlemen, *is it poſſible for the Church of England to be Reconciled to the Papiſts of* France, *and not to her own Weaker Brethren, the Diſſenters in* England?

This is a Paradox new ſtarted by the Author of *Regale* and *Pontificate*, a Book Calculated for the Ruine, and Expoſing the Church of *England*, and to prepare the Minds of Men to be yet farther and farther ſeparated from her; If there be more probability of her going back again to *Popery*, than of her coming to a farther Reformation, who would joyn with ſuch a Church? Who would have any thing to do with her? Certainly no Body but he that can with her go back to *Popery*.

And why not joyn with the *Diſſenters*? or, Why not yield them ſome Things in order to it? Some Things, which being Indifferent in their own Nature, have no other Neceſſity but what they receive from Humane Invention; The Queſtion has ſo much Reaſon, and Unanſwerable Neceſſity in it, according to the Laws of Charity, that the Authors of theſe Debates have but one ſhift to fly to, and that is, to ſay they are ready to do it, have often offered to do it, and the

Diſſenters

Digitized by Google

Dissenters reject it, and will be content with nothing short of; all which the *Memorial* calls Mutilating and Adulterating the Constitution of the Church of *England*.

This indeed were a good Argument, and I could not have any Plea to bring against the force of it, were it not for one, *to them Unhappy Accident*, viz. That there is not one Word of it True; and for this I need not go back to the *Savoy* Conference, tho' if I did, it would, beyond all possible Reply, confirm what I am upon; but I refer to the Living Testimony of the Reverend Dr. *Tenison*, Prolocutor of the Convocation, in the 1st Year of the late King *William*, who when the King, from his Pious and Sincere Desire of such a Union, had caused some Methods to be thought on for the Reconciling us all, and the Thing was started in the Convocation, gave this General Answer, *Nolumus Leges Anglie Mutare*; this Robust Answer Shock'd the Proposal, and his Majesty saw it was in vain to attempt it.

Shall any Man now have the Assurance to say, The Church has often attempted, by yielding up her Indifferent Articles to reconcile her self to *Protestant Dissenters?* Had the *Memorial* had any Reputation for Modesty, this very Clause would have Destroy'd it all, in which it says to this purpose,

If parting with a few Ceremonies, however significant, we may or do still believe they would Engage the Dissenters to join heartily with the Church, we would Sacrifice them to their Scruples, Memorial, P. 27.

Was ever any thing offered in the World like this? Was ever such a Stock of Arrogance put into Print? You would Sacrifice them? Who are you that offer it? Convocation you cannot be, let the Prolocutor speak for you; High Church you cannot be, let your frequent Insulting your Brethren for Showing too much Countenance to the *Dissenters*, answer for them; Who is this *We?* Where are you to be found? And by what Authority do you Speak?

To Convince the World of this Sham Offer, and that it is a meer Fiction of the Brain, and Fancy of this Projector, let us see for once, what a General Offer will do; and tho' 'tis True, this cannot be a General Offer, the *Dissenters*, *to their Great Misfortune*, having never acted any thing as a Body, yet with much more Authority than this Author can make this Offer.

Let us see but one Step made to this Work, Satisfie the World of the Truth and Sincerity of your Design, by the Practice; let us see your Ceremonies Sacrific'd, or but some of them, as shall be Nam'd, and if not all, yet Vast Numbers of the *Dissenters* will come in to you, and I could Answer for the Truth of it.

This would be the way Effectually to lessen the Body of *Dissenters*; indeed all your *Shorter Ways*, your Gallows and Galleys would be Fools to this; open but your Pale, and pull up the Hedge of Ceremonies that is Planted about your Worship, those Briars and Thorns of Humane Invention, which so many have Scratch'd their Faces with, and so few have been Converted by: and you at once open a Door to such a Union in *England*, as I must tell the High Churchmen would be very Fatal to them, and for that Reason I cannot believe, Supposing them to be in their Wits, that they can ever Desire it, and I am certain, they never gave any Testimony that they did ever Endeavour it.

If any Man ask the Author of this, for they are very fond of bringing such Things home to Particulars, Whether he would come in upon such a Concession? I readily Answer, *Yes*, with all my Soul; and among my small Acquaintance, I am positive I could Answer for a Thousand Families of *Dissenters*, that would do the same; and that not from an Eagerness to come into Places, or to avoid the Disadvantages of Dissenting, but from a meer Principle of Love, Charity, Peace, and *Christian* Union, which ought to reign among *Protestants* of every kind, and which they would be glad to succeed these Universal Distractions that have Divided this Nation, even to their very near Destruction.

From this Principle, we sincerely Desire God would open the Eyes of the Rulers of the Church of *England*, so to advance towards this Blessed Work, that they might not only Sacrifice a few, but all those Plants which grow within their *Pale*, and

which

which are not of your Heavenly Father's Planting.

Here would be the End of our Divisions! We joyn with them in all Doctrinal Points; Three Articles, and one Clause of the Fourth, contain all our Differences; and these all relate to Indifferent Things; the *Regale* and *Pontificate* Compriſe them all; the Apoſtles yielded much more to the *Jews*, to bring them into the Church; abating things which they have no Authority to Impoſe, would heal all this Breach: If this one Dilemma was removed, if this Door of Impoſition was ſet open, Gentlemen of the Church, it would do more to Demoliſh our Meeting-Houſes, and Silence our Miniſters, than all your Acts of Uniformity, Corporation Laws, or all the Coertion of Twenty five Years Eccleſiaſtick Policy.

'Tis Impoſſible any Man ſhould ſay, without flying to a Refuge of Lyes and Forgeries, That the *Diſſenters* cannot be reconcil'd to the Church, till you have thus made the Experiment, till you have thus opened the Door to them; no Man can be ſaid to refuſe that was never ask'd or offer'd; it is a plain Caſe to me, That this Abatement of Ceremonies was never offer'd to the *Diſſenters*, at leaſt we do not know when or by whom; we find no Footſteps of it, and would be glad to know, What it is they call, and offer; by whom, and to whom; and from what Authority it was made? Which, till it is done, I muſt be allow'd to ſay, The *Diſſenters* know nothing of the Matter; I dare ſay they would be glad to hear of it, would readily Enter into a Treaty about it, and perhaps make greater Conceſſions, than moſt People expect.

But till Mr. *Memorial*, or his Party, can tell us when this Matter has been Propoſed and Rejected, I think he cannot without a *Corinthian* Hardneſs, pretend to tell the World, it is Impracticable to Reconcile the Church of *England* to the *Proteſtant Diſſenters*.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To be Lett.

A Very Good Houſe, Furniſhed or Unfurniſhed, having Three Rooms on a Floor. Being proper for any Member of Parliament; or to Lett in Lodgings to Members of Parliament, and having a Back-Door leading into the *Court of Requeſts*. Enquire at *Alice's Coffee-Houſe* in *Old Palace Yard*, *Weſtminſter*.

Lately Publiſh'd,

THE *Appendix* to the *Review*; Together with an *Index* of the Firſt Volume; which Compleats the ſaid Firſt Volume, of the *Review*: And all thoſe Gentlemen, who have beſpoke of the Author, the ſaid Firſt Volume Entire, may have them Deliver'd, Bound up together with all the *Supplements*, at *J. Matthews's*, or at the Publiſhers of the *Review*.

WHereas a Propoſal has been made by the Author of this Paper, for Subſcriptions to a Book in Folio, Entitled, *Jure Divino*; or, *A Satyr upon Tyranny and Paſſive Obedience*. To which, Abundance of Gentlemen having long ſince Subſcrib'd, and the Time ſeeming long for its coming out, ſome very Good Reaſons having obliged the Author to put a ſtop to it,

Theſe are to give Notice, That the ſaid Book is now in the Preſs, and ſhall go on to be Printed with all Expedition: And for the further Satisfaction of the Subſcribers, the Sheets may be ſeen by any that pleaſe to give themſelves that Trouble, at Mr. *Matthews's*, as they come out of the Preſs.

All thoſe Gentlemen who have Collected Subſcriptions for this Book are Deſir'd to ſend in an Account of what Number they have taken, there being no more to be Printed, than ſhall be given Notice, as Subſcribed; and, if they pleaſe, to Pay the Subſcription Money to Mr. *Matthews*, in *Filkington Court*, *Little Britain*, Receipts will be given there for it.

Juſt Publiſh'd,

THE High-Church Legion: Or, The Memorial Examin'd. Being, A New Teſt of Moderation. As 'tis recommended to all that love the Church of *England*, and the Conſtitution. By the Author of the *True-born Engliſh-Man*. Printed in the Year, 1705. Price Six Pence.

Lately Publiſh'd,

THE *Conſolidator*: Or, Memoirs of Sundry Tranſactions in the *World in the Moon*; By a Native of that Climate. Tranſlated from the Lunar Language, by the Author of the *True-born Engliſh Man*.

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Saturday, September 29. 1705.

A Poor Woman had a Son, a Wild Boy, and there being a Fair in the Town, ſhe calls the Boy to her; *Sirrah*, ſays ſhe, *you are a going to the Fair, I find, pray come hither.* *Indeed Mother*, ſays the Boy, being afraid of the Rod, *I won't go to the Fair; I did not intend it.* *Sirrah*, ſays the Old Woman, *I am ſure you will, and therefore I'll Whip you beforehand, come hither you Rogue you.*

Theſe Gentlemen that are for Publiſhing to the World, that there is no poſſibility of Reconciling the Church of *England* and the *Diſſenters*, and yet never make the Offer, are juſt like this Old Woman that Whip'd her Boy, becauſe he would go to the Fair.

Now in ſetting this Matter a little right; the Craft of a Party of Men will moſt readily appear. Methinks they look to me like a Shipwright, that makes the *Rudder* firſt, and Builds the Ship afterward; who, tho' he begins at the wrong end, ſhews doubly the Exactneſs of his Draft, and that he wants no Skill, however wild his Meaſures are.

Our Gentlemen had form'd two Schemes in *England*, one againſt the Government, one againſt the *Diſſenters*; and finding both Lame and Defective, they are now ſtriving to make them go with Crutches, and Swim with Bladders of their own Politicks.

Let me Expoſe theſe two Cripples a little, and then return them to the Wiſe Workmen that form'd them; Their firſt Project upon the Government, was to cry up the Queen, as ſitting upon the Throne of her Anceſtors, and Inheriting the Crown by a Clear Right of Devolution or Succeſſion, under the Cover of which Cheat they had prepared a *Superſedeas* from the Prince of *Wales*.

Digitized by Google

But Her Majesty, who had too clear a Title to the *English* Crown, to stand in need of their Artificial Politicks, being not to be drawn into this Snare, they Burst the Bladders of Gall that lay under their *Adder-Tongues*, and cried out of Injury, Usurpation and the like, as loud as they did before.

And to make good this Clamour, they introduce their Old *Jure Divino*, and bringing this New *Merry Andrew* upon the Stage, they Banter the Queens Possession of the Crown, by diligently labouring to prove that no humane Authority has a Right to Interrupt the Divine Right of Succession, which being Inherent in the Person of the Monarch, and his Heirs, can receive no Limitations from a less Authority than its own Sacred Original——Under this Doctrine the Title to the Queen has its Fate Chain'd to the Consequences of Argument; and the Subtil Politicians, could Contrive no better Method, than to bring the People to believe a Doctrine, which once settled in their Minds, should naturally lead them to Unhinge and Depose the Right of Governing, if not the Possession of Government from the Queen.

Had they gain'd this Point, the Foundation of Her Majesty sitting on this Throne, had been weakened to the last Degree; for what might they not expect from a People Convinc'd in their Consciences, that the Queen Reign'd only by Force, and by a Power directly opposite to the Divine Law, and by Consequence offensive to God, and Injurious to Man? How would this on all Occasions return upon the People, when they lost any Battle, or had any Misfortune at Sea? How would the General Reflection be as among these People it is now? How can we expect any better, when we are fighting against Heaven? When we are erecting a Humane Right against the Sacred Law of Succession, and Supporting a Queen, that has no Title but what is Condemned in Heaven, and Opposed on Earth?

Is this a Snake in the Grass, or no? Is not this a Plot against the Queen's Title, and a Mine to overthrow Parliamentary Limitations? If this Doctrine once take place in *England*, all manner of Tyranny must follow, and this Nation must expect to fall Unpitied.

I can but touch upon this here, I hope all Men see the Snare, and Discover the Hook, as well as the Bait, and therefore I am the shorter in it; referring the rest to Satyr, and the Lashings of severest Truth, now preparing.

I proceed to the second wild Artifice of this Party, with Relation to Religion; they found this Nation fix'd in their Unhappy Divisions, and not over apt on either side, to think of Reconciliations either in Principles, Charity, or Politicks——This was the Ground-work on which they had room to build Innumerable Projects, to blow up and Destroy the Settlement of this Nation; my Business is, if possible, to strip them Naked, and shew every thing in its proper Shape.

And tho' some Indecencies must follow exposing the Nudities of a Party, the Necessity of *England*'s seeing the bottom of this Truth, must be my Apology.

'Tis plain, the Destruction of the present Settlement is at the Bottom of all the Project; the Overthrow of the Queen's Person, Title, Government and Power, is first in Execution, that of Religion first in Intention.

To give a Blow to our Religion, the first Maxim is, and always was, Encrease the Division, we find them Divided; keep them so, and continually throw in Matter of farther Strife, to keep the Passions agitated, and the Parties in Motion.

To obey this Original Dictate of Hell, this new Project is started, to argue the People into a Belief, that the Church of *England* and *Dissenters*, can never be Reconciled; that the Breach is too wide, and to heal it is Impracticable.

In their prosecuting this fatal Mischief, they have committed one Mistake, they can never account for in Policy, *viz.* That they attempted to prove, that the Church of *England*, may be Reconciled to the Church of *Rome*, tho' it be impossible to Reconcile her to *Protestant Dissenters*: This was a Note above *Ela*, and so frighted all the well-meaning Discerning *Protestants* of the Church of *England*, that it has, like all such Pro-

Digitized by Google

Proceedings, loft them more ground than the other Argument gain'd them.

I am not going on to Anſwer this Matter in Argument; I am now only laying open the Fact, uncoveriog the Face of this Gilded Monſter, that all Men may ſee its Beaſtly Figure, and conceive a juſt Horrour at its Appearance.

I have hinted already, that this Paper deſigns to addreſs it ſelf, with all imaginable Reſpect, to the Enſuing Convocation, upon this, and ſome equally ſignificant Subject——— If I continue my Reſolution of that Sort, I ſhall endeavour to lay the Matter open, and in a clear Light diſcover the Eaſineſs of reconciling Matters, between the Church of *England* and the *Diſſenters*; I hope to the Satisfaction of that Reverend Aſſembly; and perhaps make it plain, that 'tis eaſier than moſt People imagine, and much eaſier than our Enemies would have it be———At leaſt I'll undertake to prove an Entire Conjunction, both of Intereſt and Charity, is very feaſible between them, to the Entire Deſtruction of that Mutual Jealouſie; which being fomented by this Malicious Faction of the High-Church, has gone ſo far to deſtroy the Nation's Peace, and to open a Door to the fatal Deſigns of thoſe, who in this, aim at the Deſtruction of both, and a general Subverſion of the Proteſtant Religion, as well as National Liberty.

But to go on with the Scheme of their Deſigns, as ſoon as this Notion was ſtarted, of the Impoſſibility of a Reconciliation with *Diſſenters*; What's the next Step? What is the Church of *England* mov'd to next? ———Why, Truly, a very fine Project of making Allowances in Charity, and going back half way to meet her Siſter, *As they diſhonourably call Her*, The Church of *France*.

To make this feaſible, the Church of *France* is repreſented as come off in a great many Steps from the Church of *Rome*, and being a Sort of *Roman* Catholick *Diſſenters*, and therefore the eaſier to be brought to a Conjunction; but ſtill 'tis obſervable, as ſhall more particularly appear, in a more nice Examination of the Principles of the *French* Church; that the *French* Papiſt would not in this Reconciliation, become an *Engliſh* Proteſtant; but the *Engliſh* Proteſtant muſt become the *French* Papiſt, under ſome odd and trifling Diſguiſes; but of this by the by.

Now, mark the Iſſue of this Reconciliation, by being arriv'd at a Conjunction with *French* Popery, the Novelty and Bugbear of a *French* Prince, a Prince reconcil'd to the *French* Religion, would vaniſh of courſe; all the Arguments of being in danger, of the Subverſion of our Religion, would be at once taken away; and this Prince being then of the ſame Religion with our ſelves, there would remain no more Diſpute among us, againſt the reſtoring the Race, and reſcinding the Settlement.

Gentlemen of the High-Church, who call your ſelves Proteſtants, and pray for the Queen, and the Settlement of Religion: Do you not ſtart at the horrid Diſcovery of the black Contrivance of a Party, who act behind the Curtain, and under the Protection of your Authority, and Name? Do you not bluſh to think, you ſhould be the Tools to this Horrible Plot againſt the Religion and Liberty of your Native Country? Do not your Conſciences reproach you with prevaricating in the higheſt Degree, with God, with your Religion, with your Soveraign, and with the whole Nation?

I would to God theſe Gentlemen could be prevailed with, but to think a little, and reflect what this Party of Men are driving them to; What horrid Gulph of Miſery and Confuſion they labour to bring this Nation to, and with what Face they can look up to God, and pray for the Queen as Head of the Proteſtant Church of *England*, and perform all the other Offices of the Day, while in their Hearts they are driving the Church of *England* back to *French* Popery, and therein attempting to blow up the very Conſtitution of the Church of *England*.

If any of theſe Gentlemen ſhall ſay, the Fact is falſe, and deny their ſhare in it——To ſuch I muſt anſwer in ſhort.

1. I ſhall be glad to ſee, that no Church of *England* Clergyman can own himſelf concern'd in ſuch a Villainous Deſign; that the Practice ſhould in it ſelf appear ſo black, that every Man ſhould juſtly avoid the Scandal. But,

2. Why,

Digitized by Google

2. Why, Gentlemenen, do you not make your Deteſtation of it publlick; I make no queſtion, but there are Thouſands of Chriſtians in the Church of *England*, whoſe Souls abhor the Thoughts of going back to that Popery from whence they reform'd; but 'tis very hard then, that not one Divine among all the Church of *England* Clergy has thought fit to wipe off the Scandal, by anſwering the Propoſal,

'Tis Matter of Fact that Mr. *L—ly* in his *Regale* and *Pontificate* has made the Propoſal; and it has been ſaid, that it was to be lamented, that it was not propoſed in our late Convocation.

'Tis Matter of Fact, that no Man has ever Anſwered this Scandalous Propoſal, nor Vindicated the Church of *England*, but the Notion grows upon the Members of the Church, many of whom have already learned to ſay in their Common Diſcourſe, That they had rather be *Papiſts* than *Presbyterians*, that is, than *Proteſtant Diſſenters*; of which I ſhall take the Freedom to ſay ſomething in our next.

To be Lett.

A Very Good Houſe, Furniſhed or Unfurniſhed, having Three Rooms on a Floor. Being proper for any Member of Parliament; or to Lett in Lodgings to Members of Parliament, and having a Back-Door leading into the *Court of Requeſts*. Enquire at *Alice's Coffee-Houſe* in *Old Pallace Yard, Weſtminſter*.

WHereas a Propoſal has been made by the Author of this Paper, for Subſcriptions to a Book in Folio, Entitled, *Jure Divino*; or, *A Satyr upon Tyranny and Paſſive Obedience*. To which, Abundance of Gentlemen having long ſince Subſcrib'd, and the Time ſeeming long for its coming out, ſome very Good Reaſons having obliged the Author to put a ſtop to it,

Theſe are to give Notice, That the ſaid Book is now in the Preſs, and ſhall go on to be Printed with all Expedition: And for the further Satisfaction of the Subſcribers, the Sheets may be ſeen by any that pleaſe to give themſelves that Trouble, at Mr. *Matthews's*, as they come out of the Preſs.

All thoſe Gentlemen, who have Collected Subſcriptions for this Book are Deſir'd to ſend in an Account of what Number they have taken, there being no more to be Printed, than ſhall be given Notice, as Subſcribed; and, if they pleaſe, to Pay the Subſcription Money to Mr. *Matthews*, in *Pilkington Court, Little-Britain*, Receipts will be given there for it:

*** PROPOSALS (*different from all others yet publiſhed*) for a *Perpetual Aſſurance Office*: Wherein either S E X may Subſcribe, and by Paying 6 *l. per Annum*, ſecure an equal Dividend of 10000 *l.* at their Deaths, which in all probability cannot amount to leſs than 500 Pounds, or a much greater Sum, to any Perſon they ſhall Name, beſides 3 *l.* out of every 6 *l.* which they ſhall have Paid, together with other Advantages (during Life) which will reduce every Member's Yearly Payment to leſs than 40 *s.* Subſcriptions are taken, and Propoſals at large given *gratis*, at the *Inrollment Office* in *Chancery Lane*; Mr. *J. Matthews* a Printer, and Mr. *Sawbridge*, in Little-Brittain; Mr. *Barnes*, in Pall-Mall; Mr. *Nutt*, near Stationers-Hall; Mr. *Straban* and Mr. *Davis* in Cornhill; Mr. *Hartley*, and Mr. *Hodgſon's* in Holborn; Mr. *Barker* in Weſtminſter-Hall; and Mr. *Smith* without Temple-Bar, Booklſellers. (***. Note, *That no Money is to be Paid, till the Society be full, and Security given.*) Againſt which, if any Subſcriber ſhall object, he ſhall be at Liberty, whether he will ſtand to his Subſcription, or not.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Juſt Publiſh'd,

THE Frauds and Villanies of the Preſent Practice of Phyſick, and the Rational and Sincere Practice Compar'd. With a New Philoſophy of the Principles of the Air, the neceſſary and greateſt Nutriment of the Blood and Spirits; of the Principles of all Animals and Vegetables, ſupported by many Obſervations and Experiments; of the Preparations by Diſtillation and Infuſion, and the different Uſes of them in all Diſeaſes. By R. *Fitz*, M. D. Fellow of the College of Phyſicians and the Royal Society, and Phyſician of St. *Bartholomew's* Hoſpital. Sold by *Edward Brewſter*, at the Crane in St. *Paul's* Church-yard, 1705.

Lately Publiſh'd,

THE *Conſolator*; or, Memoirs of Sundry Tranſactions in *the World in the Moon*: By a Native of that Climate. Tranſlated from the Lunar Language, by the Author of *The True-born Engliſh Man*.

Digitized by Google

A

REVIEW

OF THE

Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Tueſday, October 2. 1705.

I Have ſpoken my Mind to the Queſtion, whether the High Churchmen, are to be fear'd, with reſpect to their Threatnings; whether *Nature* will really be rouz'd in them to *Rebell againſt Principle*; and 'tis my Opinion in ſhort, that they will not; that neither their Courage, or Diſcretion will permit them, and that therefore the Government has no more reaſon to be apprehenſive of them, than the Author of this, had of the *Devonſhire* Juſtices Warrant; they are all of them a meer flaſh of a Vapour, Noiſe without Subſtance, a Piſtol without a Bullet, a falſe Fire, that duely conſider'd has no forte; No, nor a Will to do, what they have the Face to Threaten.

But *I am return'd upon*; What is it then they are making Collections for, and raiſing private Sums of Mony for, and laying up Funds?

I'll do them juſtice in every thing as near as I can; all thoſe Collections I have heard of yet, I believe amount to no more than Contributions for their poor Friends, ſome who are routed of their Livings for Non-jurant Principles, *as in* Scotland *in particular*, or ſome of their ſuffering Brethren in *England*; and this I cannot blame them for; or elſe Contributions for their ſcribling Champions, of which if Mr. *Ld—ly* and *W—ly* do not receive large Bounties, the Accounts I have of it are very imperfect.

I muſt own their Side is the beſt for an Author to eſpouſe, who wants or expects to be ſupported by thoſe he ſerves; but the Authors that write from better Principles, as well as for a better Cauſe, I hope will not be at all diſcourag'd by that.

The ſubſequent Queſtion I have to ſpeak to, is, What will theſe Gentlemen do, if the Government proceeds to run on at this rate,

to the Great Fear and Terror of their Party?

As to what they *will do*, I shall not be very positive; but I can tell *what I would have them do*, what I would advise them to, which I recommend as none of the worst pieces of Counsel that can be given them: Which in short is as follows;

I would advise them to furnish themselves with a good *Stock of Patience*, that when the Disappointments they must most certainly meet with in this Case shall come; they may may not fly out into any fatal Excesses against themselves; such *as hanging themselves*, or the like unnatural Violences.

Nor is it altogether without reason that I presume to give them this Advice; for I am not insensible neither how great their Expectations from the approaching Parliament are, nor how great probability there is or their being intirely disappointed.

If any one should enquire of me the Reasons why these Gentlemen have conceived such Hopes from things running in their favour the next Sessions of Parliament, and from what Principles they presume to threaten the Court and the Ministry with the Resentments of the House: All the account I can give, is wrapt up in the Constant Custom of this Party, *to build Castles in the Air*, form empty Notions upon weak and incoherent Consequences, and flatter themselves; and their Party, with the wretched Consolation of a Resurrection of Circumstances, from a Grave of really irretrievable Disasters. As this has been the constant Method of this Party, no wonder should be made at their meeting with such constant Disappointments in all their Dependencies. Thus with a constant Delusion of their own forming, have they buoy'd themselves up for near 17 years past with the Restoration of their Abdicated Cause; sung Ballads to the happy Return of their Monarch *in Publico*; Confederated, Associated, Assassinated, and what not; and all to as much purpose as they now write *Rebearsals*, *Memorials*, and such vain *State-Crowns*; they amuse the People with the Expectations of what can never come to pass, without a fortuitous Conjunction of *Atome Circumstances*, equal in proportion to those which (according to *Epicurus*) form'd the World.

The inevitable Disappointments I foresee these Gentlemen running into, prompt me in meer Charity to caution them not to be unfurnished with a suitable Stock of Patience: for really, *Sirs*, you have occasion for it all, if Peace and Union, if the Conjunction of the Court and the Ministry, with all the Queens Subjects in Methods of Temper and Moderation, be such a Mortification to you: If having a Ministry put upon you that pursues this great End by cautious and wary Methods; if keeping all your High flying, Warm-spirited, *Moderation-eating*-Statesmen out of Employment, be provoking to you; prepare, Gentlemen, to be disappointed and provoked, for certainly so it will be: Nay, to tell you the Truth, so it must be; or the rest of the Nation must be ruined.

How unhappy a Post have these Gentlemen got in the World, and how uneasy in their Condition, That when the Publick Interest is happily pursued, their Mortification must unhappily be the Consequence of it; from whence I take the Freedom to exhort them to Patience under their Sufferings, since it must certainly be true, That they will have the Mortification of seeing the Nation's Eyes open to their own Safety.

They cannot expect this enlightned People can give ear to Notions that must carry with them Quarrels, Breaches, Distractions, and perpetual Divisions: This is, *God be praised*, a wealthy as well as a wise Nation; They have a great deal to lose; they have the richest Country, and the Country has the richest Inhabitants of any Nation in the World, Now Men of Substance always covet Liberty and Peace; the Quarrels and Breaches of the World, generally speaking, are encourag'd and fomented by those that have least to lose. If Men of Families and Estates are drawn into those Mischiefs; if they have any Share of the Broil of the Age, or in contriving Disorders, 'tis that they are blinded against their Interest, and drawn in to act contrary to Reason and general Prudence.

The Generality of High Churchmen come under one of these two Denomina-

Digitized by Google

ons, *Desperadoes* or *Bigots*; Men of *no Fortunes*, or Men of a most *Deluded Judgment*; and to both these I speak. *Pray, Gentlemen, arm your selves with a proportioned Patience*; the Remedies you expect will certainly fail you when you talk of more Tacking Projects, of the ensuing Parliaments beginning where the last ended; where you threaten us with Parliamentary Resentment, and the Author of this being call'd to an Account for presuming to talk of Peace and Moderation, prepare to find your selves mistaken. I doubt you *have not told Noses*, you have reckoned *without your Host*, and must go back to your first Account; for no Parliament can be so distracted as to talk at your rate, to go your Pace, or pursue your Methods. It will never do in *England*, it would undo the Nation, ruin us all, and your selves among the rest.

It would be to affront the Representative of this Nation to Entitle them to your rash Methods, and tell us beforehand, how they will, or will not act; and if they should not be as mad as you expect, you must be disappointed; therefore the Author thinks, he gives you very wholsom Advice, when he says, prepare for the crossing your Desires, and *Arm your selves with Patience*.

It might be said, that Advice would be more regular to say, *fortify* and furnish your selves with Strength to *prevent* a Disappointment; with Power to back the *Memorial*, and to awe the Enemies of your Project; so as that the Nation, frighted by your formidable Postures, may not be able to prevent you, or to give you the Mortification of a Repulse; and should not dare to stand against you.

He is a Fool, that Argues for Possibilities against Probabilities, and therefore I have forborn to talk of that which cannot be done; I know your Incapacity; your Power is as little, as your Desires are great; your Strength as weak, as your Inclination is strong; and therefore, to lay aside the Impertinence, of advising you to what is not in your hands to do, I chose to direct, to what is both Rational and Easy.

Study Patience then, Gentlemen, and bear the Misfortune, of seeing your selves Baulk'd and disappointed in what you so earnestly desire; as for *Nature Rebelling against Principle*, I know you will think of that, a little before you venture, because your own Reason will Dictate to you, that it will be to no purpose, that it will end in your own Destruction, that you will fall a Sacrifice to Folly; be first Ruin'd, and then Laught at.

In the matter of Patience, I cannot but Exhort you to prepare to meet with the following Unhappy Particulars, among a great many others, this next Session.

1. Expect the Ensuing Parliament should declare themselves entirely satisfi'd in the Person and Conduct of the Queen; giving Her Majesty Thanks, for the Royal Example, in pursuing the Nations Peace, as well as Safety.

2. Expect the Parliament will reject with Contempt all *Dangerous Experiments*; and when you propose another desperate Essay at the Publick Destruction, never expect to get 134 on your Side again.

3. Expect the Authors of Memorial Principles, as well as the Author of that Book in particular, will be Voted Seditious, Mutinous, and Rebellious, and perhaps be us'd accordingly, in spight of *Dyers lying Lesser*, who says, the Jury that Burnt the *Memorial*, consisted of 10 *Dissenters*, and two Church Men, whereas

1st. No Grand Jury ever yet was known, to consist of 12 or of any other even Number; and Secondly, it was false in Fact.

4. Expect repeated Acts, Speeches and Resolutions, as often as Occasion requires, both from the Queen, the Parliament and the Ministers, to confirm, and secure to the *Dissenters* their Tolleration, to the Common People their Liberties, and to the whole Nation, that so much hated Advantage, THE PROTESTANT SUCCESSION.

5. Expect Mutual Concurrence, Peace and Union, in all the Publick Proceedings, both in Queen, Parliament, and People, to your exceeding Grief and Discomfort; and to the Eternal Discouragement of your Party.

Digitized by Google

And now Gentlemen, let the World judge, whether there is not great Reason to furnish your selves with suitable Patience to bear these great Afflictions, and to enable you to sing *Lachrymæ* with some tolerable Temper.

Perhaps these Gentlemen may think themselves banter'd in this Advice, and they may be in the Right of it too; but the Advice is good both ways.

1. To tell them what they will really find true; and however spoken in jest, affords them a good Moral, and they may do well to consider of it in earnest.

2. To tell them, That really 'tis such a Jest to hear them talk of the extravagant things they will do, when all Men know they have neither Capacity, Power, or Party to act, that he must govern himself beyond the usual Rate, that can restrain the Satyr, or keep himself Serious in the Discourse of it.

To be Lett.

A Very Good House, Furnished or Unfurnished, having Three Rooms on a Floor. Being proper for any Member of Parliament; or to Lett in Lodgings to Members of Parliament, and having a Back-Door leading into the *Court of Requests*. Enquire at *Alice's Coffee-House* in *Old Pallace Yard, Westminster*.

WHereas a Proposal has been made by the Author of this Paper, for Subscriptions to a Book in Folio, Entitled, *Jure Divino*; or, *A Satyr upon Tyranny and Passive Obedience*. To which, Abundance of Gentlemen having long since Subscrib'd, and the Time seeming long for its coming out, some very Good Reasons having obliged the Author to put a stop to it,

These are to give Notice, That the said Book is now in the Press, and shall go on to be Printed with all Expedition: And for the further Satisfaction of the Subscribers, the Sheets may be seen by any that please, to give themselves that Trouble, at Mr. *Matthews*'s, as they come out of the Press.

All those Gentlemen, who have Collected Subscriptions for this Book, are Desir'd to send in an Account of what Number they have taken, there being no more to be Printed, than shall be given Notice, as Subscribed; and, if they please, to Pay the Subscription Money to Mr. *Matthews*, in *Pilkington Court, Little-Britain*, Receipts will be given there for it.

*** PROPOSALS (*different from all others yet published*) for a *Perpetual Assurance Office*: Wherein either 5 *E.X* may Subscribe, and by Paying 6 *l. per Annum*, (secure an equal Dividend of 10000 *l.* at their Deaths, which in all probability cannot amount to less than 500 Pounds, or a much greater Sum, to any Person they shall Name, besides 3 *l.* out of every 61. which they shall have Paid, together with other Advantages (during Life) which will reduce every Member's Yearly Payment to less than 40 *s.* Subscriptions are taken, and Proposals at large given *gratis*, at the *Inrollment Office* in *Chancery Lane*; Mr. *J. Matthews* a Printer, and Mr. *Sambridge*, in Little-Brittain; Mr. *Barnes*, in Pall-Mall; Mr. *Nutt*, near Stationers-Hall; Mr. *Strahan* and Mr. *David* in Cornhill; Mr. *Hartley* and Mr. *Hodgson's* in Holborn; Mr. *Barker* in Westminster-Hall; and Mr. *Smith* without Temple-Bar, Booksellers. (*** Note, *That no Money is to be Paid, till the Society be full, and Security given.*) Against which, if any Subscriber shall object, he shall be at Liberty, whether he will stand to his Subscription, or not.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Just Publish'd,

THE Frauds and Villanies of the Present Practice of Physick, and the Rational and Sincere Practice Compar'd. With a New Philosophy of the Principles of the Air, the necessary and greatest Nutriment of the Blood and Spirits; of the Principles of all Animals and Vegetables, supported by many Observations and Experiments; of the Preparations by Distillation and Infusion, and the different Uses of them in all Diseases. By *R. Fitz*, M. D. Fellow of the College of Physicians and the Royal Society, and Physician of St. *Bartholomew's* Hospital. Sold by *Edward Brewster*, at the Crane in St. *Paul's* Church-yard, 1705.

Lately Publish'd,

THE *Consolidator*; or, Memoirs of Sundry Transactions in *the World in the Moon*: By a Native of that Climate. Translated from the Lunar Language, by the Author of *The True-born English Man*.

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Thurſday, October 4. 1705.

PErhaps the laſt of theſe Papers may be taken for too much of a Banter upon the High Churchmen, when I pretend to Talk of Patience under the Diſappointments, which I foreſee are like to be their Portion, but I refer it to any Man to judge between us, Whether it is not more of a Banter, that one of the Learned Gentlemen has put upon the World in another *Oxford Weather-cock*, called, *An Aſſize Sermon*; The Meer *Aurum Fulminans* of the Party, wherein he took for his Text, *Stand faſt, quit your ſelves like Men*; at which the Nation muſt needs make a little ſport.

If he meant an Active quitting themſelves like Men, it muſt ſeem to refer to Nature being rous'd againſt Principle; if he meant a Paſſive quitting themſelves like Men, then 'tis but the ſame thing I am Talking of; and the Reſolution that Gentleman Exhorts his Hearers to, is the ſame Patience I Talk off, and I leave them to Chooſe which part they pleaſe.

The Churches Danger is there wonderfully ſet forth, and all the Scare-crows of the Party extreamly magnified; and taking the Church, as he means it, their Courage and Reſolution is indeed wanted, and all little enough; for Paſſive Valour is of the higheſt Nature, and requires the greateſt Courage; therefore this *Oxford* Jeſt, and mine, ſeem to have the ſame Tendency, *viz.* to warn theſe Gentlemen to prepare with Patience and Reſolution, to bear the Diſappointments they muſt Expect.

From this Ungrateful Subject, I now proceed to anſwer another Queſtion about theſe Gentlemen of the High Church, *viz.* Will they bring their Occaſional Bill upon the Stage again, or no?

And that I may not Anſwer this Queſtion ſo much by Gueſs, as ſome People may think, I muſt tell thoſe Gentlemen, their Politicks appear weaker than they Imagine, in that they have not Concealed their Deſigns from

Digitized by Google

the World, enough to prevent us knowing beforehand what they drive at, and the Mischiefs they prepare, being Detected, are more than half prevented; I am therefore to acquaint the World, That the Occasional Bill, will not be brought on the Stage any more———Pardon my Explaining my self a little, by the Occasional Bill.

Here I mean an Occasional Bill, in the same Form and Figure that it was in before; and in that manner, I say, it will not be set on foot again; and this brings me to take Notice, That the Occasional Bill really had nothing in it, but what has been the Sence, and in the Design of the Party for above Thirty Years past, *viz.* To Exclude the *Dissenters* from all Trusts or Employments in the Government, that so they might with the more Ease Suppress them at last.

The failing of this Project, was the rise of the present Great Outcry of the Churches Danger; as if it were impossible the Church should stand, if the *Dissenters* do not fall; a Maxim raised by a Party, and current only in the Heads of those that wish with the *Dissenters* Destruction, the Ruine of the present Establishment, both in Church and State.

I allow these Gentlemen covet the Fall of the *Dissenters*, in order to their own Ecclesiastick Tyranny; but they have always found that State Tyranny must go with it, and only will support it; from whence we have seen, that these Gentlemen have always prompted the Breaches of our Liberty, by Politick State Invasions, *tho' hitherto God be thank'd, they have proved Impolitick ones to them*; that the Examples in the State might Encourage those in the Church; and that one Tyranny might support another.

'Tis very Just to observe from hence, that Church Tyranny always sunk with State Tyranny; and the Agents of one being fallen from their Power, the other fall of Course.

But to say the Church is less safe, because she is in the Hands of the Law, which permits her not to Tyrannize, or because she is under a Queen, and a Set of Rulers who have no Inclination to it, is to say the Church is in most Danger, when her Constitution is most exactly preserved, her Cannon obeyed, and when Head and Members make one happy Conjunction, agreeing to act for the Church, according to her own Dictates and Principles, and not to make her a Fool to usher in Oppressions, Persecutions, and all sorts of Invasion of Property.

In order to bring back this Unhappy Regency of Church Politicks, Occasional Bills have been started, That the Church being made a Tool of State, might be the Handmaid of Tyranny; the Queen, the Wisest and Best of the Bishops and Clergy, the Nobility and Gentry, by noted Majorities, have Declared themselves against the Design in general, and against this Act in particular; but the Party restless in the Prosecution of the first Design, and resolved to leave no Stone Unturn'd, that may Contribute to the Effecting it, have form'd, *as I am told*, a New Project to Drive that Nail that will go; and if they cannot obtain what they Desire, will satisfie themselves with what they can obtain.

In order to this Design, *they tell me*, the Design is formed to Dress this Monster up in New Cloaths, Painting the Devil White; that so presenting him to the World in new Colours, they may, if possible, Deceive *even the Elect*; if this Sham may pass upon the Age, *and no Cunning will, I suppose, be wanting to promote it*, they fansie they may obtain, *if not the Bill it self*, some Equivalent; which going down with less Difficulty, may either in time serve in stead of, or be Introductory to the Bill it self.

To this purpose I understand the Plot is laid, and I should be wanting to my Native Country, and lessen the General Design of this Paper, Calculated for the Publick Service, if I did not strip naked this Maygame, this *Merry Andrew* of the High-Church, and show him to the World in his True Shape.

Specious Pretences, and the Artifice of Words, have in all Ages gone a great way to Amuse Innocent People; and there has never been found a Time of such Universal Light, when Mens Understandings have not been to be Deceiv'd by Humane Cunning———That these Men have had too much Success already in these Things, is but too True; but that they should expect to find any of this Weak sort of People in the

Ensuing

Enſuing Parliament, is ſuch an Affront upon the Houſe, as, I hope, may ſerve to quicken them in the preventing it, if it does not rouze their Temper to expreſs ſome Reſentment.

If any Man ask me, How I know this is in the Deſign? *I'll be as plain in telling him that*, as the Deſign it ſelf; even becauſe *Knaves* are generally *Fools*; becauſe the Gentlemen are ſo ſecure of the Succeſs, they cannot contain their Satisfaction, but tell the Joy themſelves; and ſo according to Caſtom, *betray their Folly and Project both together.*

Ask a High Churchman, *Well, Sir, What do you Deſigns next? What will you bring the Bill to the Houſe again?* He Anſwers readily, *No, no, but we'll bring you an Equivalent*; and then it comes out; *We'll bring you ſomething, you ſhall not have the Face to Reject, which ſhall lay the Foundation of what we Deſire, and do our Buſineſs, and yours too.*

The ſhort of this Story is this, That this Party have Dreſs'd up the *ſame Old Spectre* in Fine New Cloaths; and this time you are to expect to be preſented with a Bill, Entituled, *An Act for the Security of the* Proteſtant Religion, *and of the Church of* England. Now as ſome Wiſe Gentlemen in the former Miniſtry, could find a Way to make a Sacramental Teſt Clauſe upon *Diſſenters*, agree with a Bill, *To prevent the Growth of* Popery *in* Ireland; by which all thoſe Gentlemen who ſpent their Eſtates in Defence of *London-Derry*, and of the *Proteſtant Religion* in *Ireland*, are turn'd out of Office, *in order to prevent* Popery; Why may not it as well Correſpond with the Security of the Church of *England*, to prevent her fellow *Proteſtants* Conforming to her, and to keep thoſe *out*, that would *come in*, and ſo Encreaſe the Schiſm, *as they call it*, and widen the Breach among *Proteſtants*, *for the Security of the* Proteſtant Religion?

Well, Gentlemen, but under this Cover; a great many well-meaning Gentlemen, are ſuppoſed to be drawn in, who cannot have the Face to give their Vote againſt a Law, for *the Security of the* Proteſtant *Religion*; and this is the General Uſe *of Titles*; but no Man will ſay this is any Compliment to the Underſtanding of our Senators; and I cannot but think they muſt be Concern'd at it, at leaſt they will, I queſtion not, concern themſelves the more to Examine nicely into the Meaning, as well as Title of whatever comes before them.

In the preſenting this New *Mimick of the Occaſional Bill*, I promiſe to my ſelf a great Satisfaction, in hearing that the Gentlemen who bring it into the Houſe, will Undertake to prove the Reality of that *Non-Entity*, which they have fill'd our Ears with the Noiſe of, but which I could never yet ſee any Reallity in; I mean, *The Danger of the Church* ——And this I expect, becauſe it cannot be Rational to offer a Bill to the Houſe, for the Security of what is not in Danger; if this Danger can be proved, then their Work is done, and we are all content the Houſe ſhould be Judge; and yet whether the Church be in Danger, or not in Danger, this Bill ſeems to me very uſeleſs: For,

1. If the Church be not in Danger, the Bill for her Security, can be of no uſe; and I am perſwaded, our Houſe of Commons will not ſpend their Time in making Acts that ſignifie nothing.

2. If the Church be in Danger, who is it from? It muſt be either from the *Proteſtants* or the *Papiſts*? If from the *Papiſts*, make what Acts you pleaſe againſt that Danger, we have nothing to ſay to it; and think you would do well to make an Act againſt the Church of *England*'s being Reconciled to the *Gallican* Church of *Rome*, as ſome, who call themſelves Churchmen, have already propoſed; but if the Danger of the Church is from her *Proteſtant Diſſenters*, why then, Gentlemen, you ought to make ſuch Acts of Parliament, as may open the Church Doors to them, leſſen their Numbers, and bring them to a General Conformity; but to make an Act to Drive them farther off, to keep them out, that would come in, and lay more ſtumbling Blocks in their way; this can never be for the Security of the Church, but ſerves rather to Confirm that Truth, which I have often Aſſerted, *viz.* That theſe Gentlemen, who ſo Violently cry out of the *Diſſenters* Schiſm and Separation, yet really do not Deſire they ſhould Conform; for as Occaſional Conformity is a ſtep to Total

tal Conformity, he that Desires the last, would accept of every Degree of it, and Encourage the Advances People make towards it; in hopes that Time and Circumstances might bring them, or at least their Posterity, over to a Total Conformity.

This being, I think, plain, that the Design is the same, whatever outside is put upon it; I cannot doubt, but our *English* Gentlemen Entrusted by the Nation, with the Security of their Liberties and Religion, will be careful not to be Wheedled and Impos'd upon with false Colours of Things, but will still show their Resentment at the Design, in whatsoever Dress or Colour, it may be brought before them.

To be Lett.

A Very Good House, Furnished or Unfurnished, having Three Rooms on a Floor. Being proper for any Member of Parliament; or to Lett in Lodgings to Members of Parliament, and having a Back-Door leading into the *Court of Requests*. Enquire at *Alice's Coffee-House* in *Old Palace Yard*, *Westminster*.

WHereas a Proposal has been made by the Author of this Paper, for Subscriptions to a Book in Folio, Entitled, *Jure Divino*; or, *A Satyr upon Tyranny and Passive Obedience*. To which, Abundance of Gentlemen having long since Subscrib'd, and the Time seeming long for its coming out, some very Good Reasons having obliged the Author to put a stop to it,

These are to give Notice, That the said Book is now in the Press, and shall go on to be Printed with all Expedition: And for the further Satisfaction of the Subscribers, the Sheets may be seen by any that please to give themselves that Trouble, at Mr. *Matthews's*, as they come out of the Press.

All those Gentlemen, who have Collected Subscriptions for this Book are Desir'd to send in an Account of what Number they have taken, there being no more to be Printed, than shall be given Notice, as Subscribed; and, if they please, to Pay the Subscription Money to Mr. *Matthews*, in *Pilkington Court*, *Little Britain*, Receipts will be given there for it.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WASSE's Elixir for the Gout and Rheumatism; for the Cholick, Stone, Gravel and Ulcers in the Bladder and Kidneys; a sure Remedy for the Dry-Gripes in the West-Indies. Price Three Shillings the Half-pint, with Printed Directions. Sold by Mr. James Atkinson, near Cherry-Garden Stairs, Rotherhith. Mr. John Rogers, Stationer, near the Tower. At Brightman's Coffee-house near Wapping Old-Stairs. At Nando's Coffee-house near Temple-Bar. At North's Coffee-house in King-street. Mr. George Flower, Instrument-maker, near Cock-hill. Mr. John Thornton, in the Minories. Mr. Richard Mount, Stationer, on Tower-hill. Mr. Baker, Bookseller, at Mercers Chappel. Mr. Clark, Bookseller, in Birchin-lane. At Jones's Coffee-house in Finch-lane. Mrs. Bond, next Door to Man's Coffee-house near Whitehall. Ives's Coffee-house in Bartholomew-lane. Mr. Billingsley, under the Royal-Exchange. At Oliver's Coffee-house, at Westminster-Hall Gate. Mrs. Miller, Milliner, at the Red M, in Pope's-head Alley. Mr. Waley, at the Magpye without Bishopsgate. Roe's Coffee-house, at the Bridge-foot in Southwark. At the Admiralty Coffee-house. S. Malthus in London-house yard, and at his own House in Clements-lane.

Just Publish'd,

THE Frauds and Villanies of the Present Practice of Physick, and the Rational and Sincere Practice Compar'd. With a New Philosophy of the Principles of the Air, the necessary and greatest Nutriment of the Blood and Spirits; of the Principles of all Animals and Vegetables, supported by many Observations and Experiments; of the Preparations by Distillation and Infusion, and the different Uses of them in all Diseases. By *R. Fitt*, M. D. Fellow of the College of Physicians and the Royal Society, and Physician of St. *Bartholomew's* Hospital. Sold by *Edward Brewster*, at the Crane in St. *Paul's* Church-yard, 1705.

Just Publish'd.

THe High-Church Legeon: Or, The Memorial Examin'd. Being, A New Test of Moderation. As 'tis recommended to all that love the Church of *England*, and the Constitution. By the Author of the *True-born English-Man*. Printed in the Year, 1705. Price Six Pence.

MDCCV.

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Saturday, October 6. 1705.

I Have Undertaken in the laſt *Review*, to Advance, That the Tacking Party have reſolved to Broach a New Project in the World, *viz.* That Inſtead of an Occaſional Bill, we ſhall be preſented with a New Gew-Gaw of their own ; *A Bill for the Security of the* Proteſtant Religion : This is *the Old Dog new Dyed*, ſaid an Honeſt *Shropſhire* Man, when he heard the Story.

However, Gentlemen, let me premiſe, I do not Affirm of my own Knowledge, ſuch a Bill will be brought into the Houſe ; for who knows what will, or will not be Tranſacted there ? But this is the Boaſt of the Party ; this is what they Threaten the Nation with, and it is not a very Unhappy Diſcovery ; the furniſhing us with an early knowledge of their Deſign, will, I doubt not, furniſh us with ſufficient Warning to prevent the Effects of it.

The Gentlemen that boaſt of this Bill, tell us a great many Particulars, which I cannot but think it is very needful the Nation ſhould know ; and if I do no Service in this Publication, Gentlemen, you will Excuſe the Honeſty of the Deſign ; I am ſure the Cheat ought to be diſcovered ; and I had rather tell you Ten Stories to no purpoſe, than omit one that may be uſeful to the Publick.

Firſt, We are told by theſe Gentlemen, This Bill for the Security of the *Proteſtant Religion*, tho' it may, among many other things, be prepared to ſuppreſs Occaſional Conformity ; yet it ſhall be ſo Reduc'd, ſo Modell'd, and ſo Abſtracted from all the Objections of the Lords, that unleſs they will Abandon the Church, they ſhall not be prevailed upon to refuſe it, without Intollerable Scandal.

Secondly, They will come down ſo fairly to the Terms of that firſt Bill, which the Lords once Agreed to, and in which they Declared their Aſſent, that there is no

Digitized by Google

fear in this New Model, it will pass the House.

This, they say, is grounded upon a Clause in the Reasonings of the Lords at the Conferences about the first Occasional Bill; wherein their Lordships granted, That the Occasional Conformity of *Dissenters* ought to be Suppress'd; only objected against the Circumstantials of the Bill, the Season of putting it in Execution, and the like; all which they will now remove; and having brought the Bill down to the Standard of their Lordships Judgments, it must be allowed a great Instance of the Moderation of the House; That since they cannot prevail with their Lordships, to come over to their Opinion, as to the Particulars, they will come over to their Lordships, and accept the General; if these will not Grant what those Desire, those shall Accept of what these will Grant.

This Contrivance might have had some better Face upon it, if the Intervening Circumstances had not Discovered the Temper and Design of the Party; if their Vehemence in pursuing their Bill, had not Discovered the Bottom of the Design lay deeper, than was at first pretended; if it had not been plain, that the preventing the Growth of Hypocrisie, as these People pretend, was not really the least part of the Design, and the Good of the Church made use of only as a pretence to cover the Pernicious Purposes of a Party, which too much Discovered themselves in the Violence of the Temper, with which they pursued them; Good Ends being seldom prosecuted by Evil Means, Legal Designs, and Moderate Proposals, seldom requiring Dangerous Experiments, Furious, Illegal, and Exotick Methods, to bring them to pass.

The General Design has too much been Discovered by the Violence and Passion of the Contrivers; and if this has occasioned the Nation farther to Enquire into the Reality of the Design, they must thank themselves: 'Tis own'd, if these Mens want of Temper in the Prosperity of their Affairs, had not blown up their Project; if they had not been Blinded by the full Tide of their Expectations, they had obtained too much in that first Essay; but their own want of Policy, ruin'd the worst and most fatal Design, that ever was laid against the Union of *English Protestants*; and the Curtain being thus Drawn by themselves, the Scenes of Destruction appear, in which the Chambers of Wickedness are Discovered; and these Schemes of Politicks are Exposed, for the World to Laugh at.

Here it plainly appears, the Good of the Church, is the Cry at the Gate; but within stand the Thousands of Gaping Harpies, of all, and of no Religion; who snatching at the Places, the Salaries, and Perquilites attending this Bill, lay Starv'd with Expectation, Hungry and Disappointed, and Raving at the Loss of that Bill.

Now, had the Design been really the preventing the Occasional Conformity of *Dissenters*, why, Gentlemen, it would most significantly have appeared, if instead of a Bill to Thrust them farther from you, and shut them out, you had been pleased to have offered some Remedies to the General Evil, and Opened the Arms and the Doors of the Church, to have first received all those that could upon reasonable *Protestant* Conditions, have come wholly in.

First, To shut Men out, and then to say, they won't come in, is such Bantering God Almighty and your Brethren, that 'tis no Wonder, Gentlemen, these Dealings make Men more afraid of your Design; for it can never be thought that you who Complain of the Dissenting, the Schism, the Faction of the People, can pretend to wish the Healing it, by making the Breach wider, and shutting out those that would come in.

To say this Bill is for the preventing Hypocrisie, is it self such a piece of Hypocrisie, that not the House of Lords only, but the Meanest Plowman in the Nation, sees thro', and Laughs at; and therefore 'tis not enough to say, the Occasional Conformity of *Dissenters*, is not justifiable —— Why do you not Cure the Evil, by giving them room to make that total, which they Declare their willingness to, by Partial and Occasional Compliance with.

To say, the *Dissenters* will not Comply totally, tho' Overtures and Advances to that purpose were made, is to Cover the Cheat yet farther, and make Falsities and Forgery

Digitized by Google

assist the Design; for 'tis plain, whatever Mr. *Rehearsal*, Messieurs *Memorial*, or Monsieur *Regale* and *Postscript* have advanced to the contrary, there never has been any Abatement of Ceremonies, or Indifferent Things, offered them yet.

Now this seems so Just a Thing, that I cannot but think no Reasonable Man will reject it: First, Gentlemen, open the Doors of the Church, and make these Offers; make all those Advances which Charity, Temper, and Religion Demand of you, and which, upon a fair Debate, may be proved reasonable; and then if the *Dissenters* shew themselves Refractory, and Ill-natur'd, if they appear Obstinate, or are Confuted in their Reasonings; if they can neither Defend their Dissenting, nor yet shew themselves Enclin'd to Comply with you, there may be some pretence of Contumacy, and they may be call'd obstinate; but to say they are not to be reconciled, and yet offer them nothing, is such a piece of Drollery, that it will never go down with the Meanest Understandings in the Nation.

From hence it will appear, that all the Condescentions in a New Bill, all the Curtailing it, and bringing it down to the first Standard, which the Lords would have past, will now, if Mens Eyes are opened, as I think they are, be Infignificant; nor will it be any Derogation, or Detraction, to say of the Lords, That had their Lordships had an Equal Prospect of the Design at that first Session, when had these Gentlemen watch'd their Opportunity, they had carried their Point; their Lordships would not have gone so far as they did.

These People therefore may sit down, and Reproach themselves if they please, with their own Folly, and reflect on that Verse of a Foreign Poet,

If Knaves were never Fools, they'd soon Blow up the State.

Dyet of *Poland*, Page ...

Nor will the Argument *ad hominem*, be now of any force; their Lordships were then of this Opinion, or Conceded thus far then; therefore we cannot doubt but they will be so now; for their Lordships have great reason to say they are better Inform'd since, and see farther into the Design.

Those that Tax the Lords with a want *of Due Care of the Church*, will with much more reason be chargeable with want of Reason, as well as Manners; and may very reasonably be thus Answer'd; That a due Care of the Church, must be allow'd to consist rather in bringing *Dissenters* into the Communion of the Church, than in forecloſing both them and their Posterity, and shutting the Door against them; blocking it up with Ceremonies, Trifles, and Things own'd to be Indifferent, which they never could Defend in Practice, much less can they defend the Imposing them as Terms of Communion, and which, unless Complied with, the Willing Enclining *Dissenter*, is Effectually shut out and Rejected.

If therefore there is nothing in your Design, Gentlemen, but the Safety and Security of the Church, the most Effectual Method to secure the Church, must certainly be, to make those you call her Enemies, become her Friends; to receive all these Gentlemen, that on Occasion can Conform, into a Total Union and Conformity; so making them a part of your selves, joyn'd in the Union of Interest, as well as Profession; and the Breach being thus closed, the Enmity would cease of Course, and the Cry of the Churches Danger, would fall of it self.

This I Conceive to be so plain, that till it is offered at, all the Pretensions for an Occasional Bill, will be found Vain and Empty; and that of bringing it down to the Test of the Lords former Concessions, will rather appear to be a True Demonstration of the Projected Scheme, than any thing else, and of the Parties being willing to play at small Game, rather than stand out.

If then a Proposal never so Specious in it self, covers a Plot against Religion, against the Publick Peace, and against the Settlement of the Church and State, it ought to be Rejected for the Evil of its Meaning, and that which may be better justified at another Occasion, becomes Unseasonable and Improper, and ought to be Rejected.

I have forborn the farther Enlarging on this Subject, having a Design to lay it before those whom it may more particularly Concern;

cern; and tho' some People are pleased to Charge this Paper with meddling in what it does not Understand, I shall be glad the Man that has more Zeal, and Honest Desire for the Publick Peace, *or he thinks he has more Learning*, would go on to do all the Good he can, and at the same time Endeavour to hinder no Body else.

As for his Law-*Latin*, his *Jure Diabolico*, his calling Crown'd Heads, and Legally Elected Princes, Scoundrel Names, and the like, I say nothing to it, but this; *So much Learning, so little Manners, fie, fie!*

Those Gentlemen who are solicitous for the Nations Peace, are strangely mistaken, if they cannot joyn in Peace and Temper with those Embark'd with them in the same Good Design; and 'tis a very Unhappy Circumstance to me, and gives too much reason to doubt their Sincerity; which, if I might presume to Advise them, they should do well to Consider.

To be Lett.

A Very Good House, Furnished or Unfurnished, having Three Rooms on a Floor. Being proper for any Member of Parliament; or to Lett in Lodgings to Members of Parliament; and having a Back-Door leading into the *Court of Requests*. Enquire at *Alice's Coffee-House* in *Old Palace Yard, Westminster*.

WHereas a Proposal has been made by the Author of this Paper, for Subscriptions to a Book in Folio, Entitled, *Jure Divino*; or, *A Satyr upon Tyranny and Passive Obedience*. To which, Abundance of Gentlemen having long since Subscrib'd, and the Time seeming long for its coming out, some very Good Reasons having obliged the Author to put a stop to it,

These are to give Notice, That the said Book is now in the Press, and shall go on to be Printed with all Expedition: And for the further Satisfaction of the Subscribers, the Sheets may be seen by any that please to give themselves that Trouble, at Mr. *Matthews's*, as they come out of the Press.

All those Gentlemen, who have Collected Subscriptions for this Book, are Desir'd to send in an Account of what Number they have taken, there being no more to be Printed, than shall be given Notice, as Subscribed; and, if they please, to Pay the Subscription Money to Mr. *Matthews*, in *Pilkington Court, Little-Britain*, Receipts will be given there for it.

*** PROPOSALS (*different from all others yet published*) for a *Perpetual Assurance Office*: Wherein either SEX may Subscribe, and by Paying 6 *l. per Annum*, secure an equal Dividend of 10000 *l.* at their Deaths, which in all probability cannot amount to less than 500 Pounds, or a much greater Sum, to any Person they shall Name, besides 3 *l.* out of every 6 *l.* which they shall have Paid, together with other Advantages (during Life) which will reduce every Member's Yearly Payment to less than 40 *s.* Subscriptions are taken, and Proposals at large given *gratis*, at the *Enrollment Office* in *Chancery Lane*; Mr. *J. Matthews* a Printer, and Mr. *Sawbridge*, in Little-Brittain; Mr. *Barnes*, in Pall-Mall; Mr. *Nutt*, near Stationers-Hall; Mr. *Strahan* and Mr. *Davis* in Cornhill; Mr. *Battely*, and Mr. *Hodgson's* in Holborn; Mr. *Barker* in Westminster-Hall; and Mr. *Smith* without Temple-Bar, Booksellers. (*** Note, *That no Money is to be Paid, till the Society be full, and Security given.*) Against which, if any Subscriber shall object, he shall be at Liberty, whether he will stand to his Subscription, or not.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Just Publish'd,

A Continuation of the Comical History of the most Ingenious Knight, *Don Quixotte de la Mancha*. By the Licentiate *Alonso Fernandez de Avellaneda*. Being a Third Volume, never before Printed in *English*. Illustrated with several curious Copper Cuts. Translated by Captain *John Stevens*. Printed for *Jeffery Wale*, at the Angel in St. *Paul's* Church-yard; and *John Senex*, next the Fleece-Tavern in *Cornhill*, 1705.

Just Publish'd,

THe High-Church Legeon: Or, The Memorial Examin'd. Being, A New Test of Moderation. As 'tis recommended to all that love the Church of *England*, and the Constitution. By the Author of the *True-born English-Man*. Printed in the Year, 1705. Price Six Pence.

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Tueſday, October 9. 1705.

I Took the freedom lately to tell ſome of my Country Obſervations, and that Thought opened the Door to a great many more; ſome of which, I reckon, may not be improper here; if not to Inform how I ſpent my Time in the Country, yet at leaſt to Introduce what may come after, which may be uſeful in its Turn, and to Cloſe the Subject I am upon.

And firſt I ſhall tell you, I have made a great many Trading Obſervations, of which, tho' you may hereafter ſee a larger Account, in the mean time you may take theſe in Hand.

1. As Populous as we are, there is more Trade than People in moſt Parts of this Nation; and yet if there were more People, there would be more Trade.

2. In the Middle of all the Out-cry of the Scarcity of Money in *England*, every Body has ſome, and moſt People ſome to ſpare; *for Begging is one of the moſt Certain Trades to Depend upon in the Nation.*

3. There's a Vaſt Quantity of Rich and Improveable Land Uncultivated, and in a manner Unoccupied in *England*; from whence I Infer, we are able to Maintain abundance of People more than we have, notwithſtanding all our Cry at the *French Proteſtants*.

4. In ſpight of War and Diſaſter, Foreign Trade Thrives in many Places, and ſome of our Sea-Port Towns grow Rich Prodigiouſly.

5. Wherever a Part Thrives and grows Rich, it certainly Encreaſes in Number of People; as is plain at *Dublin*, *Briſtol*, *Leverpool*, *White-haven*, and ſeveral other Towns in *England*, that are now Thriving and Populous, and every Day Encreaſing in Building and Inhabitants.

1. As to Modern Affairs, I find the whole Nation Unhappily Divided in this New Mat-

 ſtions

licious Distinction, of High Church and Low Church, and the Division Unhappily and too Industriously promoted by the High Party.

2. I find this Division no where so Industriously Fomented, nor so Unhappily Continued, as in those Towns which Choose Members of Parliament; from whence I observe, That Wholsome Laws have sometimes fatal Consequences altogether Unforeseen by those that made them, and impossible to be prevented.

The Frequency of Parliaments has, no doubt, been a great Happiness to this Nation, and the Interruption of them was formerly the principal Grievance which made room for all the Mischiefs prepared against the Peoples Liberties, and therefore the *Triennial Bill* is Esteemed justly a great Security, both against the Encroachments of Arbitrary Power, as also against Corruptions, Models, Pensions, and Factions in the House; but this Blessing has brought one Inconvenience along with it, *viz.* That the Certainty and Frequency of Elections, have made all our Burroughs in *England* the Scenes of Contention, Party Strife, and continual keeping up of Separate Interests among the Inhabitants.

If a Member is once Chosen for a Town, he is ever busie by Agents, and Bounties, to Cultivate and Preserve his Interest; if another has lost it, he is as busie to Plant his Interest, so as that it may grow against the next Election, which he knows must be at such a Time: Thus the whole Interval of Three Years is a Time of Petty Practice, and the Inhabitants are Treated with, Rail'd off, Frighted off, Wheadled off, or Bought off, all that time; this keeps the Divisions alive, and supports Parties that would Die of themselves, and too often Prorogues our Peace, till it has thrust it quite out of Sight; and what Remedy to prescribe for this Evil, I hardly know; while the Time of Election is so short, and so ascertained, it will for ever be so; and yet I dare not say, I would have it altered; the taking that Limitation off, would have other Pernicious Consequences equally Fatal to the Publick, and perhaps in its kind much worse.

3. I find the Non-Jurors, and our Inferior Clergy too, (*generally speaking*) in a close Conjunction, a Solid Confederacy for the promoting this Party Strife. I find Mr. *Rebearsal* has the Honour often to be promoted by the *Non-Jurors*; and not being able otherwise to force its Way, is handed by Gift, and presented to the Peoples Reading *gratis*, at the Charge of the Professi'd *Jacobite*; if 'tis his Honour to be the Esteemed Favourite of those who are the Professi'd Enemies of the present Establishment, he is welcome to Value himself upon it; but I Desire he would not put me upon the proof of it, because while I forbear the Particulars, his Friends perhaps may pretend it is not True, which is the best Plea they can have in the Case, since the Honest-thinking Churchmen cannot but Blush to think they should be Taught what to read by those, who, as I have already prov'd, cannot by their own Principle, wish the Prosperity of the Church; for when they do so, they must Cease to be *Jacobites*, and act against their avowed Principle.

And now I am Talking to this Gentleman, I am sorry to return the Villain and the Lye, and all that Foul Language he bestows upon the *Review* upon himself, but being oblig'd to speak of this Matter, it will of course come in my way.

Not being us'd to prove by, or approve himself to common Reasoning, I ought not to wonder this Gentlemen has not Answered some Queries long ago put to him, and which I would have those Gentlemen Answer for him, who recommend his Writings, and at their own Charge present them to the People; and I crave leave to repeat Two of them, which I presume he will not Answer in haste.

" 1. What they can mean by attempting " to bring the Ridiculous Doctrine of *Jure* " *Divino* upon the Stage, at this Time of " Day, but to Undermine and Invalidate " the Title of the Queen?

" 2. What they can mean, who pretend to " Argue the Right of Her present Ma- " jesty, by Succession; at the same time " Owning the Son of King *James* to be " Alive?

N

If these things strike at the Crown, and aim at possessing the Minds of the People, that Her Majesty Reigns by Usurpation, and Illegal Possession; Blush then, Gentlemen of the Gown, for your *Rehearsal*, and be Asham'd of him, as you ought; Blush, that you have Recommended him to the People, and bear with being told, That while you do so, you, as much as in you lies, Abandon the Church, Betray your Country, and Dethrone your Sovereign.

When Mr. *Rehearsal* shall Directly Answer these Questions, the *Review* will quietly let him Triumph about his *Oxford Weathercock*; however he must tell him, That his Suggestion of this Author in that Story, is like himself, Horrid and Villainous: And as to the Fact, I Answer,

1. That his Certificates from Painters and Workmen, are Insignificant, the Story stands Confirm'd, as far as I need desire it; and I'll at any time, produce him my Authority.

That the Motto was Design'd, Propos'd, and the Pattern seen, I have a great reason to believe, can be proved; but I'll put it upon a fair Issue with him, if he will procure the Master, and any of the Fellows of *Merton-College*, to Attest, that it was not Proposed, or Shown, or Offered to be set up; then I'll acknowledge my self Imposed upon, and tell them by whom, and in what manner, as I will always do when I am so; but as to my Design, it must be Villainous and Barbarous in him to tell me, It was to bring the Mob upon the Church, and there I leave it.

But I must be very free to say, that Party in the Church, who Daily put equal Affronts upon the Queen, Deserve that Censure, of which this Gentleman is one; and I Demand of him direct Answers to the following State of the Question.

1. If Monarchy be *Jure Divino*——— Humane Power can have no Right to Limit the Succession, but the Right is inherent in the Person, not in the Power.

2. If the Right of Succession cannot be Interrupted by Humane Authority or Limitation, and the Son of King *James* be not Spurious, neither of which Articles he will go from——What Title can the Queen have to the Crown?

3. What can be a more Effectual way to raise Commotions in the Nation, and bring the Mob upon the Queen, than to attempt to prove Her Majesty Reigns without Right, or in short is a Usurper?

4. Whether the *Review* is not much in the right to say, that Her Majesty gives Undeniable Proofs of Moderation, to bear such Treatment from such Men as these?

5. Whether to say that this is to prompt the Government to Massacre the Churchmen, is not just as good Logick, as Mr. *Rehearsal* uses in his Proof of *Anti-Diluvian* Monarchy, that because *David*, who was a King, is call'd a Patriarch; therefore all the Patriarchs may be call'd Kings; from whence we might as well say, that because the Emperor of *Germany* is call'd a Duke, therefore all Dukes may be call'd Emperors——And that because 'tis very reasonable these Men should be Corrected for their Insolence to Her Majesty and the Government, therefore they must be all Massacred and Murthered? No, Gentlemen, whatever you merit, I shall not move your Destruction; but your Correction, I think, is a Debt to your own Benefit, and for your Extraordinary Advantage.

Now because this Gentleman thinks I am too Violent, I can tell him, I have spar'd both him and his *Oxford* Friends, in abundance of Cases, in which, I could have Exposed them as a Testimony, that I Court as much Peace as the Case will bear; and to Convince him of it, I shall only ask him a few Civil Questions.

1. Whether he did not say in Publick, as the Consequence of his *Jure Divino* Doctrine, "That if he was a King, and any "City, Town, Province, or Part of his "People, refused to Obey his Absolute "Commands, he would make no Scruple, "to put them all to Death, Man, Woman, "and Child, or to that Effect: And whether this is not a Singular Article to recommend that Doctrine to the People of *England*, and to prove the Design of it?

2. Whether there has not, for some Years, and is not still in a certain City in *England*, that boasts to be a Seminary of Learning and Piety, a Set or Society of Men, who openly deny their Maker, Blaspheme his Being, Insult

fult Religion, and Abuſe the Government? Whether theſe have not been known by the Name of the *Atheiſt Club*? Whether one of the Experiments of this Society, was not to Inſult an *Engliſh* Gentleman, now a Member of Parliament, and throw him out of Window, for refuſing a Health that is too horrid to Name; and which, in meer Reſpect to *England*, as a *Proteſtant* Nation, I avoid relating?

3. Whether the Favourers of this Horrid Proceeding, are not all Profeſs'd *Jacobites*, or High-Churchmen, that pretend Religion, and Trample it under Foot?

4. Whether there are not in another place, Fellows of Colleges, who continue in their Fellowſhips, tho' they have not taken the Oaths in Direct Oppoſition and Contempt of the *Engliſh* Conſtitution? And whether ſome of theſe Fellows of Colleges, have not, at the ſame time omitting the Prayers at their College Chappels, gone out into the Town, and Officiated at a *Jacobite* Conventicle; where they pray to God for a Prince we know not; and by conſequence, pray for the Subverſion of the preſent Eſtabliſhment, the Overthrow of the Church, and Dethroning the Queen?

If this Gentleman would have any more *Oxford Weathercocks*, let him get over theſe, and he ſhall be ſupplied Weekly, as long as he pleaſes; mean time I would deſire him not to put me too far to the proof of theſe things, leſt the Particulars ſhould concern ſome People he little thinks of.

Theſe are not the ways to Peace, theſe things I covet to hide, and nothing but the Virulent Pens of Parties could Extort this ſort of Contention from me.

To hear of a Gentleman telling me, *The Shorteſt Way*, was Paving a Way over the Sculls of the Churchmen; that it is a Crime to Juſtifie it, ſhould have been ſaid by no Man, but him that could firſt Anſwer this Queſtion,

Whether all that was Ironically ſaid in that Book, was not Seriouſly, as well as with a Malicious Earneſt, publiſhed with Impunity in Print, a hundred times both before and ſince; to ſay then that this was a Crime, flies ſo much in the Faces of the Churchmen, that it upbraids them with blowing up their own Cauſe, and ruining their Friends by a Method they at the ſame time Condemn in others.

Upon this Foot I again ſay the Book was juſt, its Deſign fair, and all the Fact as charged upon them very true; if the Gentlemen think fit to tell me the Crime of it, I am ready to Anſwer and Defend it; and this I ſay the rather, becauſe I have now done with this ſort of Subject; and having ſomething elſe before me, ſhall receive no more Interruptions from a Party, whoſe Talent is to Rail, Raiſe Calumnies, Aſſert Falſhoods, Avoid fair Queſtions, and Proye nothing.

I Affirm the Moderation of the Government is wonderful to bear with them; and no Government but this would ſuffer their Treatment; I believe them like the Devil, great in Rage, ſhort in Time; and I think their Impotence in the Execution of their Threats, renders their Fury a Banter upon themſelves, and they grow every Day the Contempt of Wiſe Men, and the Ridicule of the Nation.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To be Lett.

A Very Good Houſe, Furniſhed or Unfurniſhed, having Three Rooms on a Floor. Being proper for any Member of Parliament; or to Lett in Lodgings to Members of Parliament, and having a Back-Door leading into the *Court of Requeſts*. Enquire at *Alice's Coffee-Houſe* in *Old Palace Yard, Weſtminſter*.

Juſt Publiſh'd,

A Continuation of the Comical Hiſtory of the moſt Ingenious Knight, *Don Quixotte de la Mancha*. By the Licentiate *Alonzo Fernandez de Avellaneda*. Being a Third Volume, never before Printed in *Engliſh*. Illuſtrated with ſeveral curious Copper Cuts. Tranſlated by Captain *John Stevens*. Printed for *Jeffery Wale*, at the Angel in St. *Paul's* Church-yard; and *John Senex*, next the Fleece-Tavern in *Cornhill*, 1705.

Digitized by Google

A

REVIEW

OF THE

Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Thurſday, October 11. 1705.

THE *Words of* Job are almoſt *ended*. The High Churchmen with a little more Patience may go on, they will be but little more troubled with the Impertinence of this Monitor; I ſhall leave them to tell me hereafter, how happy it had been for them to have taken the Hint, and Complied with the Council of this Deſpicable Scribler, as perhaps they account him.

I have now the leaſt, tho' perhaps the moſt Difficult, and moſt Hazardous part of my Work to go thro': However, be it as it will, the Work is of ſo much more Conſequence, than the good of its Author, that I think the laſt ought not to ſtand in Competition.

Wherefore, Gentlemen, liſten a little longer to an Oracle you never heard before, a certain Gentleman was once pleaſed to take Notice of my Deſiring you not to be ſurprized at the Subſtance of a Paper that was coming out, and when it appeared, there was *nothing in it but Peace*——Why really Gentlemen, to Talk of Peace, to Exhort to Peace, when Men are all Biting and Devouring one another, might ſeem ſomething Surprizing; and I gave the Caution not for fear of a Fright to the Senſes, but that when this Apparition appear'd, you might all be prepared, and not believe it a Spectre, a Vapour, or a Jeſt, and a Banter; but a Serious Subſtantial thing, propoſed in Earneſt Zeal for the Publick Advantage.

I have purſued this Deſign with the ſame Earneſtneſs and Honeſty of Principle, that I began it, and have had one very particular Teſtimony of its Operation, *viz.* The Rage, and Terrible Malice of the Party, who Declaring themſelves my Mortal Enemies, purſue me with all the Little Revengeful Unmanly Methods of Perſonal Fury imaginable, expect to Ruine me, and 'tis very likely they may.

I am not going to move the Compaſſion of any Body, by telling the Ungrateful Particulars; how the Unhappy Author of this

Digitized by Google

Paper is Treated; how his Life is Threatned by Bullying Letters; his Creditors rouzed to a general Profecution upon him for Debts, tho' under former Treaties and Agreements; as if he was more able to Discharge himself, now reduc'd by a known Diſaſter, and Ruin'd by a Publick Storm on his Family, than before; when in proſperous Circumſtances, he was Gradually clearing himſelf of every Body, and all waited with Patience, and ſhow'd themſelves ſatisfied; how his Morals are aſſaulted by Impotent and Groundleſs Slanders, his Principle cried down by Envious Friends, as well as Malicious Enemies; his Endeavours for the Publick Advantage thus prove none to himſelf; his Family and Fortunes ſink under his Conſtant Attempts for his Countries Advantage ——And all this for INVITTING YOU TO PEACE, for telling you what ſort of People Obſtruct it, and for anſwering the Impudent Attempts of the Nations Enemies to break and Divide us.

Well, Gentlemen, as I Deſir'd you not to be Surpriz'd at the Subject, ſo I muſt Deſire you once more not to be Surpria'd at the Manner, nor at the Perſons: I have hitherto directed the Exhortations of Peace, to the People of *England* in General; I have laid before them ſuch Arguments, as I thought moving, and particularly ſuitable to the Genius of the Time, and of the Perſons Writing, and have endeavoured, in my plain way, to open the Eyes of the Freeholders of *England*, and to ſee who, and who not, they ought to fix their Thoughts and Voices upon, for their Repreſentatives in Parliament; and in this, I have the Satisfaction of hearing my Friends ſay, I have done ſome Service, as well as to have my Enemies teſtifie it by their Reſentments.

I have been a long Journey into the Country, chiefly indeed to be out of the Reach of Implacable and Unreaſonable Men; which may ſerve for an Anſwer to an Impertinent Villifier, who in Print, had the Impudence to Demand *what Buſineſs I had in* Devonſhire.

In all my Perambulation, my conſtant Endeavour, my whole Diſcourſe has been *like my Writing*, nothing but Peace; Entreating and Perſwading all Men, of what Perſwaſion, and of what Opinion ſoever, to lay aſide their Party-Prejudices, to Bury former Animolities, to remember they are all *Proteſtants*, all *Engliſh* Men, Embark'd in the ſame Veſſel, Environ'd and Attack'd by the ſame Enemies, that have no Friends, but one another to ſtand by them; that have the ſame Religious Intereſts, and the ſame Civil Intereſt to purſue, the ſame God, and the ſame Government; and whoſe Ruine, if ever it comes, will be brought to paſs by the ſame Methods.

I frankly appeal for the Truth of this, to all the ſeveral Towns and Counties I have gone thro', in near 1200 Miles Riding; I have made no private Gain, I have been raiſing no Contributions, as another Author has been buſie about; I have Diſpers'd no Libels, as Mr. Juſtice *S*——*d* ſays his Informer alledg'd; I have poiſoned no Bodies Principles with any thing but the Infection of Peace. I have indeed carried the *Memorial* with me, and on all occaſions have ſhown it, as a thing which carries its own Evidence along with it; and which, as I have often ſaid, I think wants nothing to move the People of *England* to a ſuitable Abhorrence of it, but to have it be ſeen.

I can teſtifie, that the Principles Diſcovered in that Book, have in all Places that I have ſhown it in, opened the Eyes of the People to an Equal Deteſtation of it, with the Grand Jury at the *Old-Baily*; not a Man, but without the help of Spectacles, can ſee there the Church of *England* Dreſs'd up like a *Merry Andrew* to be Laught at, repreſented *a la mode de Canibal*, with the Sword in her Hand againſt her Sovereign; and in ſhort, perſonated to Principles which her Soul Abhors; they can ſee there the Queen Abus'd, the Moderation Her Majeſty practiſes, even to theſe High Churchmen themſelves, Trampl'd on and Deſpiſed; the Lenity, the Gentle Soft Methods taken, with her Enemies Treated with Horrid Inſults and Reproaches; and this, I muſt tell theſe Gentlemen for their Caution, fills the Country with Indignation at their Principles; and when ever they dare ſhow themſelves in their Colours, I muſt tell them, it will appear *at their Perſons*, and they would do well to conſider, that about the Time, when they find, *Nature's going to rebel againſt Principle*; for certainly, that Book has done more

to

Digitized by Google

to rouze the Nation, to treat them as they deserve, than all the Declarations the Government could have put out, in Vindication of their Proceedings; *but of this by the way.*

And indeed, I cannot but add one thing here, that in the Circle I have made in this Nation I have observ'd, and which I speak for the proper Use of these Eastern parts of the Nation; That I find, that blessed Article of Peace, and Union, much farther advanc'd, the People of all Sorts, as well Church as Dissenters, living in more Neighbourhood and Society; their Clergy going on hand in hand, in the Heavenly Work of doing good to Souls; and more like Christians, and Men, conversing with one another, than can be easily seen in these Parts; *O how happy would it be, were that Temper begun here!*

Let who will take this for a Scandal upon them, I do not; to me it presages, at least discovers the Possibility of that blessed healing Temper, which shall reign in the Heads and Hearts of, all Catholick Christians; when God for the compleating the Happiness of these Kingdoms, shall be pleased to bless us all, with that Peace at Home, which all good Men pray for.

Among many useful Observations, which, I think, I have brought with me from the Country, these are some.

1. That the dispersing Pamphlets, wrangling Papers, News-Letters, with Scandalous Reflections, Rehearsals, &c. Ay, and, if they will too, even Observators and Reviews; *so far as any of them prompt the People to any thing but Peace*; and so far as they excite Discontents at the Government, on any Account whatsoever, are exceeding pernicious to the Publick Good; and let no Man wonder that this Paper is found at the Close of this Subject, earnestly moving the Authority, who only can do it, either to regulate or entirely suppress it, in which I shall yet give a further Testimony of my real Design in the Pursuit of this Paper.

2. That the Diligence of those unhappy People, who industriously hand about these Papers; such as *Dyer's* Letter, the Rehearsal, Memorial, and the like, is very admirable, and extraordinary; the Collections and Contributions they raise for such as are their Champions in Print, to encourage them to oppose the Nations Peace, and insult the Government, are very great and considerable; and no wonder they are serv'd at all Hazards, while they that will venture to arm the People with Arguments, to defend themselves against these *Turners of the World Upside down*, do it at their own Hazard and Expence, to the Ruine of their Families, and exposing their Persons to all Manner of Indignities and Reproaches.

3. I have observ'd a very remarkable Difference between the Persons, wherever I have been, who are for Peace and Moderation, and those who are against it; in all Places 'tis easie to be seen, that generally speaking, The Men of *Sence*, the Men of *Manners*, the Men of *Piety*, and the Men that have *most to loose*, are the Men of Peace; these Listen to the Invitations of the Queen, and are moved at the Pressing Perswasions of the Royal Eloquence; these give this Paper a soft Reception, and receive its Author with Decency and Respect.

The Loose-headed, the Drunken, the Lewd, the Dissolute, the Immoral, the Ravenous, the Haughty, the Ignorant, the Idle, the Conceited, the Dull, the Dogmatick, and the Bigott; these added very Unhappily to a too strong Party of the Inferiour Clergy, and of the Gentry led away by the said Clergy, are the Maintainers of this Unhappy Temper; these and their Rabble, whom they possess with Notions, ridiculous as themselves, are the Firebrands of this Nation, the Enemies to its Peace, and the Destroyers of the Church.

When this Paper comes among these, 'tis Cur'd *without Bell, Book, and Candle*; many times it is thrown into the Fire, *instead of its Author*; who in the mean time, has such a Character given him, and so suited to the Temper of the Givers, that truly when I show'd my self in some Places, and the People knew who it was, they began to look for the *Cloven Foot*, the *Hoofs*, and the *Horns*, and all the Demonstrations of *Devilism*, which our Common People have learn'd from the Painters, Old Women, and the like; and I have had the Honour, with small Difficulty, of Convincing some Gentlemen

over

over a Bottle of Wine, That the Author of the *Review*, was really no Monster, but a Conversible Sociable Creature.

Farther I observed, that in those Towns in *England*, where the Strife of Parties is abated, and the People Converse together without Heat or Prejudice, where the Moderation and Temper of the Government has Influenc'd the People, and where their Eyes are open to the General Good of the Kingdom, their Trade flourishes, Commerce revives, and the People begin to live happy; they feel the Effects of it in the Blessed and Constant Attendant of Peace; if by the Casualty of the War, their Manufactures are obstructed, and they are pinch'd in their Trade by the General Calamity, they bear it with the more Chearfulness, and there are always the less Clamours; they help and encourage one another, and live like Christians, as well as like Men; and why we might not live so every where, I see no reason to be given, but what the Gentlemen of the High Church ought to Blush for; and what, without Arrogance, I may safely say, they themselves are the Occasion of.

I have made many more Observations of like sort, and which in Time, the World may see, *but not here*, other Work lying before me.

And now I come to my Text again, and to Desire my Readers not to be surprized, if with a Confidence in the Truth and Weight of what I have to say, from a Heart fir'd with an Unbyass'd Disinterested Zeal for the Peace of this Nation, and fearless of all the Personal Perils, which may Ensue; I seriously set my self to Conclude this Work, by saying some things no Man ever durst say before me; and saying it to those to whom no Man but my self would speak in this manner before; if I presume to Exhort those, who *few will Venture to Exhort*, and to Act the Part of a Man, resolved for the Publick Good to speak boldly all Manner *of Needful Truth*; let no Man be afraid for me, I shall speak to Men whose Candor and Charity will Expound me fairly, whose Treatment of me, will at least be Legal; Men who dare do Justice, when they Resent, much more when they Approve; I shall speak to Men that Understand and will bear; and to *Men*, to whom if I err, either in Substance or Manner, I shall never be Afraid or Asham'd to submit.

Above all, I shall say nothing but what all Honest Men will approve, both in the Reasonableness and Necessity of it; And what can I have to fear?

Lastly, I shall say nothing, but I will be always ready to Appear to, Justifie, and Chearfully Suffer for; if that Power should, to this Nations Misery, prevail, and that Unhappy Time should return, when I can be made a Criminal again for Speaking the Truth.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WASSE's Elixir for the Gout and Rheumatism; for the Cholick, Stone, Gravel, and Ulcers in the Bladder and Kidneys; a sure Remedy for the Dry-Gripes in the West-Indies. Price Three Shillings the Half-pint, with Printed Directions. Sold by Mr. James Atkinson, near Cherry-Garden Stairs, Rotherhith. Mr. John Rogers, Stationer, near the Tower. At Brightman's Coffee-house near Wapping Old-Stairs. At Nando's Coffee-house near Temple-Bar. At North's Coffee-house in King-street. Mr. George Flower, Instrument-maker, near Cock-hill. Mr. John Thornton, in the Minories. Mr. Richard Mount, Stationer, on Tower-hill. Mr. Baker, Bookseller, at Mercers Chappel. Mr. Clark, Bookseller, in Birchin-lane. At Jones's Coffee-house in Finch-lane. Mrs. Bond, next Door to Man's Coffee-house near Whitehall. Ives's Coffee-house in Bartholomew-lane. Mr. Billingsley, under the Royal-Exchange. At Oliver's Coffee-house, at Westminster-hall Gate. Mrs. Miller, Milliner, at the Red M. in Pope's-head Alley. Mr. Waley, at the Magpye without Bishopsgate. Roe's Coffee-house, at the Bridge-foot in Southwark. At the Admiralty Coffee-house, S. Malthus in London-house yard, and at his own House in Clements-lane.

Just Publish'd,

THE Curious and Accurate Observations of Mr. *Stephen Lorenzini* of *Florence*, on the Dissections of the Cramp-Fish: Containing the Comparative Anatomy of that and some other Fish, with Experiments. Dedicated to His Most Serene Highness the Prince of *Tuscany*. And done into *English* from the *Italian*, with Figures after the Life. By *J. Davis*, M.D. Printed for *Jeffery Wale*, at the Angel in St. *Paul's* Church-yard. 1705.

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Saturday, October 13. 1705.

THE Undertaking I am now upon, is of too great Conſequence, not to need ſome very ſignificant Introduction; I have caution'd my Readers not to be ſurpriz'd, and I am taking Caution my ſelf, not to be ſurpriz'd into an unſuitable manner, in a Caſe ſo nice.

I have hitherto Preach'd to my Inferiors and Equals, Men of the ſame Claſs with my ſelf; I hope I have ſlip'd into no Indecencies, and have Studied nothing more, than to ſuit my Language to the Caſe, and to the Perſons; I am now to ſpeak to my Superiors, and I hope to keep that guard upon my Pen, as that nothing ſhall ſlip me, that ſhall lay me open to a Charge of Indecency and want of Reſpect; and therefore Addreſſing my ſelf firſt to the Perſons, I ſhall acknowledge their Character, recognize their Authority; and laſt, humbly lay my ſelf at their Feet, ſubmitting both my ſelf, and what I have to ſay, to their Cenſure.

If any Man ask me, What need I have to concern my ſelf in this matter, what call to this hazard? Let him trouble himſelf no farther, for an Anſwer to ſuch a Queſtion; but look on the State of the Publick, and tell me, what occaſion there is for Peace; if he ſays, the Perſons I ſpeak to, need no quickning; I hope ſo too; but let him wait till he hears what 'tis I ſay; and if he can, then ſay it was a needleſs Thought, let him, and I'll joyn Iſſue with him on the Occaſion; from me, let him go to Queen, and tell Her Majeſty, there is no need to preſs the Houſes to Peace and Union; and tell the Miniſters of the Church, they need not Preach this Doctrine; and when he has left the Charge there, I'll defend my part as well as I can.

I pretend to no Enthuſiaſms, or Voices from Heaven, to Command me to run this hazard; and yet I confeſs my ſelf with Child of this attempt; and perſwaded that I cannot compleatly diſcharge my ſelf of this Work, if I do not apply my ſelf to all

Digitized by Google

those People, who are capable of Contributing to the general Good; and I have a treble Necessity before me.

1. That the thing it self, is of the last Consequence.

2. That this is the last resort, the only place where the Work can effectually be brought to pass; where Clamour, Discontent, and Party-Feud, can receive their Death Wound, their Mortal blow; and where if they are not suppress'd, we cannot hope to see it done.

3. This is the Time, the only Time, and to me it seems the last Opportunity, put into the hands of this Nation, to settle the Publick Tranquillity; a Time of which, in the Words of King *WILLIAM*, in that most moving Speech, his Majesty made to his last Parliament; it may be said, if it be lost, we ought not to expect Heaven should trust us with another.

As these are the reasons moving me to this part of the Undertaking, I appeal to all Unbyast *Englishmen*, if they are not sufficient to justifie all that may seem extravagant in the thing it self; which being granted me, shall be sufficient; and as for the manner, I'll answer for it my self.

Having premised all this, I make no farther Scruple to tell the World, that my present Work, is to Address this Paper with all possible Earnestness, tho' with the highest respect to no less an Assembly, than, THE PARLIAMENT OF *ENGLAND*.

In this difficult Task, I shall first apply my self to the House of Commons, the Knights, Citizens, and Gentlemen 'Newly Elected; the full Representative of all the Commons of *England*, and shortly to Assemble in Parliament, there to Transact and Debate, the most weighty Affairs of the Nation.

To you, Gentlemen, the Author of this Paper Addresses himself in the humblest manner, and with all possible Respect; but upon the most Urgent, most Significant, and perhaps most weighty Concern, that ever came before you.

Your Honours can have no Debates, concerning a Breach of your Ordinary Privileges, by an Humble Application to you in this manner, the Subject it self, carrying its own weight with it, and Entitling every *English* Freeholder, to a Liberty of Speech without Doors, in a Case so extraordinary.

The Author is first your Humble Petitioner, for your Honours forbearance, to hear him make that Solemn Recognition of your Dignity, and Lawful Authority, which every *Englishman* thinks your Right; and in the Preservation of which Right, all our Safety does most intirely depend.

Assembled by the Royal Mandate, or Writ, which only serves to ascertain the Times and Places of your Meeting, you Represent all the People of *England*; you are in Conjunction with the Lords, the Supreme Authority of this Nation in all Cases, and on all Occasions, the last relort from you, there lies no Appeal by our Law; and that other Original of Power, the Collective Body of this Nation, which on any Interruption of Parlimentary Assemblies is apply'd to, is no otherwise made use of, than to revive your Authority, by any sort of Violence, Tyranny or Oppression, Interrupted or Destroy'd.

'Tis true, you have not thought fit to Declare the real extent of your Power, and how far in all Cases it may be pleaded to all other Jurisdictions; but like the Substance of Religion, in which Thanks be to God, all the absolutely necessary Points, are as plain as the Sun, and clear as the Day; however the several *addenda* and Circumstances, may seem Doubtful and Abstruse, and be puzzl'd, and made more so by Distinctions and Suggestions of Humane Learning; so that part of your Authority, on which more immediately depends the Being and Welfare of this Nation, is direct, generally known, and needs no Comments, Distinctions, or other Glosses of Modern Invention, to represent them in doubtful Light to the People.

'Tis plain, that the Power of Redressing the Peoples Grievances, Levying Taxes, and opening their Purses, is in you; your Committees of Grievances of Trade, of Religion, of the Poor, are as so many Doors, at which the Freeholders of *England* are introduc'd; laying at your Feet, the Complaints they have to make, and by whose Application, the needful Assistances are given to the whole Body as the Case requires.

In

In you are the Peoples Hopes, on you Depends their Safety, Proſperity and Peace; you are Entruſted with all their Power, a *very very little Excepted*, which it is not my preſent Buſineſs to Diſcourſe on; on you are all their Expectations fix'd; their Eyes, as well as the Eyes of all *Europe*, are upon you.

They are ſo at all Times, but more eſpecially ſo at this time, as a time of more than ordinary Concern; a Critical Juncture, in which the Nation ſeems to be at a Criſis of Good or Evil, Safety or Deſtruction, Peace or Diviſion, Happineſs and Proſperity; or Univerſal Confuſions ſeem to Depend upon your Councils more at this Time, than perhaps they ever did at one ſingle Seſſion ſince your Conſtitution was Settled, or ever may again, while we are a People.

'Tis in your Power to Diſſipate the Fears and Doubts which now affect the Hearts of all Good Men, that have any Concern for the Good of their Native Countrey; and to Cauſe the Miſts and Clouds of Party Malice to Sink, Diſſipate, and Fly away; one hearty Vote of your moſt Powerful Aſſembly, would Damn all our Vigulent Memorials, and ſcare away that Legion of High-Church Monſters, that Ruffle our Soveraign, Affront the Dignity and Perſon of the beſt Queen *England* ever had; that Perſonate the Church, and make her ſpeak in Language her Soul Abhors; the Breath of your Mouth is able to Blaſt all the Attempts of Hell and *Rome*, who are for forming a Reconciliation between the Church of *England*, and all manner of Idolatry; and Widening the Breaches between all ſorts of *Proteſtants*, both in Civil, as well as Religious Matters.

You are now Elected by the Freeholders and Corporations for the Great Ends for which Parliaments ſhould Aſſemble; all thoſe Elections which have been Tumultuous, Illegal, Riotous, or otherwiſe affected with Briberies, Corruption, or Ill Practices, will, we doubt not, receive their juſt Cenſure and Diſcouragement from your Impartial Proceedings; and all the Needful Redreſs be given, where Strength of Parties have Oppreſs'd Legal Elections; and where the Injur'd People having met with Intollerable Treatment, make their Legal Applications to your Honourable Aſſembly.

Thus your Houſe will be Effectually purged from ſuch Members, who making uſe of all manner of Violences, and Illegal Methods, to get into your Aſſembly, give too juſt Cauſe to ſuſpect their Deſigns tend to ſomething ſuitable in kind when they come there; and thus the Mouths of thoſe People, whoever they are, who perhaps have Complain'd of the Determining former Elections by Party and Number, rather than by Juſtice and proper Merit, will be Effectually removed; and this Parliament, as its End may be the General Good, may purſue it by Unſpotted Methods, and the Mouths of the Nations Enemies may be Effectually ſtop'd, in the Malicious Clamours they are ſo forward to raiſe on every Occaſion, which ſuits not their Vile and Deſtructive Wiſhes.

What tho' there may be Choſen in your Aſſembly, ſome Gentlemen who have been Miſtaken; I am far from Doubting, but in all ſuch Caſes, either thoſe Gentlemen have ſeen, *or in Heavens due time will ſee*, their Miſtake; and will be far from Obſtructing the General Good of their Native Country; and wherein any Gentleman may formerly have been Miſguided to act contrary to the General Intereſt of his Country, he will either be better Inſtructed, or Over-ruled, by the Superiour Genius of thoſe *Engliſh* Patriots, whoſe Numbers, I doubt not, will form the Greateſt Part of your Auguſt Aſſembly.

There remains now, but one Word, which, with all Humility, the Author of this Paper Deſires to ſay, previous to the approaching Seſſion of this moſt Auguſt Aſſembly.

And Pardon me, Gentlemen, that there ſeems to be ſo much Occaſion for the thing, as gives an humble Author too much Ground for this Preſumption. Wherefore, Gentlemen Repreſentatives, the Humble Addreſs of this Paper, in ſhort, *for many Articles are Needleſs*, is Comprehended in this one Word,

ATTEND.

It is a Thing, perhaps ſome will hardly believe; and, if I were not very ſure, I could

Digitized by Google

could make out the Fact, I would have a Great Care how I offered it to the World in such a Case as this; That several Gentlemen, who with much Difficulty and Diligent Application, have obtain'd upon their Country to Chuose them as Representives in Parliament, when they have been Elected, and the Nations Business has requir'd their Attendance, have never so much as stirr'd out of their Own Country for a whole Session.

What shall we say to these Gentlemens being perhaps at the Expence of Six or Seven Hundred Pounds to be Chosen, is it for their Own Service, or their Countries? Is it to answer the Ends of Parliament, or to serve their Private Occasions?

'Tis true, the House is frequently called over, and sometimes these Gentlemen meet with Due Reprimands, for the Neglect of their Duty, and perhaps are put to some Expence, as well as Dishonour; but there has been also such means made, to Excuse Non-Attendance, and such Intereſt to stop Enquiries of that sort, that for a whole Sessions together, many Members have never shown their Faces in the Chappel of St. *Stephen's*, either to serve God or their Country.

That this is Matter of Fact, as well as a Thing to be lamented, I much rather Desire to be an Instrument of Curing than proving; and shall to that End Enter into the Bottom of this Grievance, Touching the Sore as lightly as I can, so as to make it, if possible, Effectual to prevent the same for the future.

The Service of the Country, in Parliament, was always Esteem'd an Honour to the Persons Employ'd, it was never more so than now; the Greater the Exigence of Common Affairs, the Greater is the Truſt, and the Honour grows in proportion: It cannot then be queſtioned, Whether it is not the Indiſpensible Debt of those Chosen to this Truſt, to give their Conſtant and Diligent Labours, as a Juſt Acknowledgement of the Affection of their Country, and their Dependance upon the Fidelity of those they Chooſe; and as a Debt to themselves, who always have, *or we think Ought to have*, a great Concern in the Welfare of these Countreys, as they have a large ſhare in the Wealth of them.

*** PROPOSALS (*different from all others yet publiſh'd*) for a *Perpetual Aſſurance Office*: Wherein either SEX may Subſcribe, and by Paying 6 *l. per Annum*, ſecure an equal Dividend of 10000 *l.* at their Deaths, which in all probability cannot amount to leſs than 500 Pounds, or a much greater Sum, to any Perſon they ſhall Name, beſides 3 *l.* out of every 6 *l.* which they ſhall have Paid, together with other Advantages (during Life) which will reduce every Member's Yearly Payment to leſs than 40 *s.* Subſcriptions are taken, and Propoſals at large given *gratis*, at the *Inrollment Office* in *Chancery Lane*; Mr. *J. Matthews* a Printer, and Mr. *Sambridge*, in Little-Brittain; Mr. *Barnes*, in Pall-Mall; Mr. *Nott*, near Stationers-Hall; Mr. *Straban* and Mr. *Davis* in Cornhill; Mr. *Hartley*, and Mr. *Hodgſon's* in Holborn; Mr. *Barker* in Weſtminſter-Hall; and Mr. *Smith* without Temple-Bar, Bookſellers. (*** Note, *That no Money is to be Paid, till the Society be full, and Security given.*) Againſt which, if any Subſcriber ſhall object, he ſhall be at Liberty, whether he will ſtand to his Subſcription, or not.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Juſt Publiſh'd,

THE Church of *England* prov'd to be Conformable to, and Approv'd by all the Proteſtant Churches in *Europe*. Being an Abridgment of Mr. *Durell's* Book of Foreign Churches. The Second Edition. Printed for *Jeffery Wale* at the Angel in St. *Paul's* Church-yard, 1706.

Juſt Publiſh'd,

THE Frauds and Villanies of the Preſent Practice of Phyſick, and the Rational and Sincere Practice Compar'd. With a New Philoſophy of the Principles of the Air, the neceſſary and greateſt Nutriment of the Blood and Spirits; of the Principles of all Animals and Vegetables, ſupported by many Obſervations and Experiments; of the Preparations by Diſtillation and Infuſion, and the different Uſes of them in all Diſeaſes. By R. *Fitz*, M. D. Fellow of the College of Phyſicians and the Royal Society, and Phyſician of St. *Bartholomew's* Hoſpital. Sold by *Edward Brewſter*, at the Crane in St. *Paul's* Church-yard, 1705.

Digitized by Google

A

REVIEW

OF THE

Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Tueſday, October 16. 1705.

THE Nice Article I am now upon, requiring as much Explication as poſſible, I cannot omit the following ſhort Story, which perhaps may illuſtrate it a little.

'A certain Gentleman being, with much 'Difficulty, choſen Member of Parliament, 'One of the Freemen of the Town comes up 'to him, to pay him his Compliment, and 'wiſh him Joy; adding, *The Town, Sir, is 'mighty well ſatisfy'd in their Choice*; and 'we doubt not but *You will diſcharge the 'honourable Truſt, with the ſame Fidelity and 'Honour* as you did, *the laſt time you did us 'the Honour to Repreſent us.*

The Compliment was good, but the unhappy Jeſt lay here, That the very laſt Seſſion before that, he never ſtirr'd from his Bottles and his Dogs, never went to *London*, never ſo much as ſhew'd his Face in the Houſe.

While I addreſs my ſelf to the Members now Elected to ſerve in Parliament, and apply to them in their private ſeparate Capacity; I take the more Freedom, and hope it may be with leſs Offence.

I cannot be ſaid to reflect on any Member in what follows, no Seſſion of this Parliament having yet been made; and I hope the Exigence of the Nations Affairs at this *Criſis*, will ſufficiently alarm every Member of this Honourable Houſe, and convince them, that the Service of their Countrey at this time, above all that have lately happed, calls for a more than Common Diligence.

I cannot forget, that in the late Houſe, when a certain Bill was on the Stocks, and the Party expecting ſome more than Common Oppoſition, —— thoſe Members that were 100 Miles off, and, as it was thought, had no Deſign to be at the Houſe at all, came hurrying up in all Haſte, to be at Paſſing the Grand Queſtion, and to give their Vote ſo that they were ſo fond of, and of which

Digitized by Google

the whole Nation has openly declar'd their Opinions.

Whether these Gentlemen were sent for or no, by the earnest Sollicitations of their Friends, I do not enquire; Whether some of them did not obtain, by their exceeding Diligence, that Title of *Tucker*, for which their Countrey afterwards rejected them in the ensuing Election; Whether they lived to see the Folly of the Attempt; *These things are not to the Purpose now*, and have been spoke to at large already.

But the Application of the Story is this; *Behold, Gentlemen*, the indefatigable Diligence of a Party! 'Tis hard Men should be more diligent to do ill, than to do well; that Men should take Pains to ruine their Countrey; and others be backward, slothful and negligent to prevent it: That one Party shall *send far and near*, ride and run to pass a Bill, or gain a Vote, when some, on the other hand, tho' in the very Town, shall forbear their constant Attendance, and perhaps be absent on some unlucky Trifle; when the Fate of their Countrey may chance to depend upon their single Voice, when the Good or Evil of many Ages may be formed, and when a Question may be put, Whether Posterity shall be bound to Curse or Bless us?

In the weighty Matters of a Nation, such as are debated in Parliament, the momentous Weight of one single Question is such, as cannot be foreseen at the time of its Debate; and the Voice of one single Member may in such a Juncture save or sink a Nation.

Questions in Parliament may contain infinite Circumstances and Consequences, that no Man can foresee; and tho' the Face of a Proposal in Parliament, may seem to proffer nothing Extraordinary; yet every Motion there is big with the Deep, and, *I wish I could always say well-contriv'd*, Designs of Men intrusted with a Nations Safety.

Might this Paper be Effectual, *not to Inform*, but to Remind the Gentlemen Elected to this Honourable Trust, of how great Consequence an early and constant Application to the great Work of the approaching Session, may be; Might something more Moving than Usual, fall from me, to quicken to an Earnest, Diligent Prosecution of the Publick Affairs, that the Designs of a Furious and Resolute Party, may meet with a Timely Opposition, and a Waking Circumspection; I should value my self upon that single Performance, and challenge all Men to say, That this was not a Useful Paper.

I remember, *and I think 'tis to be found in* Whitlock's *Memoirs*, a Case which may serve to convince any Man of the Occasion there is of a Constant Attendance in Parliament.

The Grand Question in the House was that Day, not the Life or Death of One Man, but of Two *English* Noblemen together, which should Live, and which should Dye; The Lord *Holland* and the Lord *Goreing* stood both condemn'd, and the House had determin'd, That One only should suffer — The Great Question was, Which of them should receive Mercy, and which should Dye?

The House divided equally upon the Question, and the Decisive Voice fell thereby upon the Speaker, who gave it for the Lord *Goreing*; so the Earl of *Holland* was appointed to Dye — Now I have been told by one yet living, who remembers the Story very well, my Lord *Holland* had a particular Friend a Member of that House, who on some very small Business, Omitted being there; and by that Omission that Noble Gentleman lost his Life; the Grief of which afterwards so afflicted his Friend, who had been the Occasion of it, that he lived but a very little after him, and mourn'd for him to his last Hour.

There are a Multitude of Noble Inferences to be drawn from this very Story; I shall hint at but Three; for *I know who I speak to*.

1. The exceeding Moment of Parliamentary Debates.
2. The indispensible Duty of a Member.
3. The dark Reflections that follow the Fatal Omissions.

I shall handle the Points very tenderly; But pardon me, Gentlemen, to say what is absolutely Necessary, in as good Terms as possible.

1. From this Instance it is to be observ'd, the Exceeding Moment of Parliamentary Debates; Life and Death are some of the smallest

ſmalleſt things that come before them; 'tis true, the Commons are no Court of Judicature, they are Employ'd about things of a Superiour Nature, to any Judicature whatever.

A Gentleman, Choſen to Repreſent his Country in Parliament, is truſted not with the preſent Welfare of his Country only, but with its future Proſperity; his Commiſſion, from the County or Burrough for which he ſerves, ſtands Charg'd with the Lives, Liberties, Eſtates, Religion, and *the All* of his Country; it is before him to determine, whether we ſhall be Happy or Miſerable Poor or Rich, have Peace or War, Trade or no Trade; by his Aſſiſtance the Rich Thrive, the Poor are Fed, Trade Flouriſhes, our Friends are Protected, and our Enemies aw'd; he that omits his Concern there, Contributes as much as in him lies, to make our Rich Men Poor, our Poor Starve, Trade Dye, our Friends ſink, and our Enemies Proſper.

Wherefore are the Speeches of Our Princes always fill'd with Preſſing Arguments, at the opening of every Seſſion, to move the Houſes to Unanimity of Councils, and Vigorous Diſpatch; but becauſe the Conſequence of their Debates is ſuch, as renders every minute Diſaſter of the laſt Concern, and little Errors, of Fatal Conſequence to the whole Nation?

'Twould make a Man of Serious Thoughts, Tremble to think, what vaſt Events ſometime depend, upon the Reſolutions of one Article of the Affairs, before that Great Aſſembly of Repreſenting Gentlmen.

Nor are they only the Preſent Affairs of the Nation, which depend upon the Debates of this Aſſembly, but their Influences extend to the Ages to come; How many Years, and I may ſay Ages of Times, does it ſometimes require, to unravel the Tangled Skeins of our Anceſtors; What Blood, what Treaſure, what Sorrows, has this Nation felt, to retrieve the Steps made in the laſt Reigns, towards Popery, Slavery, and Arbitrary Encroachments? What ſtruggles does Tyrranny make, before it quits that hold it had taken in the Debauch'd Principles of Men? With what Reluctance do ſome Men, even in this Nation of Freedom, reaſſume their Liberty? how willing are they to Embrace Bondage, and ſtoop their Necks, to the Ridiculous Yoke, of a *Jure Divino* Tyranny, and an abject Brutiſh Obedience, more Paſſive than that of the Inanimate Creatures?

All this is Parliamentary Work, theſe are ſome of the weighty things that are proper to their particular Sphere; but yet farther it lies on them, to fix the Foundations of Liberty and Religion for the Ages to come; that the Structures Poſterity may build thereon, may not ſink for Want of the Solid Support of a well-weigh'd Council, and the Wiſdom of thoſe yet unborn, be obliged to repair the Ruines of their Father's Underſtanding at the Price of perhaps their Blood, as well as their Treaſure; and juſtly blame us for taking leſs Care of them than we ought.

'Tis before the Members of this Aſſembly, to determine for Poſterity; whether our Children ſhall be Rich or Poor, Freemen or Slaves, *Papiſts*, or *Proteſtants*; the Votes of this Houſe caſt the Fates of thoſe yet Unborn, Decide all Humane Controverſies; and next to God's immediate Hand, their's is the Diſpoſing Power in the Nation.

How often have ſuch Miſchiefs been ſettled upon a Nation, either by the Act and Deed, or the Neglect of ſuch Aſſemblies as theſe, as God has been, as it were, oblig'd to work Miracles to retrieve;

Nothing ſhort of Infinite Power, can undoe the Work of their Hands; their Votes blaſt like a Tempeſt, all the Flouriſhing Hopes of a Nation; when God for our Correction ſuffers them to be miſled into Error: Millions of Unhappy Conſequences follow the leaſt Diſorder of their Councils; all the Parts of the Body-Politick, feel the leaſt Diſtemper which affects this Part; like the Heart of the Conſtitution, if it feels any irregular Palpitations, it throws the whole Body into Incurable Convulſions.

Nothing that comes before them, can be call'd Little or Trifling; even the Minuteſt Articles of their Proceedings, which may ſeem to have little, or no Signification in themſelves, and which frequently Sleep in their Journals for many Ages, riſe again upon unforeſeen Occaſions, and by being made Precedents for ſomething more conſiderable,

Digitized by Google

derable, have Consequences of the most Significant Nature.

Of what mighty Consequence, and how Earnest were the Debates, in the Case of Sir *John Fennick*, only upon that, *to outward appearance*, most insignificant Ceremony, whether at the coming of Sir *John* into the House, the Mace should lye upon the Table or no; and yet what Searching of Precedents, what Learned Speeches were made upon it? and how upon that *very very little Trifle*, did the Authority of the House, in the most Significant Article of its Power, depend? I mean as to Attainders of Criminals, and obliging them to Answer at the Bar of the House.

In the Consideration of the mighty Consequence of Parlimentary Debates, I cannot but observe, how things of the last Concern, either as to Life, or Estate, lye before them *in a summary way*; there is the only *Arbitrary Power* in this Nation, as a Body from whom there lies no Appeal, but to the Sovereign Tribunal of Heaven; and this not only, as to the Good or Ill of particular Persons, but of the Nation in general; Nay, in Cases peculiar, they can pass Sentences, which seem to intrench upon Infinite Power; they can reverse the highest Humane Judgment, take off Attainders, and restore Blood; they can Legitimize Bastards, Naturalize Foreigners, Repudiate formally Legal Births, Dissolve Marriages, and give a Liberty to both, to Marry again; in short, they have an Unbounded Unlimited Reach, a kind of Infinite attends their Power, and nothing but Eternal superseeds them.

The whole Nation depends intirely upon them; by them we Trade, Act, Eat, Drink, and possess our own; every Member of the Body feels their Influence; the highest is subjected to to them, the lowest is protected by them; the *Jure Divino* of Government is theirs, and of them the Text is plain: *We ought to obey, even for Conscience sake.*

The Crown is a Branch of them, the Head and Guide of the Constitution, whose Power being deriv'd *from them*, supported *by them*, Created *for them*, and employ'd in Conjunction *with them*, is really Sacred and Formidable,

It cannot be, that a Body so Great, so significantly form'd, so artfully deriv'd, so Solemnly Assembled, can be employ'd, but upon the most urgent, the most weighty, and the most extraordinary Occasions.

I shall add to this Head, that not only are all the Transactions of this August Assembly exceeding great, weighty and significant, but they are more so, at this next Session of their Assembly than usual; the things which now lye before them, are to be distinguish'd from all, that ever yet came under Parlimentary Cognizance; not as we would distinguish great things from small, but as we make another Rank of great things, and distinguish great things into Extraordinaries ——— I shall refer the Application of this Head, to its proper place, not doubting, but to observe something, which may in it self be useful, and in its particular Retrospect, *seasonable*; which is the End of my having reserv'd it to this Month of *October*, when perhaps the greatest Tryal of Parliamentary Management may be before us, that has ever been seen on the *English* Stage.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Continuation of the Comical History of the most Ingenious Knight, *Don Quixotte de la Mancha*. By the Licentiate *Alonzo Fernandez de Avellaneda*. Being a Third Volume; Never before Printed in *English*. Illustrated with several curious Copper Cuts. Translated by Captain *John Stevens*. *London*, Printed for *Jeffery Wale* at the *Angel* in St. *Paul's* Church-yard; and *John Sims*, next the *Fleece* Tavern in *Cornhill*. 1705.

Just Publish'd,

THE Frauds and Villanies of the Present Practice of Physick, and the Rational and Sincere Practice Compar'd. With a New Philosophy of the Principles of the Air, the necessary and greatest Nutriment of the Blood and Spirits; of the Principles of all Animals and Vegetables, supported by many Observations and Experiments; of the Preparations by Distillation and Infusion, and the different Uses of them in all Diseases. By *R. Fitz*, M. D. Fellow of the College of Physicians and the Royal Society, and Physician of St. *Bartholomew's* Hospital. Sold by *Edward Brewster*, at the Crane in St. *Paul's* Church-yard, 1705.

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Thurſday, October 18. 1705.

IF ever any Man, Zealous for the Common Good, beſtow'd this Paper *gratis* into the Countrey, that thoſe People might ſee it, for whoſe Service it was deſign'd, they will *Now* or *Never* do the like. The Author is ſo far from prompting it for the ſmall Advantage of the Sale, *that however unable* to ſhew his Zeal in the beſtowing *a proper Quantity of them* into every Corner of the Nation, ſo that not One Member, for whoſe Uſe it is wrote, ſhould fail to ſee it: Yet he frankly offers, that whoever, convinc'd of the Uſefulneſs of the Deſign, would tranſmit them where they may anſwer the Author's honeſt Intention, to quicken the Zeal of our Repreſentatives, or at leaſt to open the Eyes of the Electors, to know what they ought to expect from them, the Printer has Orders to give *gratis*, any reaſonable Number to any known Perſon, who is willing to do the Service, but cannot bear the Expence.

If the Buſineſs of Parliament is the moſt Material, the Affairs depending there the moſt Weighty and Significant; If our Proſperity, our Trade, our Liberty, and our Religion depend upon them; If future Times are to guided by their Votes, and our Children are to date their Security and Happineſs from the Wiſdom of their Councils, as theſe Papers have ſufficiently made out;

Why then, Gentlemen, You to whom the Nation has done the Honour to intruſt their Welfare, their Liberties, and their *All* in your Hands, may make, if you pleaſe, many very Great and Uſeful Inferences from the Particulars; *ſome of which are as follow.*

1. That the People who have Choſen You, have an Exceeding Value for your Perſons, and a Vaſt Eſteem for your Judgments, as well as for your Fidelity. *Firſt*, For *your Judgments*; That You know, and underſtand their True Intereſt; and this will undoubtedly move all thoſe Young Gentlemen, who are yet Juniors in Parlia-

Digitized by Google

mentary Affairs, to watch with a sincere Application, all the mighty Movements of that Great Assembly; to apply with a Diligence and Seriousness suitable to the Occasion; to learn in this Great School, and to qualifie themselves to fill up the Chasms and Breaches Mortality shall make in the Race of Patriots; that Posterity may not want Champions of Liberty, and the House may be always supplied with Men Eminent in Parliamentary Abilities, and throughly vers'd in the Interest of their Countrey; and that, if possible, future Assemblies of *English* Representatives may have None among them that Vote by Parties, or, which is worse, *by Example*, without the Concurrence and Assistance of their own Judgments; an Errour past Years has had too much and sad Experience of, in things of the Utmost Consequence to the Publick.

To see Young Gentlemen, to whom a Trust of such Weight is committed, be Unsollicitous how or what is doing, but in the little Attendance they give to the Service of their Countrey, have always a Sir *J*——, or a Sir *Th*——*s*, or some Leading Man, by whose Compass they steer, by whose Direction they Vote, after whose Pattern they act, and upon whose Judgment they depend, is a sad Reflection, and has formerly had too many Instances. I hope the Scandal of the Practice, will prevent our young Gentlemen following the weak Steps of those that have thus ignorantly gone before them.

'Tis to this unhappy Temper we owe that publick Mischief; the Fact of which, has been the Observation of wiser Heads than mine, and which most Men will agree with me in, is but too true, *viz.* that under the Frequency of Parliaments, we have rather lost than got. As to the Qualification of Members, where are the Succession of Patriots, to fill up the Room of those speaking Heroes, that manag'd the Peoples Liberties under Encroaching Arbitrary Princes; that struggled for a *Habeas Corpus Act*, for Bills of Exclusion, that resisted the Designs against the Penal Laws, and that defended us against admitting *Roman Catholicks* into Commissions; that tho' we were but now and then blessed with Parliaments, and their Sessions very short, yet came always up full of Zeal for the *English* Liberties, and fill'd the House with Heads able for Council, firm in Resolution, and zealous for *English* Liberty. Such were the Lord *R*——*l*, Sir *W*——*m J*——*s*, Sir *F*——*s W*——, Old *S*——*l*, Alderman *L*——*e*, and Abundance more, whose Names revive the just Veneration all true *English* Men had for their Vertue.

The way to have our Parliaments always supply'd with Men of Worth, would be for the young Gentlemen, *whose Inheritances and Interests among the Burroughs, secure their being frequently chosen*, to apply themselves industriously to the publick Affairs; that being early accomplish'd in that improving School, they may learn to depend upon their own Knowledge and Judgments, in things belonging to the Liberty and Religion of their Principles; and not being blindly lead by the Interest and Pretences of others, become Fools of a Party, against the Endeavours of those whose Zeal and Forwardness for the publick Good, sinks under the Dead Weight of such as are blindly guided to back a Party, to the Ruine of those that trust them.

If I am not explicit enough in this to every ones Understanding, I am yet very easie; the Gentlemen to whom I write, understand me well enough; and all that know any thing of Parliamentary Affairs will agree to the Truth of Fact.

I do not say there will be any such as these in the Approaching Parliament; I firmly believe there will be fewer such by far, than ever have been in any Parliament these Eighteen Years; and I cannot but hope, the Exigence of Publick Affairs, will awaken our young Gentlemen to see with their own Eyes, and not use the Spectacles of Parties, or be blinded and hood-wink'd with Prejudices, as the only way to discharge their Duty to their Country, and answer the Expectation of those that chose them.

Nor do I flatter the present Members because they are so; the Noise, the Motion, and the Ferment some late Gentlemen made, must have had some Influence upon the *English* Gentlemen. It has had great Effects on the Electors, and I cannot but believe it has had the same upon the Elected; they that are now to serve their Country, have seen the Interests made against them, the Difficulties their Country has run thro' to get them in; and it cannot but rouze them to

consider the extraordinary Work before them, for which so great a Struggle has been all over the Nation; I should think dishonourably of them, if I should imagine they did not come up with Hearts full of Zeal against those fatal and *Dangerous Experiments*, for which their Country has rejected so many of their old Members, laid them aside, and chosen these in their Rooms.

2. Another Inference, the Gentlemen may make from this Note of mine; I mean of the weighty Concernment, of Parlimentary Debates, is, That, they may observe the mighty Esteem, the People who Chose them have of their Fidelity, as well as of their Judgment; that they not only know, but will faithfully Discharge, the great Trust reposed; that they understand, and will faithfully pursue the Nations true Interest.

The Fidelity of the Members, might be describ'd in abundance of Particulars; but as I am directing this Discourse, to the Gentlemen themselves, who I doubt not, understand the Duty and Offices of a Representative; I am not presuming to inform them of any thing, but by all possible Arguments, Humbly to move them to consider, what they already know, *viz.* The indispensible necessity there is upon them, of the utmost Application, in Discharge of that mighty Trust, and the extraordinary Occasion at this time, more than another, to give a constant Attendance to the Work of the Nation.

And this I bring in, under the Article of Fidelity; because I think it cannot be said, a Man is faithful to the Trust reposed in him, that omits to attend upon the Work, for which that Trust is committed ——— And this is partly the Reason, why I chose to begin this Argument, with laying down the weightyness, and vast Concern of the Debates of this Assembly.

The Gravity and Grandeur of the Body is such, as no Man ought to jest with; neither will they, *or ought they indeed*, to suffer themselves to be jested with. He must then be doubly Criminal, who while he must not jest *with them*, will pretend to make a jest *of them*; to Toy and Trifle with an Office, on the Good or Ill Discharge of which so much depends, on the Debates whereof the Publick Prosperity of the whole Nation turns, as a mighty Machine upon one vast Axis; to make Sport of the Constitution, Religion, and Liberties of a Nation, all which in this Assembly, may sometimes depend upon the Breath of one Man's Mouth, upon a single *Ay*, or *No*; This is playing at Foot-ball with the State, and tossing in a Blanket the Electors that Chose such a Member.

Not to give a Due, Constant, and Serious Attendance on an Employ, so very Solemn, as a Seat in Parliament, seems to be bantring the Electors, Despising their Respect, Blaspheming the Serious Work of Legislature, making a jest of Parliaments, and Playing at Shuttlecock with the Nations Liberties.

I have told you a Story, in the last Paper, of an Unhappy Noble Man, that lost his Life, for want of the Attendance of one Friend in the House; I am not able, *some distance of Place preventing me*, to give the exact Particulars; but I have observ'd, and I refer to the Gentlemen, who can see the Parliament Journals, for the Truth of it; that most of the weightiest and best Laws, that have past in Parliament, have been gain'd but by a few Voices; the *Habeas Corpus* Act, was not gain'd by many; I think not above six; the setting King *William* on the Throne, past in the Lords but by too few: How few Voices fixt the Attainder of Sir *John Fenwick*? How very very few, prevented the passing the first *Occasional Bill* and the like, in many other Cases?

The Use I make of this Observation, is only this; that the Crisis of all Cases, depending upon Number of Voices, it may, and often does so happen, that the Happiness or Misfortune, the Prosperity or Disaster, not of single Persons or Families, or Towns, or Countries, but of the whole Nation, both for the present and future Time, may turn upon one single Opinion, may depend upon the Breath of one Member; and his single Omission may do or undo that, which many Ages cannot rectifie the Mistake of.

If then, Gentlemen, there be any thing to be Voted in the Ensuing Parliament, that is of Consequence, suitable to the great-

Digitized by Google

ness of the Occasion; if there are Matters to come before you, that are more Material, than former Parliaments have been busie about; if the Liberties of *England*, if the Protestant Religion, *or, as some with great Vehemence urge*; If the Church of *England* be in Danger; shall it be said, that any *Englishman*, had so little Respect for his Native Country, so little Value, for the Respect of his Electors, so little Concern, for the mighty Exigence, as not to come up, or coming up, not to give their constant Attendance, to so weighty a thing? suffer the humble Excitations of a Pen, set apart for Difficult Work, suffer the earnest movings of your Countries Distress; and Pardon me Gentlemen, in telling you, *England* never saw a Time, when the Nations Extremities stood more in need of a Healing Parliament, nor when the Publick Matters required more Vigilance, Vigour, and Fidelity, in the Representatives of this Nation.

There are Crowds of Wretched *Englishmen, if I may call them such*, who stand ready, greedily, *tho' I hope with deluded Expectations*, looking for Breaches, Factions, Disagreements, and Dissensions among you; that not only hope for, but Earnestly and Diligently struggle, to Dissolve the Protestant Union, and to Countermine the Blessed Endeavours of the best Queen, *England* ever saw, —— towards our Peace and Tranquility.

What Delusions fill, the Heads of these Monsters of Men, to expect such strange things from an Assembly of *English* Gentlemen, Chosen all over the Nation, to save us from the Ruine they desire; I cannot conceive; and presume there is but one thing in the World, can give them the least ground, of such Preposterous Expectations, and that must be, *Non-Attendance*.

All those Gentlemen, that value Religion, are concern'd for *England*, or wish well to the present Government, will study to Disappoint them; if there are any Chosen, that are not of that Number, let them stay at Home and Welcome: As, for those who shall neglect their Attendance, at such a Juncture as this; my hopes that there will be no such in this House, make me suppose it needless, to give their Character; if there are any such, they will soon be known, without the help of *Black Lists*, or any Description of mine.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Just Publish'd,

THE Posthumous Works of Mr. *de St. Evremont*, containing Variety of Elegant Essays, Letters, Poems, and other Miscellaneous Pieces on several curious Subjects. Vol. 3. Translated from the Original, printed at *Amsterdam*. By *W. Jones*, A. M. Printed and Sold by *Jeffery Wale*; at the *Angel* in St. *Paul's* Church-Yard. *London*.

*** PROPOSALS (*different from all others yet publish'd*) for a *Perpetual Assurance Office*: Wherein either SEX may Subscribe, and by Paying 6 *l. per Annum*, Secure an equal Dividend of 1000 *l.* at their Deaths, which in all probability cannot amount to less than 500 Pounds, or a much greater Sum, to any Person they shall Name, besides 3 *l.* out of every 6 *l.* which they shall have Paid, together with other Advantages (during Life) which will reduce every Member's Yearly Payment to less than 40 *s.* Subscriptions are taken, and Proposals at large given *gratis*, at the *Inrolment Office* in *Chancery Lane*; Mr. *J. Matthews* a Printer, and Mr. *Sawbridge*, in Little-Brittain; Mr. *Barnes*, in Pall-Mall; Mr. *Nutt*, near Stationers-Hall; Mr. *Strahan* and Mr. *Davis* in Cornhill; Mr. *Hartley*, and Mr. *Hodgson's* in Holborn; Mr. *Barker* in Westminster-Hall; and Mr. *Smith* without Temple-Bar, Booksellers. (*** Note, *That no Money is to be Paid, till the Society be full, and Security given.*) Against which, if any Subscriber shall object, he shall be at Liberty, whether he will stand to his Subscription, or not.

Just Publish'd,

THE Frauds and Villanies of the Present Practice of Physick, and the Rational and Sincere Practice Compar'd. With a New Philosophy of the Principles of the Air, the necessary and greatest Nutriment of the Blood and Spirits; of the Principles of all Animals and Vegetables, supported by many Observations and Experiments; of the Preparations by Distillation and Analysis, and the different Usts of them in all Diseases. By *R. Pitt*, M. D. Fellow of the College of Physicians and the Royal Society, and Physician of St. *Bartholomew's* Hospital. Sold by *Edward Brewster*, at the Crane in St. *Paul's* Church-yard, 1705.

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Saturday, October 20. 1705.

AS the laſt *Review* lays down, the indiſpenſible neceſſity, there lies on every Member of Parliament, when Elected, and Truſted with our Liberties, to give his conſtant Attendance; ſo had I a Licence, to be as very plain in another Caſe, as I think it would bear; I would ſubjoin an Exhortation to one thing, relating to that Attendance, which if it be omitted, may render fruitleſs much of that Diligence when it is exerted; and *that is*, that this Attendance ſhould not be *conſtant only*, BUT EARLY.

The Occaſion, the Neceſſity, the Weight and exceeding Moment of this Article, is very well known to thoſe, who know what the firſt Minutes of ſuch an Aſſembly are Employ'd in; and what the Conſequence of a full Appearance at that time, may be either on one ſide or other.

I have always been an Enemy to *Black Liſts*, and Expoſing the Names of any Gentlemen, for what is done in the Houſe; but as for thoſe *who do nothing there*, the Caſe differs; and I ſhould be very Glad to ſee the Houſe ſo Reſent the Neglect of their Defaulters, as to Print a Liſt of all thoſe Names, who were not preſent, at the firſt Vote of this Seſſion, without ſuch Lawful Excuſe, as the reſt ſhould approve.

Such Members would certainly be ill pleaſed to be told, they diſappointed the People who Choſe them, and deceived them in the niceſt part of their Expectation; an Early Attendance muſt certainly be a Teſtimony of a Zeal for the Publick Good, and earneſt Deſire to, and Forwardneſs, in the Service of their Country; than which nothing can recommend any Gentleman more to the Votes of thoſe that Choſe him; or tell them, they have well beſtow'd their Suffrages; it cannot but ſhock and diſcourage the Freeholders

Digitized by Google

and Electors, to find they have bestow'd their Votes on Gentlemen, that should not think the Work they were Chosen for, worth their Attendance.

Early Attendance also, has a great many Significant Circumstances attending it, especially at the beginning of a Session; such as may concern the Choice of a Speaker, the settling Committees and the like; and it cannot but concern every Member, Zealous for the Publick Good, to be present at these early Transactions; because on them frequently, the Good or Ill Prooceedings of the Approaching Session, may very much depend.

I know in former times, the first Essays of this Nature have been Call'd, *trying the Strength of the House*; but as these things were, when different Parties made too great Struggles with one another in that Assembly; I would flatter my self with Hopes, we shall have no Struggling here; that there will be a general Contention for the Publick Good, and that there be no Strife, but who shall contribute most to the Publick Peace; and I presume, I cannot be Censur'd for saying, there can be no way to make this true, like a general Early Appearance, of all the Members if possible, at the very first Moments of their Assembly.

Such a Sight would damp the Hopes, and strike like a Clap of Thunder, all the vast Fabrick of Mischief, built up by the Enemies of our Peace; whose Unsettled Foundation, stands upon the weak Hopes they have conceiv'd of Parlimentary Disorders; that Wickedly flatter themselves, with Expectations of Heats and Feuds among those who are now Assembling, in order to prevent them every where else.

If these Enemies of the Publick Tranquillity, have form'd any hopes from the Prospect of Dissentions and Divisions in the House, *as perhaps their Folly may have blinded them enough to do so*; Nothing can serve so directly, to blow up all their Projects; nothing can so readily Confound all their Hopes, and put them out of all possible rational Expectation, as an Early numerous Appearance of the Members, ready to place themselves in the Breach; Oppose the Invaders of our Peace, and Defend us all from the Destruction contriv'd for us, by those that would prevent the good Success, this approaching Parliament must otherwise have, in the Great Work of the Nations Peace.

To be Early at the House, will not only be an Extraordinary Service to the Publick, but really a Benefit to the Enemies I am speaking to, in that they will the more Early see, the Impossibility of bringing their Designs to pass, and so perhaps may have the Prudence to give over their Attempts, lay aside their Projects, and like Wise Men, who will never begin what they foresee that they can never Finish; may despair betimes, and cease to pursue the Shadow any longer; and not only by this become Wiser, but Prudently prevent that certain Ruine, which must of Course be the Effect of all the Attempts, against a Nation resolv'd to be at Peace, in spight of the Contrivance of their Enemies: Thus by Early Discovering, the Folly of their Design, they will effectually Conceal themselves from the World, and be secur'd from the Publick Resentment.

Nor am I at all speaking at Random in this Case; I think I have good Ground for my Opinion, and that I am far from being mistaken, if I say, this Nation has nothing to fear, for the Approaching Session; *England* can be in no Danger, of all the Plots and Contrivances to promote Domestick Dissentions, the Authors of which think they have laid the Scheme of general Feud, they will most certainly be all baulk'd and disappointed, if the Members do but *come Early to the House*; if the Vigilant Appearance of *English* Defenders of Liberty, do but show themselves there betimes, that no Early Discouragement be offer'd to the Nation, by the Absence of those, on whom they depend to stand by them, and to form that Peace, which the other are afraid of.

The Splendor of a full Appearance, the Lustre of a large Assembly, in the first and most Early Transactions of this House, would strike the Enviers of the Nations Peace, with Paleness and Trembling.

Digitized by Google

We are threatned with strange things by those Men, who have Ignorance enough to hope for more dangerous Experiments from the next Parliament; we are told in our Common Discourse what Methods shall be taken, and what new-fashion'd Projects shall be proposed to them, such as shall amount to a *Fact* and no *Fact*, a *Bill* and no *Bill*; that shall Damn Occasional Conformity, *Incognito*, shall secure the Church, carry on the War, blow up Low Church and Presbyterian Parties, and all with a Breath of undiscovered Contrivance, that the Queen, the Lords, and all Opposers of the last Affair shall not prevent, and all the hopes of a whiggish Government shall be blasted at once.

Upon what Sandy Foundation these People build their hopes, and from what World in the Moon they brought their Scheme, I cannot pretend to determine. If they have got a *Mighty Equivalent* to the Tack; If their Projected Bill for the Preservation of the Church is so blended with their carrying on the War, that no Body's Eyes can perceive it but their own; it must be laid very Deep and far Deeper than any of these Gentlemens former Politicks gives us Reason to think they are capable of, and that Thought really gives me a great Satisfaction in my Reflection upon the Attempt they are now to make.

If any Man will view the Politicks of this High-Church Party, they have always been so over-run by their Haste, their Senses have been so hoodwink'd by their Passion, that all their Contrivances have hitherto tended to weaken, lessen, and put backward both their Party and their Designs.

However, the larger Boasts they now make of the Cleanness of their projected Schemes, their Depth, their Ambidexter Surface, their Ambiguity and Studied Darkness of Councils; if the Devil and they have form'd a Design stupendious as the Pit from whence it is derived.—All the Use I shall make of it is this:

Our Representatives have Variety of Inferences to draw from it, and all of them, are direct Motives to perswade them to their usual Vigilance to Countermine the Designs of a Wretched Party to ruin their Dear Countries Peace, and to bring in all to the Confusions, Distractions, and unsettled Conditions of former times, when Breach of Laws, Arbitrary Councils, Persecution, Biting and Devouring one another, brought us just to the brink of Destruction.

The deeper the Contrivance is laid, the more Mists they have raised, the more Magick Clouds they have cover'd their Designs with, the more Eyes there will be need of to search into this wotdrous Mystery; and tho' 513 clear-sighted Gentlemen seem sufficient to be trusted with the finding out any Mystery; yet Gentlemen of the 513, pardon me for saying, this Nation has such hopes *from you all*, such exceeding Value for and Dependence upon your Dexterity and Fidelity in scrutinizing this Cause, that we know not how to spare One of you out of the House: And we would, if Providence so thought fit, for once be blest with that Sight which perhaps *England* never saw yet; I mean to have the *whole Number appear*.

Some may answer to this, That all the Members may not be of the same mind, and that in particular some may be against the very Party I think I am talking of.

I shall freely declare my Opinion in this Case: I desire no better a Case for the Liberties of *England*, than to have all the Members in the House; and I believe all True Englishmen are of my mind. No Side can then talk of Advantages, Surprises, and I know not what Objections former Times have been full of. A full Assembly of Parliament can have no Objections against it. Thousands of ill Consequences give us Cause to reflect with Concern upon the Absence and Non-appearance which formerly have been too frequent in Cares of the greatest Moment to the Nation; but we never found any ill Event proceed from a Confluence of Members; to be absent can do no Good, to be present can do no Harm. A full House has a Thousand Advantages, a thin House ten thousand Disadvantages.

The Gentlemen, who, as I said, boast of the fine-spun Projects they have laid ready to be offer'd to the House, discover much of their Hopes to depend upon the Non-Attendance of the Members; in which two things to me seem wonderful.

1. That they should flatter themselves with.

with hopes of a thing which in their own Fancy depends upon *what I hope* England *shall never see, viz.* The Members of an English Parliament neglect their Duty. The more this seems to be their Dependence, the more all Apprehensions vanish from honest Men; for no Man can think so meanly of an English Representative, without meriting she Censure of both want of Charity, and want of Manners.

2. That they should not be asham'd, to own the weakness of their Politicks, and that they should suffer their Folly, so to prevail upon their Judgments, as to expect any thing from a Project which must Dye, if that great Chance should happen, which it is two to one, but it will, *viz.* That the Members should do their Duty.

Let them hope on, I fear nothing for *England*, if Our Representatives, do but once resolve to give an Early constant Appearance; these Gentlemen, will soon be asham'd of their hopes, and of their Confidence; their Expectations will vanish like a Delusive Cloud, that represents Imaginary Armies, and Battails in the Air, which a steady Eye soon resolves into Vapour and Emptiness.

No matter of what side, or of what Opinion the Gentlemen are, let us but have them all, we may safely run the venture of that; and let the Consequences be what it will, we shall have no Body to blame, if these High Flying Gentlemen, can deceive them all, can Hood-wink a full Assembly; the worst is for *England*, we are bound to run the venture of that, and if we sink, we shall have no body to Complain of; but if our Members should not appear, not Attend, or not Early both appear and Attend: then we shall, and with too much Reason say, we might have been say'd, our Our Liberties might have been Protected, would those Gentlemen, whom we trusted them with, have thought it worth their while, to have appear'd in their Defence

How the Reflection of having been Chosen a Member, but neglecting the Duty of the Place, and omitting to Serve the Country that Chose him, would set upon the Conscience of any Member, when he should, as such a thing may happen, look back upon any Significant Bill lost, for want of his single Voice, I cannot guess, nor will the Occasion bear the Description; I hope all the Gentlemen Concern'd, will be mov'd by their Countries Exigence, to prevent any Occasion for such Melancholly Applications.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Continuation of the Comical History of the most Ingenious Knight, *Don Quixote de la Mancha*. By the Licentiate *Alonzo Fernandez de Avellaneda*. Being a Third Volume; Never before Printed in *English*. Illustrated with several curious Copper Cuts. Translated by Captain *John Stevens*. *London*, Printed for *Jeffery Wale* at the *Angel* in St. *Paul's* Church-yard; and *John Sence*, next the *Fleece* Tavern in *Cornhill*. 1705.

WASSE's Elixir for the Gout and Rheumatism; for the Cholick, Stone, Gravel, and Ulcers in the Bladder and Kidneys; a sure Remedy for the Dry-Gripes in the West-Indies. Price Three Shillings the Half-pint, with Printed Directions. Sold by Mr. James Atkinson, near Cherry-Garden Stairs, Rotherhith, Mr. John Rogers, Stationer, near the Tower, At Brightman's Coffee-house near Wapping Old Stairs. At Nando's Coffee-house near Temple-Bar. At North's Coffee-house in King-street. Mr. George Plower, Instrument-maker, near Cock-hill. Mr. John Thornton, in the Minories. Mr. Richard Mount, Stationer, on Tower-hill. Mr. Baker, Bookseller, at Mercers Chappel. Mr. Clark, Bookseller, in Birchin-lane. At Jones's Coffee-house in Finch-lane. Mrs. Bond, next Door to Man's Coffee-house near Whitehall. Ives's Coffee-house in Bartholomew-lane. Mr. Billingsley, under the Royal-Exchange. At Oliver's Coffee-house, at Westminster-hall Gate, Mrs. Miller, Milliner, at the Red M. in Pope's-head Alley. Mr. Waley, at the Magpye without Bishopsgate. Roe's Coffee-house, at the Bridge-foot in Southwark. At the Admiralty Coffee-house. S. Malthus in London-house yard, and at his own House in Clements-lane.

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Tueſday, October 22. 1705.

I Am very warmly attack'd upon the two laſt *Reviews*, and ask'd this ſerious Queſtion; Why I pretend to ſay there is more occaſion for the extraordinary Attendance of Members of Parliament this enſuing Seſſion than uſual?

To this Queſtion I could give other kind of Reply, or at leaſt a larger than under the Circumſtances of this Paper, may be convenient; but as I think the Caſe will very well admit of a plain and direct Anſwer, I ſhall not evade it, but point it fairly at what I mean, tho' very ſhort.

The Boaſts and Hopes of the High-Church Party from the preſent Parliament are very extraordinary; the *Memorial*, whoſe Author with an Ambiguity *peculiar to himſelf*, ſpeaks ſometimes in *the firſt Perſon* of a Clergyman, ſometimes in the *firſt Perſon* of a Parliament-man, to amuſe the Reader with a ſhew of ſomething ſignificant and conſiderable: Threatens the *Government*, threatens the *Miniſtry*, threatens the *Diſſenters*, and indeed the *whole Nation*, with the Operations of the next Seſſion of Parliament, and the terrible Proceedings of the Houſe: What they *ſhall be*, or what he intends they *ſhould be*, I cannot Determine; but as Perſons amuſed by a Gathering Storm, cannot foreſee which way the Wind will blow when it comes, I think my ſelf as much a Conjurer as the Caſe requires in making this fair Conjecture, That it is impoſſible any Storm can ariſe to the Publick Damage, but from the Weſtern and Northern Points of *Non-attendance*.

The Folly of the Party can never be ſo groſs as to flatter themſelves with any hopes from a full free Engliſh Repreſentation; if they will have it, that ſome of the Members are of their Party, be it to themſelves at their Peril, I dare not ſuggeſt that any one of that Aſſembly can have ſo little Forecaſt; but it preſently occur'd to me, that if all appear'd, it muſt be impoſſible they could bring any of their prepoſterous Projects to paſs; a Full Aſſembly muſt at once cruſh their Deſigns, becauſe, as that Learned and

Judicious Knight, Sir *H—— M——*, has it in his *Defence of the Rights of the Commons of* England; " It cannot be imagin'd that such an Assembly of *English* " Gentlemen can be guilty of betraying " the Peoples Liberties, which it is their " only Business and proper Design to protect " and defend.

From hence, *had I no other Light to take aim by*, I must infer, That these People flattering themselves, *Whether it be so or no, and I do not as all suggest that it is so*; that they have a considerable Party in the House, presume their own Friends being very assiduous in the Affair, they shall have a very sure advantage from the customary Negligence and Backwardness of others.

If this Inference be right, *as I flatter my self it will be allow'd*; then I appeal to all the World for the justice of my Undertaking, in Moving with all the Deference and Respect possible, the Worthy Members of this Assembly, to disappoint the Expectations of a mischievous revengeful Party, to quash their presumptive Hopes, by an early, constant Appearance against them, that the Scandal formerly *too freely* rais'd, and yet with too much Colour of Reason, upon the whole Body by the Fault of some few, may be wip'd off, may die of Course, may be found Groundless, and may no more leave room to hope in those that have secret Designs to carry on to the Publick Detriment: As for the Appearance of this Danger more now than usual, I refer that to be considered after I have answered another Question.

You Charge us with mighty Hopes, and High-Church Expectations from their Parliament-Projects, and what not, pray what are they? for you pretend to know them.

Why really, Gentlemen, all the Knowledg I have of them, other than what is owing to the nature of the thing, proceeds from some of your Friends, whose Tongues being just as much too long for their Mouths, as their Hopes are beyond their Understandings fill us with their Rhodomontades and Effluviums of Vapour from a too-favour'd Assurance of Success, and if you will have a Scheme of your Designs from these Gentlemen; it is as follows.

1. That her Majesty shall be here reminded, how that having *Deserted and Weaned her self from the Church of* England; *Memorial*, p. 7. She has been prevail'd upon by evil Counsellors, contrary to her own known Interest, to omit preserving and securing the Church of *England*, *by a due Endeavour to reconcile her to the Church of France*, that the Danger of Popery may be averted, and the Schism in the Catholick Unity of Christians may be prevented.

2. That her Majesty shall be reminded, how by the same Evil Counsellors she has been imposed upon to urge by frequent Exhortations to her Subjects, that so fatal *Presbyterian Project of Peace and Union*, contrary to her Coronation-Oath, which obliges her Majesty to protect and defend the Church of *England*, which can never be done, till all the several Sects of Phanaticks and Schismaticks are rooted out and destroy'd. *Sachev. Sermon*, p. 52.

3. That his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough* shall be Impeached for *Harrassing* and *Fatiguing* the *English* Forces, carrying them a great way from home, to the manifest Danger of the Church, and at last for traiterously and maliciously *Beating the French*, to the Great *Terror* of her Majesty's Liege People: The King of *France* being always acknowledged, *Rex Christianissimus & alta Ecclesiæ Protector*.

4. That their Lordships the *English* Bishops shall be Impeached of a most horrid Traiterous *Presbyterian Plot* against the Ecclesiastical Dignity; *That they* not having the fear of God before their Eyes, but being mov'd by the Instigation of the Devil, have maliciously contriv'd, *Covetously* and *Ambitiously* to exalt and raise themselves *from* the mean and despicable Titles of *Lords* and *Right Reverend Fathers*, from the *poor* Stipends of 4000 *l. per Ann.* and the *Mean Posture* of riding in Coaches, with but *four* or *six* Horses a-piece, to the Grandeur and Glorious Figure of private Pastors of Congregations, Parish-Priest, and the like extraordinary Equalities, and to the Majesty and Privilege of walking on foot to preach to the Tune of 50, or at best 100 *l. per Annum*.

5. That the Ministers of State, both of this and the Late Reign, shall be Impeach'd, for that they *have not*, according to the known Practice and Duty *of Favou-*

Digitized by Google

rities, and Publick Officers Enrich'd themselves, and Amass'd to themselves great Estates, fixt their Families and Friends, and built their Fortunes *out of the Publick*, under the Protection of their Princes Favour, and *on the Spoils of the People*, that they *have not* built Great Houses, and laid up Prodigious Treasures for their Posterity; *Ala-mode*, the *B——m*, *B——s*, *O——ns*, and *F——s*, of Former Reigns, whose Posterity feel the Benefit of it to this Day, *one only excepted*.

6. That my Lord T——r shall be impeached, for that he *not having the true Intent and Meaning of the War before his Eyes*, has most Maliciously, as well as Carelessly, and *of set purpose*, so neglected his Office, and the Management of the Nations Treasure; that the Credit of the Exchequer *failing and sinking* the Tallies on the respective Funds, to the great Misfortune of the Nation, are fallen from 40 or 45 *per Cent.* Discount to a *Par* and a *Current Interest*, to the Exceeding Great Loss of our *Banks*, *Brokers*, *Stock-Jobbers*, and all the honest *Money-Thieves* of the Nation; and so the entire Ruine and Destruction of one of the best form'd Shams of this Age, the *Sword Blade Company*.

7. That in this Session, great and particular Care shall be taken to *secure the Church*, without so much as attempting to make out, that she either *is or has been* in any Danger. And that to this Intent and Purpose, all possible Endeavours shall be used to serve the Dissenters, *as the Good Wife serv'd her Boy*, that whip'd him before hand, because as she said, he would go to the Fair; tho' the poor Child gave her all possible Assurances to the contrary.

If these are the Hopes and Expectations of the Gentlemen of this Party, it must certainly be *next to the Satyr upon their Understandings*; an Instance of strange Idea's they have receiv'd of some Members, and vast Dependence upon the Negligence and Absence of others. In both which, I hope they will be disappointed; and therefore I formerly proposed the Remedy of Patience to them.

And yet, *Gentlemen* of the House of Commons, I cannot but humbly subjoyn here, that be the hopes of our *Memorial-Mongers* never so Preposterous, they are considerable enough to awaken the Nation; that if we have such Unaccountable Monsters among us, it is very necessary, to give them no Occasion or Advantage; so that the whole Dependence of the People in that Case, is on the *Great*, the *Early*, the *Constant*, and *Vigorous Opposition* they will meet with, from the Representatives of this Kingdom.

It is a most Unaccountable piece of Assurance, and a manifest Affront upon an *English* Parliament, that any Man, *or any Party of Men*, should presume upon the possibility, of gaining any Illegal Point, any thing prejudicial to the Nation, from *such an Assembly*; and therefore to say of them, that they depend upon, and *expect their Opportunities from* the Absence of Members, or the Supine Negligence they hope to find among them, is the kindest thing can be said of them; and if this is not their Dependence, they either ought to go to the *Sergeant* at *Arms*, to Learn Manners, or to *Bedlam*, to rectifie their Understandings.

Nor am I Concern'd at a Censure, for Suggesting the *seven Ironical* Particulars above; for certainly, never was Nation Buffoon'd by a Party of Men, as this Poor Kingdom is, by these High-Churchmen; *only because* the Government does not take Measures to please them, and go on *their way*, in the Direction of the Publick Affairs; because the Rod is taken out of their hands, and the Power of Oppressing their Neighbours is taken from them; the Queen is Charg'd with Deserting the Church, because Her Majesty, whose Eyes are Open, to her Subjects general Good, does not think the best way to Establish the Church, is *to set its Foot* upon the Neck of her Brethren the *Dissenters*, and reconcile her to her Mortal and Implacable Enemies, the *French Papists*.

They cannot Assign one particular, in which Her Majesty, has not proceeded like a True Patroness of the Church of *England*; they cannot bring one Substantial Reason to prove, that the Church is *in any real Danger*; they cannot say, why they Reproach their Sovereign, with *Abandoning* that Church, in which the first Principles of that Piety, and Christian *Moderation*,

Ha-

Digitized by Google

Her Majesty now Practises, were Infus'd.

They cannot come, and shew the least *Politick Pretence*, Why Her Majesty should Desert the Church; neither how it agrees with any of the rest of Her Majesty's Actions, or with the Interest of any other Party, or in the least, with Her Majesty's own Interest; so that all the while they are Arguing thus, they are Buffooning the Queen, Insulting Her Majesty's Understanding, and Charging her, with that worst sort of Madness, of doing a Fatal Mischief to the whole Nation, to do herself no good.

How these Gentlemen will Defend, either the Sense, or Manners of this, I know not; and upon this Score, as well as on divers other Considerations, I have often said, and again repeat it; *The Moderation Her Majesty shows*, in not Treating these Men, with that Severity that Justice calls for, and the Law would allow, is Superiour to all that I can express; their Usage being, what no other Prince in the World would bear with.

That *Her Majesty*, is pulling down the Church, to support her self: that *the Bishops* are Pulling Down the Church, for their own Exaltation! That *the Ministry* must be displac'd, and yet no Blemish to be found in their Conduct! That *Dissenters* must be Persecuted, because they are willing to Conform! Did ever Man hear such Hetrodox Zeal! Such Absurd Contradictions! What the World in the Moon may afford, I know not; but certainly, never was such Stuff as this, impos'd upon any Nation, on this side the Planetary Regions.

And yet these Gentlemen have the Face, to talk of bringing in *their Tacking*, their Occasional Bill, and all their Politick *Gewgaws* into the next House, under the Blind of a Clause, to Secure the Church; or an Act, to Grant Her Majesty a Supply, for the Carrying on the War against *France*, and for Securing the *Protestant Religion*; as if Her Majesty wanted Money, to prompt her to secure the *Protestant Religion*. I am observing now, not what *will be* offer'd in th House, but what our Wise High Church Politicians say, *they will propose* to the House.

I cannot perswade my self, that ever they will have the Face, to bring such a weak Equivalent as this *for the Tack*; and if they should, the House no doubt will resent all Affronts upon their Understanding; and their Portion will be, to inherit what they deserve, that Mock the Wisdom of such an Assembly.

To think that 513 *pair of Eyes*, and those of the Clearest sighted the Nation *could find*, shall not see thro' this Vizor, is to put a Satyr upon their Understanding; they must therefore, if these things are in their Design, build upon the Absence of the most discerning Members, and this Consequence, as it excuses their Absurdity on one hand, so it justifies me in the Necessity, as well as Earnestness of this Humble Exhortation to our Representatives; That as they vallue the *Protestant* Interest, the Peace and Prosperity of the Government, and the Liberties of *England*, they would not fail constantly and Early, *To appear at the House*; a Word to the Wise.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Church of *England* prov'd to be Conformable to, and Approv'd by all the Protestant Churches in *Europe*. Being an Abridgment of Mr. *Durell's* Book of Foreign Churches. The Second Edition. Printed for *Jeffery Wale* at the Angel in St. *Paul's* Churchyard, 1706.

LOST on *Monday*, the 15*th* Instant, from the *Cross-Keys* Tavern, in the Lower end of St. *Martin's-Lane*, a little Black and White *Spaniel Bitch*. If brought back thither, all Charges shall be Paid, and the Finder liberally Rewarded.

Digitized by Google

A

REVIEW

OF THE

Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Thurſday, October 25. 1705.

I Am now willing to ſuppoſe, that mov'd by the Call of their Native Country, and rous'd by the juſt Proſpect of ſecret Dangers, Projected againſt the Liberties and Religion of *England*, as well as againſt the Foundation, both of the Preſent Government, and its future Succeſſion; all the Members, whom inevitable Caſualty does not ſo prevent, as to make their coming Impracticable; ſhall be ready to ſhow their Faces, in the Houſe of Parliament the very Day the Queen's Appointment has directed; God Almighty, in his Infinite Goodneſs, and in Mercy to this Diſtracted Nation, Grant this Spirit may be found in them.

As thus Aſſembled, this Paper ſhall *now for ſome time*, be an Humble Addreſs to them, tho' not in the Name of all the Proteſtants, and Freeholders in *England*; yet I am perſwaded it ſhall be in Terms, that not a Man, who has the leaſt vallue for the *Proteſtant Religion*, for the Perſon of the Queen, or the Peace of this Nation, but ſhall, with Hand and Heart, be willing to ſay A M E N to.

I have now done making Apologies: I hope to ſay nothing here, that ſhall ſtand in need of it, unleſs the very Nature of the thing it ſelf be Criminal; and that I'll ſubmit, together with the Fortunes and Perſon of the Author, wholly to the Pleaſure of the Houſe, firmly believing, 'tis the Matter of Writing, or Manner, that muſt be a Crime, if any be; and that it cannot be *Malum in ſe*, for an *Engliſh* Freeholder, Humbly and with due Reſpect, to Addreſs himſelf to the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes Aſſembled in Parliament; to them it is that I ſpeak, and entirely leave my ſelf to the Cenſure of the Houſe, in what I ſhall ſay.

You are Aſſembled, GENTLEMEN, at a Time Remarkable in its Circumſtances, a-

Digitized by Google

ve all the Nice Junctures that have occur'd in our Age; Remarkable for the Terrible and Inveterate Strife of Parties at Home, fatally Threatning the Nation at a time, when it is otherwise Embarass'd, in a Tedious and Chargeable War abroad; which tho' God has been pleas'd to Bless us with some Success in, we cannot say affords yet, any stated Prospect of its Conclusion.

You are Assembled, Gentlemen, under a Circumstance, Our Fathers in the Late Reigns, Sigh'd, Mourn'd, and Pray'd for, but could never obtain; when the frequency of your Session is not only secur'd, but the Sovereign concurs in every thing, that can be Propos'd, to Confirm, Enlarge, or Establish the Intereft and Liberty of the Subject; and Her Majesty Nobly rejects all Occasions of, and Importunities for extending her Prerogative to the prejudice of her People.

Your Honours are bless'd with a Thousand Advantages, *which your Ancestors wanted*, to perfect the Liberty, the Peace and Tranquility of this Nation; and nothing can obstruct you, but what rises from such beginnings, as is easie for you to Crush, and to secure us from the Consequences, by Unhinging, Demolishing, and Subduing the Causes, as they are Center'd in a Party, who are Enemies to the Government, and to the whole *English* Establishment. Yet with all these Advantages, Pardon me, Gentlemen, to say you are surrounded with Infinite Difficulties; the Nations Distempers, are Arriv'd to such Corroded Extremes, such Gangrenes and Mortifications, that there seems a more than ordinary Occasion for you to Summon, *not all your Members only, but* all your United Skill, to Remedy the Mischief, and restore the Health of the Nation.

Infinite Divisions, Clashing Interests, and Contending Parties Reign, in every Corner of the Nation; the Fatal Strife is crept into our Families, our Co-partnerships, into our Beds; we can agree in, nothing; the Husband is of one Church, and his Wife of another; Father against the Son, and the Son against the Father; Quarreling for we scarce know what; Uneasie under Uninterrupted Liberty; wishing for those Chains and that Bondage we could not bear, if it should be laid upon us; desiring we know not what, and to be delivered we know not how, and from we know not who.

Pardon, me Gentlemen, to Represent to your Honours, some of the Miserable Disputes, Differences, and Distempers of this Nation, with their Original and Design, not as they are laid down at length, by Innumerable Pamphlets, Malicious Invectives, and Pulpit Lampoons, but Abridg'd as exactly as I am able, and plac'd in the truest Light they will bear, that *your Honours* may see them undisguis'd, and strict Naked, from the Specious Pretences of Men, and may judge of them, as to your Great Wisdom shall seem meet.

No sooner had the Queen, to the Inexpressible Joy of her Subjects, made up to them, as far as was possible, the Unspeakable Loss of the Late Great and Glorious King *William*, by Her Majesty's Happy Accession to the Crown; but, as if the Union we hoped for, had been at hand, Multitudes of those People, who in King *William*'s Reign Adhered, *as they pretended*, to the Interest of the Late King *James*, and stood out from confirming by their Oath, the Allegiance due to the Settlement of the Government, by Parlimentary Authority, on a Suddain came in and took the Oaths.

The Mystery of this Compliance being not readily understood; I beg leave to Explain, and to Appeal to your Honours, for the Justice of my Observation.

These Gentlemen in Concurrence with their Party, had form'd one of the most horridly Wicked, tho' the most Wretchedly Simple, and Contemptible Plots, against Her Majesty's Honour, and the *English* Constitution, that ever Persons were suffer'd, in any Reign or Nation but this, to remain Unhang'd for; and in the Confidence of Impoling this on the Queen, and the whole Nation, they unwarily Noos'd themselves into the Snare of Swearing that Allegiance, which their subsequent Practice determin'd for them, they had no Design to Stand to.

This Plot, that I may offer nothing of this Moment to your Honours, without its due

Digitized by Google

due Demonſtration, was, That the Title of Her Majeſty to the Crown, ſhould be acknowledg'd a meer Devolution by Right of Succeſſion only, abſtracted from the Parliamentary Settlement, by the Authority of which the Succeſſion of the Engliſh Crown, is only lawfully determin'd.

The blackneſs of this Deſign was indeed more cloſely conceal'd at firſt, and perhaps had ſtill been ſo, had not the vaſt Aſſurance of this hafty Party expos'd themſelves, and by the Groſsneſs of the Abſurdity, diſcovered to the Meaneſt Underſtanding, the Vileneſs of their Intention.

I ſhould merit your Honours Cenſure, and ought to expect it, if I ſhould in this ſolemn and ſerious Manner, addreſs to your Great Aſſembly ſo mean a Paper as this, if it were not on a Subject doubly qualified to excuſe me.

1. In its being perfectly new in its Obſervation, what no former Parliaments have ever thought fit to take notice of, at leaſt in a Parliamentary Manner; and which no Man has yet had Zeal enough for her Majeſty's Honour, and the Nation's Safety, to lay before you.

2. In its being of the utmoſt concern to this Nation, both as it regards the Perſon and preſent Reign of her Majeſty, and as it regards the future Succeſſion in the Proteſtant Line; both which are ſtruck at in this Attempt.

Thus Qualified, and thus Juſtified, I preſume to go on to move your Honours to a due retroſpect upon this miſchievous Deſign, humbly imploring your Honours to adminiſter ſuch a Cure to this Evil, as may effectually ſtrike dead their unform'd *Embryo* of Treaſon, and render it abortive in its firſt Conception.

The painted Bauble of a Title only by Succeſſion, with which they pretended to Compliment the Queen; and which one of their Authors in print pretended to trace beyond the Extent of *Authentick Hiſtory*, had been ſomething tolerable in it ſelf, at leaſt it had not been chargeable with any thing villanous and treaſonable, had it not been calculated to deſtroy Parliamentary Power of Limitation, and above all had not the ſame People acknowledg'd the Son of King *James* to be legally born, and yet alive, *Whom they call'd Prince of* Wales, *and whom the* French *King has as Impolitickly as Unjuſtly ſtiled King of* England; which, if true, muſt interrupt all manner of Claim in her Majeſty by Right of Succeſſion, and drive the Queen to the ſcandalous Circumſtance of poſſeſſing what was the Right of another.

This Happy Abſurdity having blown up all the Plot, expoſed their Deſign, and drove them to their Shifts; to make the reſt plauſible, they fly to a yet more naked and ridiculous Project than the former, and propoſe, that by a popular Aſſent her Majeſty ſhall be acknowledg'd Queen in poſſeſſion, to enjoy it for life, and that then it ſhall revert to the Male Line of King *James*, as the Rightful Inheritor.

And 'tis of this Project, as well as of their Party, that I preſume to cry out, to your Honours, in the Words of the Text, *TREASON, TREASON!*

1. *Treaſon againſt the Queen*, who enjoying the Engliſh Crown, with the beſt Title that ever Prince Reign'd by, is attempted upon by a Party; *Firſt, To be declar'd a Uſurper*, and then to enjoy the Crown by a precarious Neceſſity, *only becauſe ſhe has it*; Own the Right to be in another, and appoint it to be reſtor'd at her Death; leaving that Party nothing to do but to compleat the Nation's Ruin, in ſome Poiſon, Aſſaſſination, or other Miſchief, as they pleaſed.

2. *Treaſon againſt the Conſtitution* and People of *England*, in diſowning that legal Authority of Parliament, to limit the Succeſſion of the Crown, which has in all Ages been known and allow'd as part of the Fundamental Law of this Land.

Theſe are Treaſons which never before went unpuniſh'd in this Nation, and which lie more immediately within the Cognizance, and wait for the Cenſure of your honourable Aſſembly, that the Crown of *England*, the Power of Parliament, and all the bleſſed Effects of them on the Nations Liberties, may not be made precarious and uncertain; or indeed admit of any Diſpute by People whoſe miſchievous Deſigns appear plainly to drive at the unhinging the Engliſh Conſtitution, and introducing the Bondage of Foreign Tyrants and Impoſtors.

The

The late Parliament, *May it please your Honours to reflect*, Enacted, "That it should "be Treason for any Person by Word or "Writing to deny or Dispute the Lawfulness "of the Protestant Succession, as it is settled "on the Illustrious House of *Hannover*. A Law on which the Security of the Protestant Religion and the Liberties of *England* have so entire a Dependance, that no English Subject, faithful to the Interest of his Native Country, and regarding his Posterity, but must be very much mov'd to see daily infring'd, trampled on, and rejected. The Settlement of the English Crown being openly insulted in scandalous weekly Papers, pretending to prove the Succession of Monarchy to be inherent, unalterable, and not to be superseded, limited or interrupted; any Human Law, Statute, or Act of Parliament to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

If being heartily concern'd at these open Insults, both of the Title of her Majesty, now Reigning, the Settlement on the Illustrious Blood of our Kings yet to Reign, and upon the fundamental constitution Power of Parliament, the Basis and Foundation of English Liberty, be a Crime; the Author of this professes himself to be willfully and premeditatedly Guilty, and under the unhappy Necessity of continuing so, as his most Natural Duty to his Country, to his Posterity, and to his Soveraign.

As to the Crime of laying this at your Honours Feet, and imploring in behalf of all the Freeholders of *England* your Honours Concern for it; he appeals to your Honours to Decide it, and humbly craves leave without a Charge of Prophaneness to use the Words of the Disciple to our Saviour; "Whither else should we go? Ye have the "Words of Freedom and Safety to *England*. To whom shall the Freeholders of *England* go, but to their Representatives in Parliament; to whom complain, but to them to whom all Power of relieving them is, *next to supreme Infinite Power*, committed.

I can therefore conceive no fear of your Honours Resentment, while I most humbly address your Honours, by some Act of your own, and such as to your Wisdom shall be most proper, farther to condemn the insolent Absurdities, and most treasonable Contrivances of those, who by all means possible strive to lessen, invalidate, dispute, or render doubtful, her Majesty's Title to the Crown of *England*, as it stands built upon the Act of Settlement, Revolution-Principles, and Parliamentary Limitation.

This will make glad the Hearts of all True English-men and Protestants; it will blast the Designs of a foolish malicious Party, and take from them all possible Pretence for Contriving, *as well as Hopes of Effecting*, our Confusion and Destruction.

ERRATA.

Review 88. P. 350. Col. 1. l. 3. read, *to call in the Prince of* Orange; before the words, *and in this manner.*

Review 89. p. 353. col. 1. l. 9. for *is totally reformed*, r. *is not totally reformed.* Ib. l. 12. dele the *Comma* at *One*, and place it at *their*, and read it *there.* P. 355. col. 1. l. 2: dele the *Semi Colon* at *of*, and place it at *all.* Ib. l. 33. for *they* read *them.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

COPERNICANS of all sorts Convinced: By proving, That the EARTH hath no Diurnal or Annual Motion, as is suppos'd by *Copernicus*, from the beginning of the World, to this day. As also that their Hypothesis is Astronomically, Philosophically, and Sensibly False, to all Impartial Apprehensions. To which is annex'd, A Treatise of the MAGNET: As also how to find the true Annual Variation of the COMPASS, at Land and Sea, Mathematically Demonstrated by a Process Unknown before, for the Improvement of NAVIGATION. Illustrated with Sculptures. By the Honourable *EDWARD HOWARD* of *Risby.*

A Continuation of the Comical History of the most Ingenious Knight, *Don Quixote de la Mancha.* By the Licentiate *Alonzo Fernandez de Avellaneda.* Being a Third Volume: Never before Printed in *English.* Illustrated with several curious Copper Cuts. Translated by Captain *John Stevens.* Both Printed for *Jeffery Wale* at the *Anchor* in St. *Paul's* Church-yard.

This Day is Publish'd;

A Declaration without Doors; by the Author of, &c. Sold by the Booksellers of *London* and *Westminster.*

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Saturday, October 26. 1705.

WHILE ſome People expreſs their ignorant, but friendly Concern for me, on the Account of the Boldneſs and Preſumption I am guilty of, in addreſſing this Paper to our Repreſentatives in Parliament; *Behold I go on* to encreaſe that ſuppoſed Crime, by yet a farther ſerious Addreſs to the ſame Authority, who are only capable of redreſſing the Publick Grievances of the People of *England*, and to ſettle and reconcile this Nation.

Plots and Contrivances againſt the Crown and Dignity of the Sovereign *ſeldom ſtand alone*, or ſubſiſt upon themſelves; but either have a Dependance upon, or are complicated with yet farther Miſchiefs deſign'd for the People, as the Conſequences of the former; and thus in the deteſtable Conſpiracy the laſt of theſe Papers laid an Abſtract of before your Honourable Aſſembly, the Sundry parts of the deep-laid Deſign, appear but too plain, and are as naturally deduced from the Premiſes, as they were viſible in the ſubſequent Behaviour of the Conſpirators themſelves; and this I humbly crave leave to abridge in its plain and undeniable Circumſtances, and lay it at the feet of the Honourable the Commons of *England* aſſembled in Parliament; not doubting but they will think it of Conſequence great enough to take into their moſt ſerious Conſideration.

No ſooner had this Party advanc'd the horrid Notion, *as it was Circumſtanc'd*, of a Queen by Succeſſion, Right Line, *&c.* and thought themſelves ſecure of the Project taking root in the Nation; but they joyn'd in a General Cry againſt *Proteſtant Diſſenters*, openly reviling them, publickly threatning them, and as much as poſſible to render them odious in the Eyes both of the Government and their fellow Subjects; as Perſons dangerous to the *firſt*, and uneaſy to the *laſt*; theſe People at the ſame time behaving themſelves Peaceably, Loyally and Unblamable either with reſpect to Commerce, Law or Allegiance.

And yet I ſhould not give your Honourable Aſſembly the leaſt trouble of Reflecting on the Behaviour of theſe Gentle-

Digitized by Google

men, had they only shown their Teeth in Railing at, Buffooning, and with their Impotent Threatning, *as they Thought*, terrifying the *Dissenters*; had there not appear'd a double Design in it against the Queen's Majesty her self, and against the Publick Peace of the Nation; things no True *English* Subject can patiently submit to, or be calm under.

And that I may not be thought guilty of charging these Gentlemen by the same Method they have used us with, *I mean by Innuendo*; I humbly crave leave to appeal to your Honours most equal and unerring Judgment——Whether acculing the *Protestant Dissenters* in this Nation, of Caballing and Associating against the Government, could have any other real Design, than to widen that Breach between the Church of *England*, and her Dissenting Brethren, which, *to the Mortification of the Nations Enemies*, was so lately closed, and we had Hopes was entirely Healed, by a Legal and Parliamentary Toleration——That the widening this Breach must be purely malitious, is also plain, since none of that Party durst ever appear to any Accusation of the *Dissenters* in General, or any of them in Particular, or durst attempt to prove either before the Honourable House, or any of her Majesty's Courts of Justice, the least Disloyalty or Disaffection, either in Principle or Practice, among the whole Body of the *Dissenters* thus villified, threatned, and ill treated.

That this therefore must be a malitious Design, not against the *Dissenters* only, as such; but against the Publick Peace of the Nation, I most humbly represent to the Consideration of your Honourable Assembly, as a thing very well worth your Regard; all the Interruption of that good Understanding which was happily begun among Men of Piety and Charity of all Perswasions by the Toleration, being so many Steps to the Ruin of both Religion and Civil Liberty, embroyling us in Intestine Feuds, and laying both Sides open to the Malice and Force of both Foreign and Domestick Invasions.

Nor is this the only Testimony of the wicked Attempts of a Party of Men, to whom the Nation's Peace is so Irksome, and the Approaches of it so terrible. But her Majesty, who as the Common Patronness of her Subjects Welfare, has on all Occasions prefs'd us to Peace and Union, Submission to the Laws, and Universal Catholick Charity, as the best means to preserve the Publick Tranquility, has thereby incurr'd the Hate and Irreconcileable Aversion of this Party, That they have not refrain'd in a most villainous and insolent Manner to affront their Sovereign, and in variety of Insolent Lampoons to reproach her Majesty with Disaffection to Deserting and being wean'd from the Church.

At the same that her Majesty, to ease the Minds of all her Subjects, and particularly of those who seem'd allarm'd at the strange and unusual Clamour of the Party against the Toleration, had publickly declar'd her Pious and Gracious Resolutions to preserve it to the *Dissenters*. One of the furious Spreaders of Sedition, had the Face even in a Pulpit of the Church of *England*, to declare, That no Man could be a True Friend to the Church of *England*, that did not lift up a Standard of Defiance against all the *Dissenters*, tho' then Tollerated by the Law of *England*.

And I cannot but humbly represent to your Honours Consideration, how that tho' this Doctrine was immediately pointed at the Queen, who had promised to preserve the Toleration, whose Promise the same Person horribly expounds to be inconsistent with her Majesty's former Engagements to preserve the Church; yet that this unexampled Insolence receiv'd a farther Sanction, by being spread over the whole Nation, with an *Imprimatur* or Licence and Approbation from the whole University of *Oxford*, under the Signature of the Vice-Chancellor of that University.

Your Honours cannot but with Indignation look back upon the Act of Toleration being branded as a Plot against the Church; Censur'd in the Pulpit, and her Majesty branded by the Authority of a University, with being no Friend to the Church of *England*, of whose Faith she is by Title, *the Royal Defender*, and has been all her days a constant and *Pious Professor*.

These things, 'tis hoped, may be sufficient to prove, That the Grand Design of this Impla-

Implacable Party of Men, is to ſeparate and divide this Miſerable Nation, and to exaſperate and Provoke the People, one againſt another; not to bring over *Diſſenters* to a Conformity to the Church, but to make them more and more averſe to that Union of Charity, which good Men thought was happily begun in this Nation.

But as if it was not already plain enough, to every Common Underſtanding, theſe People have farther Teſtifi'd the Truth of their Deſign, in the Diſcoveries they make, of their extraordinary Rage at their Diſappointment; and that finding Her Majeſty convinc'd of the Neceſſity, as well as Advantages of Publick Peace; and a general good Underſtanding among all her Subjects, and reſolute in purſuing it, by the Wiſe and Prudent Methods of Chriſtian Moderation and Charity; they have not been afraid with an Unparallel'd Preſumption to Abuſe the Queen; and Reproach Her Majeſty's Faithful Miniſters of State, with the Odious Terms, of *Betrayers of the Church*, and *Enemies* of a *Treacherous Moderation*; and this want of Manners, is farther back'd, with moſt Horrid and Inſolent Libels againſt the Government; wherein aſſuming to ſpeak in the Perſon of the Church of *England*, they Inſult the Miniſters of State, and Vilely Threaten, both Her Majeſty and the Government with Reſentments, *Force of Arms*, and *Rebellion*. Memorial, *Page* 12.

As no Age can Parallel theſe things, nor no Hiſtory Record a time, when any Prince, Parliament or Nation could ſuffer, without due Reſentment, ſuch Inſolences as theſe; it cannot be doubted, but your Honourable Aſſembly will take due Notice, both of theſe Perſons and of all their Abettors, in ſuch manner, as ſhall beſt Conduce, to the Suppreſſing the like Inſolences, and Convincing the Nation, that the People of *England*, cannot patiently ſee their Sovereign abuſed, in ſo groſs a Manner; nor the Nations Peace ſo Notoriouſly Aſſaulted, without taking Cognizance of it, and bringing the Guilty Perſons to ſuch juſt Puniſhment, as the Caſe deſerves.

This Humble Application, is therefore made to your Honours, not only, if poſſible to move, the taking theſe things into Conſideration; but alſo to Teſtifie that thoſe of Her Majeſty's Good Subjects, Villainouſly aſpers'd and accus'd to Her Majeſty, are not only not afraid, but very deſirous to have the Caſe Examin'd; who are Her Majeſty's moſt Peaceable Subjects, and who not; and to have the Honour of a Teſtimony from your Aſſembly; that they have been Scandalouſly, and Cauſeleſsly Slander'd, when they have been Charg'd, with having done any thing, to ſtand in need of an Indemnity from the Government, and with their having been willing to Purchaſe that Indemnity, with the Surrender of all their Civil Privileges, and with incapacitating themſelves, for the Service of their Sovereign, and their Country. *Memorial*, *Page* 2.

The *Diſſenters*, May it pleaſe your Honourable Houſe, to bear with that Freedom, are, and ever ſince the Revolution, have always been ready, to appeal to the Laws of this Land, for their Defence; both with Reſpect to their Civil, as well Religious Rights; and ſaving their Allegiance and Duty to Her Majeſty and the Government, ſtand in need of no Indemnity or Pardon on any account whatſoever, having been Conſcious of no Crime againſt, nor ſtanding Legally Accuſed of any; but are very free to be Convened, before any of Her Majeſty's Courts of Juſtice, there to Anſwer for their Behaviour, and to ſuffer the Determination of Juſtice, according to the Laws of their Country; and they humbly depend upon the Juſtice of this Honourable Aſſembly, that they ſhall not be Oppreſs'd, by any Force or Contrivance, of Unreaſonable and Furious Men; the Queen, the Laws, and your Honourable Houſe, being ſatisfi'd in their Peaceable and Honeſt Behaviour.

Nor is this Humour of the Party, leſs Inſolent to Her Majeſty, and Diſloyal in its Nature, than it is Malicious againſt Her Majeſty's Peaceable Subjects, the *Diſſenters*; in that they continue to ſtrike at the Legal Eſtabliſhment of the *Diſſenters* Liberty, and Brand all that are againſt them, with being ill Friends to the Church; Stiling the Temper and Conduct of the Government, a Treacherous Moderation. *Memorial*, *Page* .... at the ſame time, that Her Majeſty had Declar'd her Reſolution, to

preſerve

preserve the *Tolleration*, to Protect the *Dissenters*, and to promote, as far as possible, the General Union of all her Protestant Subjects.

That these things are Practis'd, not with a Christian Design, to reduce this Nation to a general Uniformity in the Worship of God, or from any True Zeal for the Church of *England*, as Establish'd by Law; either to Confirm her present Professors, in their Religious Adherence to her Doctrine, or to encrease the numbers of her Members, by bringing over the *Dissenters* to her Worship; shall further appear to this Honourable Assembly; when the subsequent Branches of this Paper, shall lay before you, a yet more Subterranean Work of Hell; which this same Party of Men, have blindly made themselves the Agents of, and which they eagerly pursue, to the Destruction, not of the *Protestant Dissenters* only, but primarily, and directly to blow up and overthrow the Church of *England* it self, as now Establish'd; a Design so Horrid, so deeply contriv'd, and yet so barefac'dly broach'd, and set on foot in this Protestant Nation, that no true *Protestant*, but must blush at the Relation, and your Honourable Assembly, cannot but receive the Account of, with the utmost Indignation.

The *Dissenters*, may it please your Honourable Assembly to observe, will not appear, to be so much peculiarly struck at, as the *Protestant Religion*, and the Reformation in general; and 'tis no small Consolation, that the *Protestant Subjects* of this Nation, who are in some few things *Dissenters*, from the Establish'd Church, find the same People, and Party, who are openly and professedly their Enemies; at the same time, Declaring themselves against the *Protestant Religion* in general; and bent to Destroy, the Establish'd Reformation in this Kingdom.

That this is Matter of Fact, the Author of this, undertakes to demonstrate, in the Process of this Humble Address; and doubts not, but the Truth of the General, Illustrated by the Horrid Particulars, will awaken the House, and by Consequence the whole Nation; particularly to see, how a Universal Cry, against the *Dissenters*, has been all along made *a Mask only*, to Conceal an Infernal Conspiracy, against the *Protestant Religion* in general; the Reformation Establish'd in these Nations, and the Church of *England* in particular; which nothing can prevent, but that general Unanimity, not of your Assembly only, but of the whole Nation; that Christian Temper, Charity, Moderation, and Forbearance, which the Land Mourns for, which Her Majesty has so often press'd us to, and which all considering Christians pray for; and I am not to doubt, but the Representing this, to this Assembly, will from the Infinite Concern it is of, to the whole Kingdom, be a full Justification of the Relator, both to this Honourable Assembly, and to the whole Nation.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Continuation of the Comical History of the most Ingenious Knight, *Don Quixote de la Mancha*. By the Licentiate *Alonzo Fernandez de Avellaneda*. Being a Third Volume; Never before Printed in *English*. Illustrated with several curious Copper Cuts. Translated by Captain *John Stevens*. *London* Printed for *Jeffery Wale* at the *Angel* in St. *Paul's* Church-yard.

WASSE's Elixir for the Gout and Rheumatism; for the Cholick, Stone, Gravel, and Ulcers in the Bladder and Kidneys; a sure Remedy for the Dry-Gripes in the West-Indies. Price Three Shillings the Half-pint, with Printed Directions. Sold by Mr. James Atkinson, near Cherry-Garden Stairs, Rotherhith. Mr. John Rogers, Stationer, near the Tower. At Brightman's Coffee-house near Wapping Old-Stairs. At Nando's Coffee-house near Temple-Bar. At North's Coffee-house in King-street. Mr. George Flower, Instrument-maker, near Cock-hill. Mr. John Thornton, in the Minories. Mr. Richard Mount, Stationer, on Tower-hill. Mr. Baker, Bookseller, at Mercers Chappel. Mr. Clark, Bookseller, in Birchin-lane. At Jones's Coffee-house in Finch-lane. Mrs. Bond, next Door to Man's Coffee-house near Whitehall. Ives's Coffee-house in Bartholomew-lane. Mr. Billingsley, under the Royal-Exchange. At Oliver's Coffee-house, at Westminster-hall Gate. Mrs. Miller, Milliner, at the Red-M. in Pope's-head Alley. Mr. Waley, at the Magpye without Bishopsgate. Roe's Coffee-house, at the Bridge-foot in Southwark. At the Admiral's Coffee-house. S. Malthus in London-house yard, and at his own House in Clement's-lane.

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Tueſday, October 30. 1705.

IN my Solemn Addreſſing theſe Papers, to the Commons of *England*, Aſſembled in Parliament, as the moſt proper and only Perſons, to whom Appeals of Grievances ought to be made; I have taken the the Liberty to lay before them, two of the groſſeſt, and the moſt conſiderable of the many Plots and Conſpiracies, of a Hot and Immoderate Party of Men in this Nation, againſt the General Peace; and to Deſtroy that Harmony, and good Underſtanding which began at the Throne, and was by Her Majeſty's Glorious Example and Exhortations, ſpreading it ſelf over the whole Kingdom; if I have Err'd in any part of it, it has been, that I have not given the full Deſcription of the Extent, and black Aggravations of theſe things; as they really deſerve, and as in the Event of them will appear.

As theſe things reſpect Civil Government and Liberty, ſo am I now, a moſt Humble Petitioner to the Honourable Houſe of Commons, for their forbearance, while I preſume to lay before them a Plot, of as much deeper Deſign, as it is of a far larger Extent; and as the Events expected, are of a much more Fatal Conſequence to the whole Nation.

May God Almighty put it into the Hearts of the Nations Repreſentatives, now to be Aſſembled, to enquire into the Particulars, of a Monſtrous and Helliſh Conſpiracy againſt, not the *Diſſenters* only, but the Church of *England*, and the whole *Proteſtant Religion*, in the Groſs; aiming at an entire Subverſion of the Reformation, and reducing us to that Original Darkneſs and Idolatry, from whence this Nation, with ſo much Light, Reaſon, and at ſo much Expences, Reſcued themſelves above 150 Years ago.

And that this may be more plain, Pleaſe your Honourable Aſſembly to enquire after

Digitized by Google

several Scandalous Libels, the Genuine Offspring of the same Party, and expressing their avow'd Principles; by which it will plainly appear, that Hell, *Rome*, and *France* in Conjunction with some Trayterous Members of the Church of *England*, *if such may be Call'd Members of the Church of* England, *who refuse to own the Present Settlement, or to Swear Allegiance to her Civil and Ecclesiastical Head; or who having taken the Oaths, act against her Interest*; have struck hands together, to destroy the Church of *England*, and entirely subvert the Protestant Religion in this Nation.

And this Treason is Manifested in such a manner, grown up to such a height, and their Prospect of Success so great, that they have not stuck to give in Printed Schemes, shewing the Easiness and Possibility, of Uniting the Church of *England*, to the Church of *Rome*: Or, in *English*, the Easiness of Reconciling the *English* Protestant Church, to *French Popery*. How any Man, whose Eyes are open to the Interest of his Native Country, or has any Zeal for the *Protestant Religion*, can refrain Humbly Representing these Insolent Attempts against both, to your Consideration, I know not; nor can it consist with the Duty of him, who pretends to advance all kinds of needful Truth, to omit humbly to lay before you this Fatal Design as it stands Couch'd, not in the Publick Discourses, and Debates of these Gentlemen only; not in their Prodigious *Memorial* only, wherein they Industriously insinuate it into the Minds of the People, how much rather they would be *Papists* than *Dissenters*; how much more Orthodox *Popery* is, than an *Anti-Episcopatical* Principle; and so by degrees, not only Enlarge the Breach between *Dissenters* and the Church, but endeavour to lessen and make familiar, the Errors of *Popery* to the People.

But I conceive it the Duty of this Paper, Humbly to lay it before you, that in several Printed Books yet publish'd, and which have lately receiv'd no Censure; it is openly and Barefacedly attempted to be prov'd,

1. That it is easie to Reconcile, the Church of *England*, to the Church of *France*.

2. That it is impossible to reconcile the Church of *England*, with *Protestant Dissenters*.

That the first of these, strikes directly at at the Root of the Reformation, at the Overthrow of the Church; and at the immediate Defamation of the National Establish'd Worship, is left to the Judgment of your Honourable House to determine; as well as to find out such Ways and Methods to prevent, as to your great Wisdom shall seem meet.

That the Second, is in it self a gross Absurdity and Contradiction, is also referr'd to your Honourable and Just Determination; and likewise to all the World to Judge, whether it can be impossible to reconcile those *Protestants*, who agree in all Doctrinal Articles, and Subscribe the same Confession of Faith; three Articles and a Clause of indifferent things only excepted; and yet be very easie to Reconcile, the Church of *England* to that of *France*, from whom the differs, almost in all the Essential Points of Faith and Doctrine; by whom she is Doom'd Heretical, and Excluded Salvation; and from whom her Reformation has Cost such Expence of Treasure, Blood of Martyr and Confessors, and Labour of near two Century of Years?

To lay before your Honours the depth of this Design, branch'd out into all its Terrible Consequences, as I hope it will be needless to your Discerning Judgments, so neither can it be Compriz'd, within the narrow Bounds of this Address; but I cannot but Humbly Address your Honourable Assembly, to take into your grave Consideration, the following Particulars, out of a great many that may be deduc'd from the same Premises.

1. That to Represent the Differences, between the Church of *England*, and the Church of *Rome* to be small, and easie to be accommodated, is a Horrid Plot against the Foundation of the Church of *England*, as built upon Schism, Phanaticism and Error, having broken off from Catholick Unity, on Unjustifiable Trifles, which may easily be Accommodated; 'tis putting a Star upon the Reformation, and throwing Dirt in the Faces of the Blessed Martyrs, the Fathers of the Reformation, and Founders of the *English* Church.

This

2. 'Tis a fixing the Charge of Schism upon the *English* Church, and not only Unchurching her, by blowing up the Foundation on which she is built; but lessening that Necessity, on which the first Reformers were moved to attempt the Reformation, and by which alone it can be justified.

3. To say the Church of *England*, may be easily reconciled to the *Gallican* Church of *Rome*, but that the *Dissenters* can never be reconciled, is a most inveterate Slander on the Church, making Odious and Undelir'd Comparisons, and an Implicite Affirming, That the *Dissenters* are farther off from Popery than the Church of *England*.

4. To say, That the Church of *England* may with small Allowances be reconcil'd to the *Gallican* Church of *Rome*, is to fix that Scandal on the Church, which we have reproach'd some too warm *Dissenters* formerly for; in saying, viz. *That the Church of England is but a few Removes from Popery.*

These and many other ways, this is a Plot against the Reputation and Character of the Church of *England*, and that not in behalf of the *Dissenters* at all, their Distance from the Church of *England* no way moving them to desire it; but in order first of all to weaken, lessen, divide, and afterward to destroy the Protestant Religion, as it is held profess'd, adhered to, and, 'tis hoped, jointly profess'd and valued by both.

As such, this black Design is recommended to your Honours just Examination, as an Original of Hell, whose Brokers these Gentlemen stoop to be, and whose Agents they appear in their Endeavours to destroy that Church, which however dispers'd and scattered with too many unhappy Divisions and Dissentions, is yet *universally consider'd* but one Body of Catholick Christians united in the same Faith and Hope, and yet more united to the same Civil Interest in the Protestant Government of *England*, establish'd by the Supream Authority of Parliament in the Person of her present Majesty; and after her in the Illustrious House of *Hannover*, as long as they shall continue in the Protestant Profession; and afterward in such Branches, Succession and Families of the Royal Blood, as shall be limitted in Parliament; the only *Jus Divinum* of this Nation, by whom it has been declar'd at the Most August Bar of the House of the Peers; *That it is inconsistent with the Constitution of this Protestant Nation to be Govern'd by a Popish Prince.*

To suggest then, That the Difference between the Church of *England*, and the *Gallican* Church of *Rome* is but small; and that the Church of *England* may be easily reconciled, is a horrid Plot upon the Reputation of the Church of *England*; which all Men that have any Regard to the present religious Establishment of this Nation, will, and which your Honourable House always has thought themselves, oblig'd to vindicate.

But as this is not all: the Author of this humbly represents it to this Honourable Assembly, as a Treasonable, Malitious and Popish Design; deep as Hell, and horrid in its Extent; pointed with unlimitted Malice: the very Being and Life of the Protestant Religion in *Europe*, of which this Nation has always been allowed to be one of the most powerful Bullwarks, and of which her Majesty is the Principal Defender.

The *Dissenters*, however misrepresented to your Honourable Assembly, as Persons from whom these Men would suggest the Church is in Danger, can no more be easy under the Apprehensions of a Contrivance against the whole State of Religion in this Nation, than Men can be supposed at Sea to be easy, when the Vessel they are embark'd in, has taken Fire; only from the weak Satisfaction that that part of the Ship is not on Fire, in which they are: whereas 'tis known and plain, they must all sink together.

The *Dissenters*, may it please your Honourable House, to examine their Principles in the nicest Manner, will be found Protestants equally so, as to their Distance and Aversion to Popery, if not more than their Brethren. Their Interest in the Nation defends them from the Scandal of being capable to wish its Distractions and Divisions; and in both it must be allow'd they stand in Conjunction with the rest of the Nation upon the same foot, both of Religious and Civil Interests; are embark'd in the same Vessel, and must sink together, whenever the Calamity these People wish to the Protestant Religion, shall be permitted to befall it: The *Dissenters* have no room to hope for any thing less than a large Interest in the Common Distress, and

a

Digitized by Google

at the end to drink deepeſt of the General Deſtruction.

They then that ſtrive to infuſe it into the Minds of the People, That the *Diſſenters* are the Perſons who would pull down the Church, muſt offer it only to conceal the real Deſign of deſtroying not the Church of *England* only, but the Proteſtant Religion in General in theſe Nations; and to ſcreen from the Publick View and Reſentment, thoſe People, who being bent to pull down both, endeavour to poſſeſs the Minds of Men with empty Notions and Fears of one another, thereby amuſing them with Dangers, where there are none, to divert them from Guarding againſt thoſe moſt ſignificant Perils, which the Authors hope to conceal by this Artifice from Publick Inſpection.

This humble Repreſentation is therefore made to remind the Honourable Houſe of Commons of this real Danger of the Church, which being publickly ſearch'd into by ſuch a Body, would open the Nations Eyes, effectually to ſee the Shams and Out-cries raiſed by a Party of imaginary Dangers from Perſons who muſt ſink with her, whenever ſhe falls; and therefore cannot rationally be ſuppoſed to wiſh any evil to the Church, unleſs at the ſame time they can be ſuppoſed to be willing to put their hands to their own Deſtruction.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Preparing for the Preſs, and to be Publiſh'd in a few Days,

THE Firſt Vol. of 25 Centuries of High-flying Clergy-men in *England*, who having Sworn Allegeance to the Government, ane get their Bread under the Protection of it; baſely and villainoully betray the Nation and the Church, by openly and malitiouſly aiding, ſiding with, and abetting the Popiſh and Non-juring Party in *England*; abuſing the Queen, the Biſhops, and the beſt Church-men in the Kingdom; fomenting Diviſions among Proteſtants, and diligently widening the unhappy Breaches of the Nation.

To which are added, large Collections of their Wiſe Sayings and Common Maxims in Favour of Popery, and in Abhorrence of Moderation: Together with their Characters and Abridgments of their reſpective Hiſtories and large Examination of two new High Church Maxims:

1. *I had rather be a Papiſt than a Preſbyterian.*

2. *I had rather go to Hell than to a Meeting-Houſe.*

Both Learnedly aſſerted, by two vigorous Defenders of High-Church Principles: One a Man of the *Gown*, and the other of the *Sword*.

There will be ſpeedily Publiſh'd,

AN Anſwer to that Scurrilous and Reflecting Pamphlet, Entituled, *The Declaration without Doors.*

Books Printed, and Sold by Jeffry Wale *at the* Angel *in St.* Paul's Church-yard.

THE Poſthumous Works of Mr. *de St. Evremont*: Tranſlated from the Original. Printed at *Amſterdam*. The Hiſtory of *Don Quixot de la Mancha*. Vol. 3. By Capt. *John Stephens*. The Hiſtory of *Holland*, in 2 Vol. Illuſtrated with Cuts. An Impartial Account of the Affairs of *Scotland*. A new accurate Deſcription of the Coaſt of *Guinea*, divided into Gold, the Slave, and the Ivory Coaſts. Illuſtrated with Cuts, and a Map of the whole Coaſt of *Guinea*.

*** PROPOSALS (*different from all others yet publiſh'd*) for a *Perpetual Aſſurance Office*: Wherein either SEX may Subſcribe, and by Paying 6 *l. per Annum*, ſecure an equal Dividend of 10000 *l.* at their Deaths, which in all probability cannot amount to leſs than 500 Pounds, or a much greater Sum, to any Perſon they ſhall Name, beſides 3 *l.* out of every 6 *l.* which they ſhall have Paid, together with other Advantages (during Life) which will reduce every Member's Yearly Payment to leſs than 40 *s.* Subſcriptions are taken, and Propoſals at large given *gratis*, at the *Inrollment Office* in *Chancery Lane*; Mr. *J. Matthews* a Printer, and Mr. *Sambridge*, in Little-Brittain; Mr. *Barnes*, in Pall-Mall; Mr. *Nutt*, near Stationers-Hall; Mr. *Strahan* and Mr. *Davis* in Cornhill; Mr. *Hartley*, and Mr. *Hodgſon's* in Holborn; Mr. *Baker* in Weſtminſter-Hall; and Mr. *Smith* without Temple-Bar, Bookſellers. (*** Note, *That no Money is to be Paid, till the Society be full, and Security given.*) Againſt which, if any Subſcriber ſhall object, he ſhall be at Liberty, whether he will ſtand to his Subſcription, or not.

Digitized by Google

A

REVIEW

OF THE

Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Thurſday, November 1. 1705.

'TIS far from the Deſign of this Paper, to fill the Houſe of Commons with the Din and Clamour of the Nations Grievances; The Author of this is not of a complaining Spirit, nor ever was; but ſome Evils are of a Nature that force the moſt ſilent and quietly Enclin'd Pen in the World to Write. Such are the Subjects before me, and ſuch is the Juncture and critical Moment now upon us, that he who can be ſilent, muſt have very little Concern upon him for the Good of his Native Country.

I have in my humble Application to the Houſe of Commons, now ready to be aſſembled, laid before them, Three fatal Plots and Conſpiracies, of a wicked, a reſtleſs, and a revengeful Party, call'd, *The High Churchmen* which are the Subject of the three laſt Papers. I come now to lay before your Honours the Tools they work with, the Engines they make uſe of, which diſperſes the Poiſon of their Principle, juſt as the Water-Works at *London-Bridge*, throws Water up into every Family and Houſe in the City.

These Tools are, the *Pulpit*, the *Tongue*, and the *Preſs*.

The firſt of theſe is an Eccleſiaſtick Engine in its Nature, but by the Management of its proper Engineers, becomes a meer Hieroglyphick, a Politick Veſſel, adapted to the more Modern, tho' leſs Chriſtian Employments of Railing and Buffoonry

Were it not ſomething too ſerious, and the Reflection of it too melancholly, I could give my ſelf leave to be very merry with the ridiculous State-banters iſſued to the World from this Stage of *Mimick-Divinity*, and move the Houſe of Commons to ſome more than uſual Levity, to ſee how the whole Nation, and even the Honourable Aſſemblies of that Houſe, have been bugbear'd from the Pulpit, with the Harangues,

Digitized by Google

and impudent Banters of the Men of the *Gown*.

But 'tis too sad a Truth to turn into such a Laughter, and tho' a *Farce* in its Nature, the Tragical Design of the Actors, merits a just Concern in me the Relator, as it does a just Resentment in the House of Commons; who, I hope, will have their Eyes open to restrain the exhorbitant Latitude of a sort of Men, who as much as in them lies, turn the Gospel our Lord Jesus Christ, *which it ought to be their Business to Preach*, to State-Projects, *Incendiarism*, and to raising Commotions in a peaceable Country, where they are not content with eating the fat of a plentiful Land, living at ease, and enjoying all the Comforts of Life; but they must prepare Destruction for their Benefactors, and labour to embroil the Country from which they receive their Bread, and by whose Bounty they grow Fat.

I am sorry to affirm to the Honourable the House of Commons, That the *Inferiour Clergy* are at this time, the dead weight against the Nation's Settlement and Prosperity; I am sorry to say they are the General Obstructors of Peaceable, Healing, and Moderate Principles; that the Railings, Exclamations and Revilings, thundred out daily against the Government, against the Constitution, and against the Queen, are to be found *both in their Practice and Original*, among these Gentlemen; That our daily Discontents are fomented, and too much raised among them, that all manner of Reconciliation among Protestants, either in Interest or Charity, is opposed by them.

Were the matter of Fact possible to be denied; nay, did I think even the Gentlemen themselves would attempt to make it a Question, I would make these Papers for a Month Current, an Index of High-Church-Problems; a Table of the Extravagancies and prodigious Venom of their Spirits in their *Pulpits*; Excursions which should carry, such a Conviction with it, that neither they nor any rational Christian for them, should be able to plead for without blushing; but I wave this, with respect to the Persons this Paper is now address'd to, whose Hours ought not to be diverted with Volumes of Particulars, but with due Respect be presented with the General Hints of the Nation's Sorrows, as Persons who can be easily let in to the Merits of a Case, and perfectly know what use is to be made of those Lights.

Again, would these Gentlemen stand forth, and tell us what Service the Fury they vent in the *Pulpit* is of, and what Tendency it has to the Publick Good, or the Propagating the Good of the Church, I wou'd still avoid the Repetition of these things.

But, *Eiσ ἐλαχ Lacryma*——Here lies the true Reason of this Address; and this shall justify the Mean, Despicable Author of this Paper, in addressing to the Nation's Representative on this Account.

You have, *Gentlemen-Representatives of this Nation*, innumerable Instances at your own Doors, in the several Provinces of this Kingdom from whence you come, of the Evil of this clamouring Spirit, both to the Publick Peace, and to the Church her Self.

I begin with the Church; and I refer it to the Judgment of your Honourable House in General, and to innumerable Instances ready to be given on Demand, Whether the Raillery, the Invectives, the Reflections, and the Unchristian Heat, wherewith some of our Inferiour Clergy, employ the Sacred Hour, which they ought to employ for the expounding the Scriptures, and instructing their Hearers in the Christian Religion, are not rather,

1. A Means to make the *Pulpit* Scandalous, and the Duty of the Day Burthensome and Odious to their Hearers; or,

2. To make the Truth of Religion, *which is a Gospel of Peace*, become a Herald of War, and fill Mens Minds with Wrath, Strife, Envy, and every Unpeaceable and Unchristian Principle.

3. And at last a Means to preach all the moderate, sober Christians out of the Church, and encrease the Number of *Dissenters*.

May it please your Honours to bear with Publickly Affirming, what, whenever I am call'd to it, I am ready to make it out, That in many Places of this Kingdom, thorough which I have lately travail'd on my

Digitized by Google

my Private Occasion; the Railing and Unpeaceable Spirit of the Clergy, lessen the Number of their Hearers, Encrease the Assembly of the *Dissenters*, both fill their Meeting-Houses, and Encrease the Numbers of them.

If these Gentlemen can please themselves, with supposing these things are of service to the Church, their Reasons Exhibited to your Honourable House, *whom I believe, all the Nation will be content to make the Judges of that Case*, might Unfold some Mysteries, which have hitherto been conceal'd, from every bodies Understanding but their own; and which carry no Signals or Probabilities in them, to guess at their good Meaning by.

If I may be allow'd to move your Honourable House, by what I have been an Eye and Ear Witness to; I, with all imaginable freedom affirm, and am ready to defend to particulars, both of Places and Persons.

1. That this railing of the Clergy, against their Fellow Protestants the *Dissenters*; against their own Moderate Brethren of the Church, and against the Present Moderation of the Government; tends to drive their Hearers and Parishioners, from the Service of God; and *where there are no Meetings to go to*, causes Men rather to Omit, and Avoid the Publick Assemblies; *a Thing Expressly forbid in the Scripture*, to the Great Decay of Religion; and tending to Introduce Atheism, and bring the Publick Worship of God into Contempt; and this is done, by rendring the *Pulpit* Odious and Scandalous to the People; by the Intolerable Invectives, Horrible Excitations to all manner of Inveterate Feuds, Uncharitable Heats and Animosities one against another, which the Scripture it self forbids; and Common Reasoning, *if these Gentlemen would Consider*, might inform them, cannot be grateful to the Ears of *Protestants* or *Englishmen*, who have been Taught the Doctrines of Love, Charity, Peace, Submission to Magistrates, and forbearing one another.

2. That this way of Preaching, *as they call it*, join'd with some of the Furious and Illegal Practices of the Party, of whom these Gentlemen are the too Unhappy Leaders, have so Estrang'd the People from the Church, that in many Places, Meeting-Houses are New Erected, and Large Congregations raiss'd, Settled, and Establish'd; where, had the Encumbent Preach'd the Doctrine of Peace, and according to a True Christian Minister, Discharged the Duty and Function, of a Spiritual Guide to Heaven; No such thing had been probable, or at least the Success of it, had not been in any degree, proportion'd to the present Appearance.

The Affront done to the Government, the Insult of the Constitution, in the matter of Settlement, Toleration, and Protestant Succession; the Personal Reproaches on the Dignify'd Clergy, and at last upon the Queen's Majesty her self; that these Gentlemen daily mix, with their Clamouring Harangues, *for I dare not call them Sermons*; require the Serious Consideration of your Honourable House, and Call aloud to you for such Redress, as Infinite Goodness, shall Inspire your Hearts to think Needful.

It can never be agreeable, to a Nations Genius, as a Nation of Rational Creatures, much less as a Nation of Christians or *Englishmen*, to hear the Service of God mixt with Invectives, and Furious Railleries, against their Christian Brethren, and against their Governours; Nature, Good Manners, the Scripture and the Christian Religion know nothing of those things, and directly point out the contrary; and tho' as a *Dissenter*, I cannot call the Encrease of their Number and Meetings a National Mischief; yet I had rather see Encrease of them from any Cause, than from an Original so disasterous to the Church, whom the *Dissenters* may part from without Breach of Charity, upon the other common Differences now in Dispute; but these tend to increase in those whom it drives from the Church, a certain Abhorrence of the Church, and of the Doctrines and Practices of her Spiritual Guides.

Nor are these Railings and bitter Expressions vented against the *Dissenters* only, but against all those Reverend Ministers of the Church of *England*, who have more Charity, more Temper, more Reason, or more Manners than themselves; their Reverend Fathers the Bishops not escaping the Vi-

Digitized by Google

Virulence and Evil Tongues of these Enflam'd Spirits, who are manifeſtly *ſet on Fire of Hell*, and diligently labour to ruine and overthrow the Church they pretend to uphold; in as much as Our Saviour himſelf has left it on Sacred Record, *That a Houſe divided againſt it ſelf cannot ſtand.*

The yet more fatal Miſchief this is to the publick Peace of this Kingdom, I humbly crave Leave to lay before your Honourable Houſe, and refer to thoſe juſt Animadverſions which I have no Reaſon to doubt will be made in their due time on the Violences, Diviſions, Fightings, and Intolerable Diſorders committed on both Sides in ſeveral Parts of this Nation in the late Elections; Things which cry aloud to your Honourable Houſe for Juſtice, and which make the Nation impatiently wait for that Redreſs; *which all their Grievances hope to find in* the Impartial Proceedings of your Aſſembly.

As to the Gentlemen themſelves, tho' they take eſpecial Care *not to be Conceal'd*, yet I avoid Deſcending to particular Perſons, Wiſhing rather to ſee the Crime, than the Perſons Cenſur'd in Parliament, in Charity to their Perſons; humbly hoping, that being once Diſcourag'd, by the Concurring Judgment of the whole Nation, Expreſs'd from your Mouths; they will, *tho' it be late*, Conſider what they are doing, and what Miſchiefs they are laying the Foundation of in the Nation; Beſeeching them, that in meer Reſpect to the Character they bear, and to the Bluſhes they ought to appear with, they would not Force me to the Unhappy Neceſſity of Naming Names, and Defending the Juſtice of this Terrible Charge, by entring into the Odious Particulars; things much fitter to be Buried in Eternal Forgetfulneſs; Things I ſincerely Pray Heaven would both forgive them, and move them to Reform, as being Scandalous to their Profeſſion, Hateful to God and Man; Ungrateful to their Patrons and Benefactors, Odious to their Hearers; a Perverting the Doctrine of the Goſpel, and Work of the Miniſtry; a Diſgrace to the *Proteſtant Religion*, and Deſtructive to the whole Nation.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Books in *Folio*, ſold by *Joſeph Wale* at the *Angel* in St. *Paul's* Church Yard.

MAX. Bibliotheca Patrum Vet. Antiq. 27 Vol. Irenæus de Jure Bell. & Pacis 3 Vol. Servetti Opera 2 Vol. Jornandis Geographia Vetus, Sacra & Profana. Dr. Heylin Geographia Sacra cum Notis L. Holſtenii. Petavii Dogmata Theologica 6 Tom. Cotelerii Patres Apoſtolici 2 Vol. Petavii Doctrina Temporum 3 Vol. Athanaſii Opera Gr. Lat. 3 Vol. Hippocratis & Galeni Opera omnia Gr. Lat. 13 Tom. Huetii Demonſtratio Evangelica, Chiampanis de Sacris Ædificiis a Conſtantino. Hilldani Opera Anatomica & Ettmulleri Opera Medica 3 Vol.

WASSE's Elixir for the Gout and Rheumatiſm; for the Cholick, Stone, Gravel, and Ulcers in the Bladder and Kidneys, a ſure Remedy for the Dry-Gripes in the Weſt-Indies. Price Three Shillings the Half-pint, with Printed Directions. Sold by Mr. James Atkinſon, near Gilbert Garden Stairs, Rotherhith. Mr. John Rogers, Stationer, near the Tower. At Brightman's Coffee-houſe near Wapping Old-Stairs. At Nando's Coffee-houſe near Temple-Bar. At North's Coffee-houſe in King-ſtreet. Mr. George Flower. Inſtrument-maker, near Cock-hill. Mr. John Thornton, in the Minories. Mr. Richard Mount, Stationer, on Tower-hill. Mr. Baker, Bookſeller, at Mercers Chappel. Mr. Clark, Bookſeller, in Birchin-lane. At Jones's Coffee-houſe in Finch-lane. Mrs. Bond, next Door to Man's Coffee-houſe near Whitehall. Ives's Coffee-houſe in Bartholomew-lane. Mr. Billingſley, under the Royal-Exchange. At Oliver's Coffee-houſe, at Weſtminſter-hall Gate. Mrs. Miller, Milliner, at the Red M. in Pope's-head Alley. Mr. Waley, at the Magpye without Biſhopſgate. Rock's Coffee-houſe, at the Bridge-foot in Southwark. At the Admiralty Coffee-houſe. S. Malthus in London-houſe yard, and at his own Houſe in Clements-lane.

Digitized by Google

A

REVIEW

OF THE

Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Saturday, November 3. 1705.

THE laſt Paper having Preſented a ſhort View, of the Grievance of Pulpit Raillery; I ceaſe to enlarge upon that Head, tho' the Subject has an Infinite Variety, in hopes the Gentlemen will at laſt be Wiſe; take the hint, not only given them by me, but indeed by the general Proſpect of Affairs; which if they have any Eyes in their Heads, and their Underſtandings are not ſuffocated, by the Vapours of their Party Spleen, they may ſee every Day more and more brings their Pulpit Drollery out of Faſhion.

I refer the farther Enlargment on this Head, to the Time when this more Solemn Addreſs being concluded, I ſhall Direct my Speech more particularly to the Gentlemen of the Convocation, upon this, and ſeveral other Matters of Weight and Conſequence worth their Regard.

I now with the ſame bumble Freedom, go on to the ſecond Head, of this Miſchievous Parties Methods, to Embroil this Unhappy Nation, THE TONGUE; and tho' the Tongue, generally conſider'd, be the Agent in the Pulpit, as well as in Converſation, yet as it is here particularly underſtood, to reſpect Common Diſcourſe, I hope the Diſtinction may be allow'd me.

By *the Tongue* therefore, I deſire to be underſtood here, *the Looſe* theſe Gentlemen give themſelves, in their Common Diſcourſes of all ſorts, to Rail at, Abuſe and Reproach the Government, the *Diſſenters*, the more Moderate Churchmen, and Univerſally all thoſe, that will not run with them into the ſame Exceſs of Riot.

It would be Indecent in this Paper, while I am Addreſſing it to the Honourable Houſe of Commons, to fill it up with the Opprobrious Speeches, which in all Places are to be heard, from the Gentlemen of the High Church, and particularly from the Inferiour Clergy in moſt parts of *England*; a-

Digitized by Google

gainſt the Queen, againſt the Miniſtry, againſt the more Moderate Clergy, and againſt the *Diſſenters*; and I think I may not be Extravagant, if I ſay, that ſuch is the Unbounded Liberty theſe Gentlemen give themſelves, that if *Words could be made Treaſon*, one third at leaſt of the Inferiour Clergy in *England* would be Hang'd, I neither wiſh them that Penalty, nor deſire to ſee it, but I heartily wiſh them more Modeſty, and that they would conſider, that the daily Reproaches they caſt upon the Queen, in their Common Diſcourſe, is certainly an Invaſion, not of their Manners only, but of that very Allegiance, which they have Sworn to Her Majeſty, which cannot but ſignifie, that as their Hands are ty'd from Oppoſing her, their Tongues alſo are ty'd from Abuſing her.

I have not a few times obſerv'd theſe Gentlemen, to Reproach a Certain Writer of the Times, for ill treating Crown'd Heads; and without doubt ſome Deference in Stile is due, even to the Characters of our digniſi'd Enemies; but with what Face can theſe Gentlemen take Notice of ſuch things in another, and they at the ſame time, be ever Villifying, Lampooning, and Belying their Native Sovereign, and that with Terms full of Indecency and Diſreſpect?

I might ſay here, *and ſuch a Sovereign too*, ſuch a Princeſs, as in ſpight of all their Ill Treatment, Protects and Defends them; and on whoſe Proſperity *they ſtand*; tho' Ignorantly and Blindly, they would pull down that Fabrick of Government, which in its Fall, muſt inevitably bury themſelves in the Ruines.

Such a Princeſs, as taking no Notice of the repeated Inſolencies of their Party, Governs them with all the Tenderneſs and Gentleneſs they can deſire, and Ten Thouſand times more, than they ought to expect.

Such a Princeſs, as in whoſe Conduct, they can find no Rational Cauſe of Complaint, but that ſhe will not be that Tyrant they deſire; will not pull down the Fence of the Laws, and put the Rod into their hands to Oppreſs their Neighbours.

A Princeſs, that has forgiven them Ten Thouſand Talents, in the Injuries and Imprudent Slanders rais'd upon her Perſon and Government, in Expectation their Forbearance to their Brethren, ſhould have born ſome Proportion to the Royal Beneficence, tho' all thoſe Hopes have been Unhappily diſappointed.

A Princeſs, that Rules them by that ſame Moderation they contemn, and which if ſhe pleaſed to lay by, and reaſſume that Power, which Juſtice and their Crimes would make exceeding Rational, the Nation would be too hot for them, and they would not dare to ſhow their Faces to their own Words.

Wonder not, Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons, that an Humble Author, preſumes to Complain to you of theſe things; the Nation waits to ſee your wonted Zeal Exerted, in Vindicating your Sovereign, from the Inſolences of the Ungovern'd Tongues of an Exaſperated Party.

You cannot be Ignorant, Gentlemen, of the Truth of the Fact; every Street, every Town, every part in the Nation, is full of this Baſe and Unmannerly Treatment; the Queen, the Government, the Peers, ay, and every Honeſt Gentleman in your Houſe, is daily touch'd in this Evil; our Streets abound with horrible Language, and our Common People are Taught, to Vilifie their Governours.

Our Plowmen talk of Miſmanagement at Court, our Mob Sing Ballads and Lampoons againſt the Government; *Taxes*, the *War*, the *Miniſters*, are all Call'd Grievances; and this *Beating the French*, moves ſome Gentlemen ſo, that they cannot bear it.

Theſe are Iniquities to be Puniſh'd by the Judge, and you are the only Judges what Puniſhment it deſerves; I have neither Deſign, nor Deſire to mention or preſcribe Puniſhments; but I become an Humble Petitioner, that the Practice may be Cenſur'd, Diſcouraged and Suppreſs'd, as a thing without which, the Peace of this Nation can never be Maintain'd, a general Charity among Chriſtians be preſerv'd, or the Duty of Subjects to the Queen, be ever perform'd.

Under all this Clamour, may it pleaſe your Honourable Houſe to Reflect, here appears nothing of Fact; all the Peoples Grievances,

Digitized by Google

Grievances, the Publick Mismanagements and Diſorders in the Government are properly Cognizable in your Houſe. We ſee no Impeachments yet brought againſt the Miniſters of State or Managers of the War, or Revenues; all the Refuge of this Party, conſiſts in Noiſe and meer Clamour for the ſake of it; aiming at poiſoning the ignorant People with Chymeras of Dangers and Diſaſters, when Peace and Plenty flouriſhes among them under the beſt Government in the World.

Filling the Minds of ignorant Men with Impreſſions of Diſloyalty and Diſaffection, and ſudufriouſly fomenting Jealouſies among the People one of another, grudging at the Payment of legally raiſed Taxes, as if raiſed for an unneceſſary War; which carried on for ſeparate and Foreign Intereſts, exhauſts the *Engliſh* Treaſure to do us no Good; as if nothing could convince us of the neceſſity of this War, but ſeeing the Enemies of the Proteſtant Religion, ravaging our plentiful Fields, plundering our populous Towns, violating the Sacred Temples of our Religion, and ruining the Chaſtity of our Families.

Reaſons and Arguments have in vain been uſed with theſe People, and as the Caſe ſtands with them, Reaſon and Argument are at End. To argue with them, is to talk Goſpel to a Kettle Drum, all Methods of Diſcourſe are run down with the clamour of their Tongues. The intolerable Cry of the Danger of the Church ſeems to have been calculated to drown the proper Jealouſies we ought to have of the ſecret Deſigns this Party have againſt the Church, Kingdom, and whole State of Religion in *Europe*.

It would amaze a modeſt Ear, to hear the Diſcourſes of theſe Gentlemen, how they applaud every Action of the Enemy; how they leſſen all our Succeſſes and Advantages, as Trifles, and things that only ſerve to lengthen out the War, and keep us the *longer a Dying*: How they heighten the leaſt Advantages of the Enemy, and inſinuate, That we had better give it over, we ſhall never obtain our Ends.

Does not her Majeſty in her Gracious Speech to the Parliament tell your Honours, what all conſidering Men know to be juſt, *viz.*

That if the French *King continue Maſter of the* Spaniſh *Monarchy, the Ballance of Power in* Europe *is utterly deſtroy'd, and he will be able in a ſhort time to engroſs the Trade and the Wealth of the World.*

Theſe Gentlemen tell you No, 'tis no ſuch thing; for if the *Spaniard* conſents to an open Trade, we may do as well with the Houſe of *Bourbon* on the *Spaniſh* Throne, as the Houſe of *Auſtria*; that it is all one to *England*, and Croſs or Pile may be caſt, 'tis not a Farthing matter to us.

This is like ſaying, What ſignifies Confederacies and Leagues abroad to us, who have our Wooden Walls to defend us? as if we were to live without Foreign Trade, and could ſupport our Manufactures, by a Circulation among our ſelves; and as if the Houſe of *Bourbon* poſſeſſing, would not ſoon make our Manufacture as precarious in *Spain*, as it's now in *France*; and as if we ſhould have any part of the Trade, longer than they pleaſed, or till after they had done with it; but of this by it ſelf, when this Paper ſhall reaſſume the Subject of Trade.

May it pleaſe the Houſe of Commons but to examine this ſpreading Contagion, and preſcribe ſuch proper Remedies for it, as in their Great Wiſdom ſhall ſeem meet, we might once again be a quiet Nation, and Union might appear in our Society; but nothing elſe can do it; till this Supream Authority take Cogniſance of it, 'tis in vain for us to expect any Ceſſation of this Mouths-War; this Feud ſpreads into the very Countenances of our People, and upon any extraordinary News it is not hard to gueſs at Mens Party by their Outſides.

I appeal to the Judgment of all impartial Obſervers, if there are not ſome Gentlemen among us who are to be known by the Elevation of their Countenances; when any publick Diſaſter befalls the Nation, Smiles ſit on their Brows, and a ſort of Pleaſure is to be ſeen in their Aſpect, when *even their own* Iſrael *flee before the* Philiſtines; do the *French* fall in with our *Ruſſia* Fleet, and Maſter our Men of War, a ſecret Joy diſcovers it ſelf in their Countenances, and a ſmall Skill will juſtify the Obſervation from the Charge of Breach of Charity.

Was the *Catalonian* Expedition like to miſ-

miſcarry, or at leaſt did theſe Gentlemen but think ſo; how pleas'd did they appear at the Diſaſter of their Native Country! how pleaſant were they on the Subject! how did they make themſelves merry with the Knight-Errantry of the Prince of *Heſſe*, and began to be witty upon the Perſon of K. *Charles* III. and his Aſſiſtant the E. of *P*——Above all, how did theſe Gentlemen upbraid the Government, for not ſending a certain Gentleman that was once there before, and make Odious Compariſons between the preſent and paſt Naval Expeditions!

To repreſent theſe to the Houſe of Common, would ſavour of more Arrogance than the Author of this ſhall ever be guilty of; were not the miſchievous Conſequence of it moſt fatally growing upon the Nation, and the Influence and Authority of the Gentlemen too great upon the Common People: Our Gentlemen who think they ſerve a Cauſe in this, are not perhaps aware whoſe Work they are doing, when they ſlacken the Hearts and Hands of the Queen's Subjects, as far as in them lies, in the joint ſupporting the heavy Preſſures of a long and a Chargeable War.

How theſe Gentlemen perform the Duty of faithful Subjects to her Majeſty, and Lovers of their Native Country, is a Queſtion Wiſe Men would be glad to ſee anſwer'd, and the Conſequence is left to explain——But this may be ſaid of them without Breach of Charity, if ſlighting and ſpeaking diſreſpectfully of the Queen; if diſcouraging and diſheartening her Subjects; if ſuſing all Parties with Jealouſies of one another; if mocking and ridiculing the Conſtitution; if ſtarting Deſtructive Notions in Religious Intereſt; if ſuggeſting Unintended Rebellion and Diſorders in the *Diſſenters*; if reviling the Miniſters of State as Traitors to the Church; if upbraiding the Biſhops with betraying it; if ſending all the Moderate Men to the Devil for Phanaticks, and Chriſtening all the ſober Church Party, *Preſbyterians*; if, Raving in the Pulpit, and Raging out of it, be Loyalty; Moſt of the Inferiour Clergy are the Loyalleſt Men in the Nation——

May God Allmighty put it into the Hearts of the Nation's Repreſentatives, to apply ſuitable Remedies to this National Evil, that, if poſſible, that *unruly Member*, the *Tongue*, either in *Pulpit* or *Table*-Exceſſes, may be ſo limitted, as, at leaſt, to be taken off from its peculiar Exceſſes in Matters of Government; that the People of *England*, by Inclination quiet, peaceable and loyal, may not ſuffer the Agitations of ſecret Engins, employ'd by the Publick Enemies of the Nation, to ſcrew them up to Diſcontents Factions and Uneaſineſs; the Profit of which may be to the Contrivers, but the Ruine and Deſtruction muſt inevitably fall on the Nation.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Books *in Folio*, ſold by *Jeffery Wale* at the *Angel* in St. *Paul's* Church-Yard.

MAX. Bibliotheca Patrum Vet. Antiq. 27 Vol. Grotius de Jure Belli & Pacis 3 Vol. Forbeſii Opera 2 Vol. Hornii Geographia Vetus, Sacra & Prophana. S. Pauli Geographia Sacra cum Notis L. Holſtenii. Petavii Dogmata Theologiæ 6 Tom. Cottelerii Patres Apoſtolici 2 Vol. Petavii Doctrina Temporum 3 Vol. Athanaſii Opera Gr. Lat. 3 Vol. Hippocratis & Galeni Opera omnia Gr. Lat. 13 Tom. Huetii Demonſtratio Evangelica, Chiampanis de Sacris Ædificiis a Conſtantino. Hilldani Opera Anatomica & Ettmulleri Opera Medica 3 Vol.

Juſt Publiſh'd,

THE Frauds and Villanies of the Preſent Practice of Phyſick, and the Rational and Sincere Practice Compar'd. With a New Philoſophy of the Principles of the Air, the neceſſary and greateſt Nutriment of the Blood and Spirits; of the Principles of all Animals and Vegetables, ſupported by many Obſervations and Experiments; of the Preparations by Diſtillation and Infuſion, and the different Uſes of them in all Diſeaſes. By *R. Fitz*, M. D. Fellow of the College of Phyſicians and the Royal Society, and Phyſician of St. *Bartholomew's* Hoſpital. Sold by *Edward Brewſter*, at the Crane in St. *Paul's* Church-yard, 1705.

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Hom[e]

Thurſday, November 8. 1705.

I Am now cloſing my Addreſs to the Houſe of Commons, in laying before that Honourable Houſe, the third *Engine* by which High-Church Malice works in this Nation; and that is, THE PRESS: Not that I have opened the black Scene fully to their View, innumerable Evils yet remain couch'd in the General Practice of this Implacable Party; and innumerable Conſequences attend the furious Spirit of theſe Men, if God and the Wiſdom of our Governours do not reſtrain them.

I am not preſcribing that Reſtraint; eſpecially while I make this Paper ſpeak to my Superiours: Nor ſhould I at laſt make any Eſſay that way, but to anticipate a forward Gentleman, who on every little occaſion cries Fire, and, knowing their Deſert, pretends I am writing to bring the Mob upon the Clergy; but I ſhall fairly explain my ſelf hereafter, and deſcend to Particulars and Methods, when I am talking to them, to whom it is proper to ſpeak of thoſe things.

May it pleaſe the Honourable the Houſe of Commons to hear me with Patience, when I ſay, the moſt Grievous, moſt Exquiſite, and moſt Perverted Piece of Art at this time in the Nation, is THE PRESS.

Joſephus tells us a Story of a Man, who for ſome time before the Siege of that City by the *Romans*, and even to the time of the Siege, went about the Walls, crying, *Wa, Wo, Wo* to *Jeruſalem*; and having in ſpight of the Scourgings and Torments of the *Jews*, continued his Cry, 'till the Siege was begun, he confirm'd the reallity of his Inſpiration, by crying out, *Wo, Wo* to *Jeruſalem*, *Wo* to the City, *Wo* to the Temple, and laſt of all ſays he, *Wo unto my Self*; and that Moment he was ſlain by a Stone from the *Roman* Camp. The Author of this, ſincerely ſenſible of the fatal Miſchief of *this Party-Engine*, *THE PRESS*, cannot forbear to apply to this Honourable Houſe in this Article, with a more than Common Earneſtneſs; and tho' I hereby endeavour to Petition

my Self to Silence; it is not that I think I have, *or that indeed the Cauſe of Peace and Moderation has* the worſt End of the Argument: But, may it pleaſe your Honours to conſider, the Authors on both Sides differ in Circumſtances, in that theſe labour by calm Reaſoning, to confute the Folly of Precipitations and Extravagancies, nor fit to be nam'd; the other, by an unuſual Stock of Face, impoſe upon Mankind poſitive Fallities, ſo Groſs, and ſo eaſie to be detected, that every impartial Eye diſcerns them.

But as the Nature of ſome Caſes in ſuch as requires more *Aſſurance* than Matter of Fact to ſupport them; ſo even the groſſeſt Lies are uſeful to ſerve a Cauſe, that ſtands upon the ſingle Foundation of Forgery and Deceit. Thus tho' the Shams obtruded upon the World by theſe People in Print, are ſoon diſcovered *here as the Center of National Knowledge*, yet the uſe theſe Fictions are made of in the ſeveral Countries, to blind, hoodwink, and impoſe upon the ignorant People, are infinite and intollerable.

Such as theſe, may it pleaſe your Honourable Houſe to bear with an Inſtance or two, was that infamous Slander raiſed by a Scandalous News-Writer, formerly Cenſur'd and Reprov'd by the Houſe of Commons, upon the *Eaſt-India* Company; affirming, That 46000 *l.* in Bullion, ſent on board the Ship *Neptune*, was *melted out of* Engliſh *Crown Pieces: Such are* innumerable falſe Reports, Party-Suggeſtions, Reproaches, and unjuſt Aſſertions, which the Current Pamphlets of this Age are full of, to vilify, reproach, ſlander and otherwiſe injure the Government, and the moſt faithful Subjects of this Nation; *ſuch are*, Publiſhing that the Grand Jury who cenſur'd a moſt Infamous Libel, call'd *The Memorial*, were pack'd by Diſſenting Sheriffs; and ſuch are the ſeveral Fallities, for which ſeveral of the Authors wait the *too defective* Juſtice of this Nation, *whoſe Laws* ſeem to look up to your Aſſembly for ſome additional Clauſes to render them more effectual for the ſuppreſſing this growing Miſchief, and for puniſhing the guilty.

The Miſchiefs of *the Preſs* are of ſo many ſorts; and in ſuch various Manners ſpread themſelves over this Nation, that it is impoſſible to expreſs the Fatal Particulars, while the *Gentlemen Agents of this Party*, moſt induſtriouſly, by means eſpecially of ſuch of the Clergy, who ſhow their unhappy Zeal againſt their Country, ſpread about every Pamphlet, calculated for the enflaming this unhappy Nation, with a Zeal far Superiour to the Propagation of their more proper Employment.

This appears in their eager embracing every thing that ſavours of that *Gall and Bitterneſs*, with which they appear too forward to infect the Nation; and when an Eſſay of the like Nature was made on purpoſe to diſcover the Truth of this Temper; How eagerly did they embrace the *to the Author only unhappy* Propoſal, *Of the ſhorteſt Way with the Diſſenters?*

With how much Pleaſure do they now read over a Trayterous Pamphlet, which no Proteſtant can look on without the utmoſt Deteſtation; whoſe Author dares not ſhow his Face, and the Inſolence, Falſity and Malignancy of which makes every impartial Ear ſtart with Surprize to think that Gentlemen who call themſelves Proteſtants, ſhould not bluſh to own it? a Book whoſe Compoſition needs no Addition to recommend it to your Cenſure, but the Approbation it has met with from ſome Gentlemen, who recommend it to their Pariſhioners, as a Book *no Man ought to be without*, merits your ſerious Application, and ſeems to ſollicite the Nation to take care of themſelves.

But I am not deſigning to fill your Honourable Houſe with the various and unhappy Inſtances of this miſchievous Artifice, for the ſpreading Diſaffection and Party-fire in the Nation, but am humbly and earneſtly ſoliciting your Honours, to take into Conſideration the thing it ſelf, how diſhonourable it is in a Government, to have the Subjects permitted to print every malitious and embroiling Notion, under Allegorick Titles, and in the Dark; concealing the Authors, and leaving even Juſtice it ſelf to be Defied, Buffoon'd and Inſulted to her Face, which, when once done, the Party play all the Legerdemain in the World to propagate them, by pretending Anſwers, by mocking Titles, *and the like*; ſo that the more the Government ſhows its Reſentment at ſuch Inſolence, the more the Party ſpread the poiſon'd Rage, and prompt that native Curioſity

Digitized by Google

lity of the Times, *to see any thing the more eagerly, for its being forbidden.*

Governments in all Ages have forbid Writers to intermeddle with the Soveraign Debates of the Nation; such as the Titles, Succession, and Fundamentals of the Crown. In our Time nothing escapes the Fury of the Press. The Title and Person of the Queen, while her Majesty in the quiet Possession, does all her Subjects all manner of Right; the one suffers daily Disputes, the other daily Affronts, while an abominable Fiction of a Succession, *Jure Divino, tho' no Prince in the World can claim it*, is set up, and in Bundles of inveterate Rehersals handed about the Nation, if possible, to lessen and invalidate that Title to the Crown, which her Majesty holds by the best Claim, and upon the most legal Foundation in the World.

Religion, may it please your Honours to reflect, calls aloud to you to rid her of eternal Crouds of *Blasphemous Pamphleteers*, who assault Heaven, Death, the Soul, deny Principles, forge Systems, invert Creation, and bully their Maker.

The Nation groans under the Load of of this voluminous Impertinence; eternal Clamours are in every News-house, and in every Society; every hour some new Comet appears in the *Horizon of Letters*, born of no visible Parent, that bids Battle to Reason, Law, Nature, Policy, and the whole Nation; these Monsters, may it please your Honours, are generally recommended for their extravagant Dress, scare the Ignorant World, amuse Mankind, and possess the Multitude, with as many various sorts of Devils, as the several Corrupted Fancies of Men, form to themselves, from the False Images they conceive of Publick things; but all of them Embarrass Makind, with Prejudices against the Government, or the several Parties they Respect, and tend to Create a general Disquiet, and Uneasiness in the Nation.

It would be endless to Repeat the Unhappy Broils, and nameless Mischiefs which attend this divided Nation, fomented and encreas'd by base Emissaries, who supply the defect of their own Capacities to do Evil, by Mercenary Hirelings; who for Bread Sell the Nation, and debate not what Fires they Kindle, or what they Quench, so they can gratifie the Party for whom they act, and bring to pass the Publick Confusion they aim at.

Never was Nation in the World, so intollerably worried from the *Press*; the Strife is come up to that heighth, that nothing but your Powerful Interposition can Suppress it; the Evil is grown Capital, and whether it may reach, God only knows.

Treason against God, and Treason against Man; Blasphemy, Rebellion, Slander, and all the pointed Evils that Man can put into Print, sally out into the World every day; Insolent Men Lampoon their Maker, and an Unlimited Press issues out the Spurious Excrement of the Brain without any Regard; thus God, Government his immediate Ordinance, and Governours his appointed Representatives, suffer intollerable Insults, from this Pernicious Latitude of the *Press*.

I am therefore a most Humble Petitioner to this Honourable House, to apply some suited Cure to this Evil, at least that nothing Profane, nothing in Defyance of the Government of him to whom we owe our Homage, may dare to shew it self in a Countrey of Protestants; That whoever dares to put his Finger into the Fire of the Nations Contention, may feel the Heat, be burnt, and learn from his own Harm to beware. That no Authors *in ambibus* may fight in the dark with the Government, Constitution, Peace, Moderation, and with every Good thing; and having perform'd the Mischief, avoid the punishment: These, may it please this Honourable House to reflect, are Incendiaries in a Cloud; They are like *Guy Faux* with his Lanthorn and Candle, walking among the Barrels of Gun-Powder, and watching the Fatal Moment to blow up the Nation.

To enumerate Particulars of these *Paper-Squadrons*, is needless to inform your Assembly; the thing being so plain, a proper Restraint upon the Exorbitant Looseness of the Press, can want no Arguments to prove its Necessity; for the ruinous Consequences are but too obvious: And unless it meet with some Check from your Power, who knows to what Lengths it may run! And the just Apprehensions good Men have of it, will no doubt make this Proposal rational.

The

The Good some People may have done this way, whence does it arise, but from the Mischief first done, to make that good Necessary; which Mischief once prevented, that Good becomes no more needful or significant; and for this Reason I am an Humble Petitioner, that Universal Pen and Ink Strife, may dye under your hands, as the first Happy step to, and Blessed Presage of that general Peace, which I trust God Almighty, will yet bestow upon these Nations.

As to the Blow this will be to this Paper, and to the Pen of its Author; I, with the utmost freedom in the World, lay it down a free Sacrifice to Peace; it began its concern in the Affairs of *England*, with a Vehement Exhortation to Peace, it has ever since pursued that Blessed, Healing, Quieting Calming Design; and it shall gladly dye a Martyr for Peace: As therefore its Humble Author, is a sincere Petitioner for Peace; he entreats your Honours, that whatever Schemes for the continuance of this Paper are before him, and however useful they may be, this Paper may rather fall, in the general Conflagation of the Press, than that Publick Good should be Omitted, that Peace may Triumph over this Nation, and all the little Artifices of Men to Embroil us, may be Check'd by that Authority which alone can do it.

How Happy, how Calm, how Quiet would our Society, our Conversation, and all the Nation look, if this Contention of Parties was once at an end! and as the Limiting, Restraining, and Ascertaining the *Press*, would be a great step to it: I close this Humble Address with that Article, as a thing that carries with it Innumerable Advantages to this Nation, in which nothing is now so Lawless, so Irregular, so Mischievous, so Insolent, so Scandalous; and yet so easie to be Effected, as the Author of this is ready, if call'd to it, to Demonstrate.

Books are Printed by no body, and Wrote by every body; one Man Prints another Man's Works, and calls them his own; again, another Man Prints his own, and calls them another Man's. *A.* is Loaded with *B*'s Crimes, and *B.* Applauded, with *A*'s Virtues——— *A.* Prints a Lampoon, and lays it to *C*; *C.* Prints *D*'s Works, and sets *E*'s Name to them; continual Roberies, Piracies, and Invasions of Property, range among the Occupation. One Man Studies Seven Year, to bring a finish'd Peice into the World, and a Pyrate Printer, Reprints his Copy immediately, and Sells it for a quarter of the Price; one Prints a Book and is Punish'd for it, and another shall Reprint it, and Sell it in the Face of the Government and get Money for it.

These things call for an Act of Parliament, and that so loud, as I hope will not be deny'd; that so Property of Copies may be secur'd to Laborious Students, to the Encouragement of Letters and all useful Studies; all manner of State Pedants be Suppress'd; Publick Affronts upon the Government Condemn'd and entirely Crush'd, Party Strife, and Pen and Ink Battels ended, and all sorts of Contentious Papers, *Memorial's*, *Cassandra's*, *Woolf's Stript*, *Faction Display'd*, *Moderation Display'd*, and all the Rabble, of Nameless Trumpery may Vanish from the Land; and having neither *Rehearsals*, *Politick Mercury's*, *Observators*, or *Reviews*, to debate the Publick Matters; the Government, proceeding by the Rules of Peace, Moderation and Justice, may meet with no Obstruction, from the Crouds of Mountebank States-Men, who Print their Weekly-Bills, and are Eternally quacking upon the Nation.

And that this Author and his Paper may both move the Party-Scriblers to Peace, and make way for that Law, he Humbly moves may be pass'd, for that end, he Humbly shews them an Example, lays down before them, and puts an end to the long Discourse of Peace he has been upon; firmly believing, God has heard the Prayers of this Distress'd Nation, and has sent them such a Representative, as will fix her Peace beyond the Attempts of Men, and Devils to interrupt.

Pursuant to this Resolution, this Paper, after a Serious and Humble Address, to the Convocation in some particular Articles relating to Religious Reconciliation, purposes to resume the so long forgotten Article of Trade, and so by degrees will come back to its Title of being, *a REVIEW of the Affairs of* FRANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Author of this Paper residing at present very remote from *London*, the *Review* miscarried the last Post, and was too late to be printed, which 'tis hoped the Reader will excuse; Care being taken to prevent the like for the future.

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Saturday, November 10. 1705.

I Am Attack'd very briskly by ſome People, on the Subject of the laſt ſix *Reviews*, in which I have preſum'd to Addreſs this Paper to the Houſe of Commons; Well, ſays one Gentleman, and what now? What is it you would have done with theſe High Churchmen, and with the Inferiour Clergy; lets know what it is you would be at; for 'tis yet a Petition without a Prayer, and has ſome Head, but no Tail?

To theſe Peeviſh Enquirers I am to Anſwer. I had deſign'd to have gone on with my Humble Addreſs to the Houſe, and with all the Power of Words I was capable of, to move them to Healing Meaſures, and to apply thoſe Remedies, to the preſent Diſorder I had complain'd of, which the Nations Exigence requires; but when I Read the Addreſs of the Houſe of Commons to the Queen, in which they are Pleaſed to Expreſs their Reſolutions, to ſet about this Great Work of Peace, I is at an end; and I refer them to a certain Review formerly Publiſh'd; wherein I Exhorted them to furniſh themſelves with a ſuitable ſtock of Patience, in Caſe of theſe very Diſappointments, which I foretold them would moſt certainly befall them.

I now Preſume to give them ſome farther Advice, whether they will take it or no. You ſee, Gentlemen, you have loſt the Day; that *Moderation*, though a Certain *Latin* Preacher they ſay; told us it was another Gun-powder Treaſon Plot, has prevail'd; and ſaving that Gentleman's Good Manners, the Queen and Parliament are all in the Plot; ſo that there is now, no hope of your ThreadbareCauſe; and the beſt Advice can be given to you, Gentlemen, IS, GIVE IT OVER; Deſpair in Time, and come in, to the General Peace of your Native Country, and be not found obſtinate Oppoſers of your own, as well as the Nations Proſperity.

Digitized by Google

the Sober, Wise, and Judicious People in the Nation are against you; 'tis Time to drop a sinking Project, you have done your Endeavour to Ruine the Nation, but they will not be Ruin'd; all your Fightings and Tumults, your Debauching, Perjuring, and Corrupting Electors, your Bribing, Buying, and wheedling of Voices have not been able to get your Patrons of Tyranny into the House; your Project is broken, the Birth is an Abortive, and the point is now Decided; 'tis time to Abandon an Ill Cause, and leave the Engines of the Nations Disorders to fall by themselves; this Terrible Bug-bear, Call'd *Moderation*, will have the better of you; it were much your Wisest Course to come in.

But if you will be obstinate in the Refusal, and I must tell you what I mean by my Addressing the House of Commons, and what it is I would have them do with you, I will be as plain as you can desire me.

1. Negatively not Hang, Banish, and Destroy you, as 'tis plain you would do with the *Dissenters*.

2. Not Press you for Soldiers, as you have attempted by several.

3. Not Order Commissioners to Oppress you with Partial, and almost double Taxing, as you have done such as would not Vote for you in many places.

4. Not let the Justice of Peace, near *L——tb.* Ride into your Churches, when your Parsons are Railing at the Government, and Cursing the *Dissenters*, and tell the Preacher he Lies, as our Ministers have been serv'd when Preaching the Word of God; none of all these Violences, would I wish should befall you, however you may have Merited them and worse. Nor,

5. Would I have an Inquisition brought upon you, as a Worthy Clergyman in *N——e*, Propos'd to Cure all our Divisions by, declaring it would never be well with *England*, till we had the Inquisition settled here.

6. Nor would I have you sent all beyond Sea, to make a Separation for Peace sake, as another Charity Divine wish'd, who to settle Peace in *England*, was for should Enjoy all the other Estates, *for they could never Buy them*, and send the Owners, as they did their King, in spight of their Passive Obedience, to Beg their Bread.

7. Nor would I have all the High Church Men Burnt Alive, as a Tender Hearted Clergy Man in *L——e*, would have had; who, when he heard the *Memorial* was Burnt by the Hang Man, wish'd the Lord Mayor, and Court of Aldermen, had been put into the Fire with them.

8. Much less would I have you all sent to the D——l, as the Parson of *D...y*, wish'd of his Parishioners, because they would not Vote for his Friends in *N——e*, when he gave them his Benediction in these Words; G——d D——n them all.

Enough of Negatives, and Unpleasant ones they are, to any Christians Ears; and, but that I covet not to Enlarge, I could fill this Paper, with yet worse than these; but to come to the more Serious Affirmative.

All I would desire, in Order to Suppress these Crying Crimes, is, that some Law might be made, such as to that Wisdom of the Nation, now Assembled, shall seem meet, to Check and Restrain these Excesses, that when Clergymen Debauch the Pulpit with Raillery and Reflection, or intermeddle in their Pulpits with the State, the Government, or the Queen, other than to Pray for them, and Exhort their Hearers to Loyalty and Obedience, their *Diocesan* may be Empowred to Suspend them, and upon Contumacy to deprive them.

I would pass no Unjust Censure, nor break in upon my Charity; and I hope I do not, if I say, that the Clergy are generally Men of too much Discretion and Prudentials, than to Stake their Benefices for their sinking Cause, or to gratifie the Lewdness of the Tongue, and the Itch of Railing, at the Expence of their Livings; Interest would do more to Silence the Parsons, than an Hundred Legal Prohibitions: a Law without a Penalty, is like a Gun without a Bullet; but Deprivation is a Black Look, will Awe the Tongue of a Man of the Pulpit, especially when his Confeder-

Digitized by Google

have been forbidden to meddle in the Pulpit with matters of State, and the Governments have thought fit to restrain those Exorbitances by Law; for no Government ever would allow a Generation of Men, like these, to insult them to their Faces, to Burloon the Authority they swear to, and stir up all manner of Disrespect in the People against their Rulers.

This is certainly no bringing the Mob against the Clergy; for Laws justly made for Crimes rarely meriting Restraint, can never be call'd Oppression: and then the Gentlemen may observe, I no way encroach upon their Ecclesiastical Authority, or attempt to bring them under the Jurisdiction of the Temporal Magistrate, since I am for having this Power, vested wholly in their Diocesan only, That the Bishop, on legal Testimony, be oblig'd to execute the Law.

I know these Gentlemen love Liberty, and perhaps may be uneasy under the Restraint; but sure they ought to covet no unjust Liberty.

Restraint from Ill, is Freedom to the Wise.

This Restraint is very agreeable to the Moderation we have talk'd of, and would be a very great means to preserve and promote it; and considering the Mischief of the thing we are upon, cannot but be allow'd to be as gentle a Method as is possible to be proposed to them.

As to the Restraint of Common Discourse, Coffee-house and Table Discourse, I know no Method can be taken, but what would be attended with bad Circumstances, such as betraying Conversations, turning Informers for Reward, and the like; but when we come to talk of the Press; I must confess I have thought it might be entirely regulated, without either *the Tyranny of a Licenser*, or an absolute Prohibition, by obliging the Author of every Book to set his Name to the Book, in a manner particular; which as I noted already, I am prepar'd to give a Scheme of, and withal by a vigorous Prosecution, without which all Laws, are but Scare-Crows and useless things, which Fools suffer under, and Knaves laugh at.

lemen are answer'd as
and destroying them;
desires to injure them,
down from injuring other
laming the Nation, setting
us together by the Ears, and maintaining eternal Feuds among a Protestant People, who being compass'd about with foreign Enemies and powerful Confederate Tyrants, ready to invade our Liberties in Common with the rest of *Europe*, have more than ordinary reason to be quiet, and united among themselves, and ought not to have their Peace, interrupted by the Clamours and partial Fury of any sort of People; much less of those that are set apart for a Work of Peace, whose proper Business is rather to reconcile, than embroil their Neighbours; and who if they do not know their Duty, must be content to be taught by the Restraint of Laws, and the Authority of the Government.

Were the Pulpit and Raillery thus suppress'd, what a Calm would succeed in this Nation, what a strange Alteration must of Course succeed in the Town! I am told the High-Church Party covet a Suppressing of Pamphlets: Indeed I believe they have the greatest Reason to cry out to be parted, their Cause being quite a-ground, and their Champions out of Breath; they have descended to Scolding and ill Language a great while ago; and their Cause really becomes so scandalous, few Men of Note will draw a Pen on their Side: Nonjurants, and here and there a Wretch Worth no Man's notice, have Face enough left to talk of it; and they with such an Air and such a Stile, as Exposes them, and makes their own Friends blush at them: And therefore 'tis no wonder they are willing to make a Truce and a Cessation of Arms; which is not for Peace, but to avoid the Argument, and to come well off of the Battle.

'Tis true, I am for laying down too; but it is because I think the Battle is over; the Cause is Gain'd; Truth has the Victory; and the Work is at an End. Now they are fairly beaten; I am not for boxing them when they are Down: I would have them give out fairly, and lay down; in order to which I would give them Peace, *as the* French *King calls it*: I would show the Generous Part, and begin the Peace I persuade to; which, if they refuse, let them Fight on at their Peril.

By this it shall farther appear, the Author of this *acts no Part*; is not the Mercenary they pretend; and is far from writing this Paper, as some have pretended, for Gain:

Gain: Indeed if any Man were to have a true Account of the Gain made by it, proportionable to the Pains taken, they would soon clear him of the Baseness of the Suggestion.

Be that as it will; if the Gain be great he willingly Sacrifices it to the Publick Peace; 'tis by some other Method he must restore the Ruines of his Fortunes, shipwreck't by an unjust and exhorbitant Process; no Man can be reasonably so weak, to think he depends upon this Trifle, and therefore be his Circumstances never so mean, he contemns the prospect of mending them by this Paper; and were that Prospect twofold, beyond what it really is, with more Pleasure than ever he took in writing it, he shall resign it to the Publick Peace, and rejoyces in the Thoughts that this Peace seems in view, and the Time coming when the occasion of all these Printing Squabbles being removed, the thing it self shall die of Course.

If these Gentlemen shall think I am willing to give over, because I have nothing to say; they need look no farther than into themselves, into their *Memorial*, and into their daily Conversation: and they cannot but acknowledge they have furnish'd the World with Folly enough to keep them laughing some Ages. The whole Result of these things is plainly sum'd up in this, That the Madness, Folly and Precipitations of this Party, have done their own Work, and their Friends begin to tell them so; they have set Fire to their own Fabrick of Tyranny, with the very hands that built it, the Frenzy of their Party has really driven them to lay violent hands upon their own Designs, they have push'd the Nation upon such Extravagancies, such inconsistent prepostrous things, that even those People that were content before to go blindfold, and hold by their Parsons and Parliament-men, were forc'd to open their Eyes almost against their Wills; for, having walk'd hoodwink'd till they felt the Ground sink under them, they started at the Surprize, and looking about them, saw the dreadful Precipice they were just at the brink of, and, abandoning their treacherous Leaders, upbraid them now with the Design to betray them.

Leave off, Gentlemen, *for Shame*; you see 'tis in vain to practise any more upon the Nation, they *will* have Peace in spight of all your Projects to embroil them; thirty years this Nation suffered the Artifice of Men, the Contrivance and Plots of a Party to divide and embroil us, and *too much Success they had* in the Hellish Design; the Nation is *fraded with these Sons of* JEHU, they have *rid her to Death*; and Peace is so desirable to a People tir'd with Dissentions, that you cannot but see there is no resisting it: Pray, Gentlemen, reflect, if you are found *kicking against the Pricks*, you will come off with *broken Shins*. 'Tis in vain to be found Resisters of a whole Nation *just come to their Senses*; the wiser way will be to fall in with the Healing Principle, left your Neighbours whom you hate, become happy without you; and left you are branded with such a *Mark of Infamy*, that no Body will dare to receive you, but look on you as Fire-brands, and Destroyers o' human Society; left you set a Mark upon your selves for all Men to know you by; that to what Climate soever you fly, the People should be afraid of you, and oppose you in the words of the Text, *That having turn'd the World upside down, you are come hither also.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

WASSE's Elixir for the Gout and Rheumatism; for the Cholick, Stone, Gravel, and Ulcers in the Bladder and Kidneys; a sure Remedy for the Dry-Gripes in the West-Indies. Price Three Shillings the Half-pint, with Printed Directions. Sold by Mr. James Atkinson, near Cherry-Garden Stairs, Rotherhith. Mr. John Rogers, Stationer, near the Tower. At Brightman's Coffee-house near Wapping Old-Stairs. At Nando's Coffee-house near Temple-Bar. At North's Coffee-house in King-street. Mr. George Flower, Instrument-maker, near Cock-hill. Mr. John Thornton, in the Minories. Mr. Richard Mount, Stationer, on Tower-hill. Mr. Baker, Bookseller, at Mercers Chappel. Mr. Clark, Bookseller, in Birchin-lane. At Jones's Coffee-house in Finch-lane. Mrs. Bond, next Door to Man's Coffee-house near Whitehall. Ives's Coffee-house in Bartholomew-lane. Mr. Billingsley, under the Royal-Exchange. At Oliver's Coffee-house, at Westminster-hall Gate. Mrs. Miller, Milliner, at the Red M. in Pope's-head Alley. Mr. Waley, at the Magpye without Bishopsgate. Roe's Coffee-house, at the Bridge-foot in Southwark. At the Admiralty Coffee-house. S. Malthus in London-house yard, and at his own House in Clements-lane.

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Tueſday, November 13. 1705.

THE Author of this Paper having concluded all that he thought need-ful upon the Head of Peace, and, as he thought, taken leave of the Subject, and indeed of the Publick Affairs, had tranſmitted the laſt *Reviews* to the Preſs, before her Majeſty's Speech became Publick in the Country, where he is retir'd.

There remains nothing more on that Head, only in taking my leave of the Gentlemen of the High Church, I muſt tell them, that her Majeſty's Speech fills the whole Nation, with a juſt Rage at their Party, and a double Indignation at their Principle, that they ſhould do any thing to grieve and diſpleaſe their Sovereign, and that in Print they ſhould not be aſham'd to offer their ſcurrilous Suſpicions of her Majeſty's Steadineſs for the Church of *England*; under all the extraordinary Demonſtrations of a Piety and Zeal, they will find but few Princes in the World, either of that or any other Church, have imitated or may pretend to.

The Concern her Majeſty expreſſes, that any of her Subjects ſhould ſuſpect her Sincerity to the Church, has ſomething ſo moving in it, that no faithful Subject can reflect on it, without a more than ordinary Regret; Ages to come, who ſhall read all the Glorious Things that will be done for the Church and Kingdom in this Reign, will wonder what ſort of People they muſt be, who could be Maſters of ſo much Blindneſs, as not ſee; *or ſeeing*, could be ſo ungrateful, as not to acknowledge, not the Endeavour only, but the Succeſs of her Majeſty, in the Supporting and Eſtabliſhing the Church of *England*, above all the Heads of that Church that have gone before her.

And tho' neither the Author, nor this Paper, is qualified for Panegyrick, yet that I may *in my way* enter a little upon the Borders of that juſt Praiſe, which ſome abler

Digitized by Google

Pen may hereafter finiſh; I ſhall take the liberty to tell thoſe Gentlemen, whom her Majeſty has pointed out in her Speech, That her Majeſty, in reſcuing the Church of *England* from the High-flying Extravagances theſe People were driving her to, has actually made a ſecond Reformation, and from the Bottom rebuilt the very Fabrick of the Church of *England*, reſtor'd her to be what her firſt Founders deſign'd ſhe ſhould be, a Foundation of Love, Charity; Faith towards God, and Good Will towards Men.

Her Majeſty has reſtor'd the Chriſtian Spirit to the Church of *England*, and Adorned her with thoſe Trophies, which her Primitive Fathers were deſervedly famous for, *viz*, Piety and Charity; and has laid before them that Pattern, which was ſo often recommended by our Saviour, of Meekneſs and Tenderneſs; bearing with the Infirmities and Blindneſs of others; by Gentleneſs, Kindneſs and Forbearance, bringing over the Heathen to the Knowledge of the Truth.

The Gentlemen we are talking to, ſeem to me like thoſe of whom our Bleſſed Saviour ſaid, *They knew not what Spirit they were of*; What ſtrange Exceſſes were they driving the Church of *England* to! What Perſecutions, what Coertions, what Robbing, Plunderings and Confuſions, were they bringing upon the Church; making her the Agent of her own Deſtruction! How did their dangerous Experiment, a Womb big with Monſters to eat out the Bowells of the Churches Peace, embroil her with her own Members, and hurry her on to Strife, Contention, and every Evil Work?

Whether would Tackings, Memorials, and High Church Stateſmen, have plunged the Church, if the happy Conduct of her Majeſty, and her moderate Adminiſtration, had not prevented? How has the Royal Prudence diſcovered the Dark Lanthorn, and remov'd the Gunpowder plac'd under the very Foundation of the Church.

Will the Gentlemen on the other hand diſpute with us? Will they put us to prove that they deſign'd to ſurrender this Garden of God, planted in *England* by the hand of Princes, and watered by the Blood of Martyrs, into the Hands of the Bears and the Lions of the Foreſt?

We have it plain under the Hand and Signals of High Church Authors, that they have given up this Church to Popery, *and that* French *Popery too*; which, as it muſt be circumſtanc'd, muſt be the worſt ſort of Popery to us.

We have it under their hands, they have ſurrendred this Nation and the Proteſtant Religon to an Abdicated, Popiſh, Poiſon'd Race, from whom it has now Coſt 14 Years War, and near 100 Millions Sterling to deliver us.

If any Man will ſay this is done only by Papiſts and Profeſs'd Enemies: I Anſwer, No, I am free to ſay, I'll produce Church-Authority, Church of *England* Champions, embrac'd by her blinded Clergy to do that Drugery they dare not do themſelves. Theſe blinded Wretches that pretend the Proteſtant Religion and the Church, Sacrifice both to the Superiour Vice of their Souls, *their Revenge*; that they might ſee themſelves with the Foot ſet upon the Necks of their Brethren. Unthinking Wretches! that have not Souls to reflect how they look'd once, when Popery began to ride upon their Backs; and how yet more fooliſh they would look again, when their *Jure Divino* Doctrine ſhould ſtare them in the Face, as their Paſſive Obedience did once before.

Theſe are the Men that were labouring to reconcile us to *French* Popery, that we might the eaſier be reconcil'd to *French* Tyranny; and that the reſtoring the Abjur'd Race of a Popiſh King, might not be ſo great a Novelty, as otherwiſe they had reaſon to believe it would be in theſe Nations.

Theſe are Churchmen! God bleſs us! What ſort of Church Men muſt we call them? what *Latitudinarian* Mark ſhall we ſet upon them? They are ſuch Churchmen, as the *Samaritans* were, who would always Claim Kindred of the *Jewiſh* Church, when ſhe Proſper'd, but Diſown any Relation to her, in her Adverſity; theſe Call themſelves Churchmen, like ſome who ſaid they were Apoſtles, but were not, and were found Lyars; they are Thieves and Robbers, gotten into the Church, to Deface and Deſtroy her.

And who are they that raiſe the Cry againſt the Queen and the Biſhops, and a-

Digitized by Google

gainſt all the Men of Moderation among us, are they not theſe? Are they not thoſe, that Plead for the Doctrine of Succeſſion, *Jure Divino*, in Order to deny the Juſtice of the Preſent Settlement, the Queen's Right to the Crown, and the Proteſtant Succeſſion?

Are they not the ſame Men, that would carry our Church back to Popery, and Reconcile her to the *Gallican* Church of *Rome*? Is not Mr. *Leſley*, Author of the *Rehearſal*, in which he Defends the *Jus Divinum* of the Succeſſion, to be ſuperiour to Parlimentary Limitation? Is not the ſame Mercenary Author, of the *Regale* and *Pontificate*, in which he Laments that our Convocation, has not yet conſider'd, the eaſineſs of Reconciling the Church of *England*; and is not the ſame Author Hugg'd, Applauded, handed about, given *for God ſake*, by our Gentlemen of the Inferiour Clergy? do they not carry his Paper about, to Deſcant on, (1) Comment from, and Recommend him in all Company?

Do not the ſame Gentlemen Embrace the Memorial, place it next the Sacred Oracles, and Declare every *Engliſhman*, ought to get it by Heart? And are not theſe the Men, that Reproach Her Majeſty, with want of Zeal for the Church?

Wo be to the *Engliſh* Church, if ſhe is not reſcued from theſe People; *Freneh* Popery, repeal'd Settlements, Abjurations Reabjur'd, Abdications reſtor'd, and Succeſſions unravelled, are the direct Tendency of all their Pretenſions; all the War muſt be Fought back again, the Revolution Unhing'd, the People Sworn back again, and the Nation return'd into that worſt of Confuſion, a Labyrinth, a Chaos of Popery, Tyranny, Sham Liberty, and entail'd Slavery, mix'd with Idolatry.

Good God, what has the Queen done! What Seas of Blood and Confuſion has her Majeſty ranſom'd this Nation from? What Chains, what Fetters, what black Badges of Bondage has ſhe broken and workt off from us, and all by the Invincible Power of Temper and Moderation?

What is the reaſon theſe Men Exclaim againſt Moderation, and pretend to Diſſect and Explain it? Why do they Rail at Moderation, Why object againſt what all the World Applauds; but becauſe it Dethrones their Politicks, Unhinges all their Meaſures, reſtores Nature, and Eſtabliſhes Truth in the Land; the High Gentlemen can have no Pretence againſt Moderation as ſuch, but then they would conſider it Conjunctively; but let it be how they pleaſe conſider'd, 'tis moſt certainly the Foundation Stone of our Common Safety; 'tis the Sheet Anchor of the Nation, 'tis the Weapon, with which Her Majeſty has entirely Overcome all her Enemies of the Church of *Engliſh*.

It would put a Man upon ſome odd Exceſſes, to think a Party of Men ſhould Exclaim againſt Moderation, ſhould Rail at their Sovereign, Bully their Neighbours, and at the ſame time, talk of the Church of *England!* The Church of *England* is in its Original quite of another Conſtitution, it was founded in Love, Charity, Meekneſs, and eaſie to be Entreated Principles; the Martyrs never Hector'd the Queen, or Reflected upon her turning out, or putting in her Servants; they never told their Sovereign, they would not bear thoſe things long, *or Nature would be rous'd to Rebel againſt Principle*; How come the Sons of this Reformation to ſteer by another Compaſs, and live by another Rule? Theſe can be no Sons of the Church of *England*, but muſt be Hirelings, Pretenders, and Churchmen in Maſquerade; of ſuch, every Honeſt Man ought to beware, *by their Fruits ye ſhall know them*; they Cry *Peace, Peace*, when it is no Peace, and when they mean Deſtruction.

For theſe Gentlemen to pretend Zeal for the Church, 'tis all a Maſque, a Colour of Care for that Church, they really Attempt to Overthrow and Deſtroy; the Queen, has put the thing on a proper Teſt; Her Majeſty has Eſtabliſh'd the Proſperity of the Church, upon Party Peace, Reſtoration of Charity, and every Chriſtian Temper; *Other Foundation can no Man lay*, as to outward Eſtabliſhment; the Chriſtian Religion abhors all Coertions, Compulſions, and Oppreſſions, either of Conſcience, Liberty or Eſtate; and the Suppreſſing theſe Invaders of our Civil and Religious Liberty, is the True Foundation of all the Clamour of this Party.

Let ſuch Rail, till the Emptineſs of their Contrivance Jades their Fancies, and they come to a Rectitude of their Underſtandings; by

by the meer Iſſue of their own ways, convinc'd they were in the wrong, as well from the Impracticableneſs, as the Inſignificance of their Deſigns.

Let them blaſt with their Breath, all they think Oppoſe the Confuſions they would bring Affairs into; *the Curſe Cauſeleſs will not come*, the Opprobious Language they give, returns upon themſelves; they are Expoſed, Banter'd, Ridicul'd, and moſt juſtly Contemn'd, by all Good Men in the Nation.

Let them wait a while, till the Iſſue Crowns all things; till Providence, bleſſing the Pious Endeavours of the Queen, and the juſt Meaſures of Her Majeſty's Council, the Church of *England* Triumphs over *French* Popery, Foreign Tyranny, and Domeſtick Fury; when the Proſperity of the Nation, fix'd in the Proſperity of Religion, Peace, Love, Charity, and every Good Work, ſhall prevail, and in ſpight of High Flying Principles and Parties, the Church of *England*, and all her Differing Brethren, ſhall be one Body of Catholick Chriſtians, diſtinguiſh'd only by the General Term of Proteſtant, United in Charity, as they are already in Doctrine, and joyn'd in one and the ſame Civil Intereſt.

Then 'twill appear who is, or is not for the Church of *England*; whether are her beſt Friends, and who beſt underſtands her Trueſt Intereſt; whether Heat, Fire, Rage, Striſe, Envy and Perſecution, were the proper ways to Uphold her, and to ſecure her Proſperity, or the ſtill Voice of Moderation; whether *Leſley*, the Inferior Clergy, the Memorial, and all the High Flying Gentlemen of the Tack, are in the Intereſt of the Church, or whether the Queen, the Biſhops, the main body of the Nobility and Gentry, and thoſe that have moſt to loſe, have took Right Meaſures for the Reſtoring, Healing and Eſtabliſhing this Nation.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON *Tueſday* next will be Publiſh'd, the following ALMANACKS, for the Year 1706. *Vin. Ambrose, Chapman, Coley, Dove Gadbury, Lady's Diary, More, Patridge, Pond,* Poor *Robin, Salmon, Saunders, Turner, Wing, Culpeper, Dade, Fly, Fowle, Perkins, Roſe, Swallow, Tripp, Turner, White, Wood-houſe,* Either Stich'd or Bound; all Sold by *Benjamin Harris*, at the Golden Boars Head, in Grace Church-ſtreet *London*, at Reaſonable Rates, both Wholeſale or Retale. Note, the BOUND PATRIDGE, SOLD BY HIM, will have in them a Liſt of the Preſent PARLIAMENT.

Books *in Folio*, ſold by *Jeffery Wale*, at the *Angel* in St. *Paul's* Church-Yard.

MAX. Bibliotheca Patrum Vet. Antiq. 27 Vol. Grotius de Jure Belli & Pacis 3 Vol. Forbeſii Opera 2 Vol. Hornii Geographia Vetus, Sacra & Prophana. S. Pauli Geographia Sacra cum Notis L. Holſtenii. Petavii Dogmata Theologiæ 6 Tom. Cotellerii Patres Apoſtolici 2 Vol. Petavii Doctrina Temporum 3 Vol. Athanaſii Opera Gr. Lat. 3 Vol. Hippocratis & Galeni Opera omnia Gr. Lat. 13 Tom. Huetii Demonſtratio Evangelica, Chiampanis de Sacris Ædificiis a Conſtantino. Hildani Opera Anatomica & Ettmulleri Opera Medica 3 Vol.

WASSE's Elixir for the Gout and Rheumatiſm; for the Cholick, Stone, Gravel, and Ulcers in the Bladder and Kidneys, a ſure Remedy for the Dry-Gripes in the Weſt-Indies. Price Three Shillings the Half-pint, with Printed Directions. Sold by Mr. James Atkinſon, near Cherry-Garden Stairs, Rotherhith. Mr. John Rogers, Stationer near the Tower. At Brightman's Coffee-houſe near Wapping Old-Stairs. At Nando's Coffee-houſe near Temple-Bar. At North's Coffee-houſe in King-ſtreet. Mr. George Flower, Inſtrument-maker, near Cock-hill. Mr. John Thornton, in the Minories. Mr. Richard Mount, Stationer, on Tower-hill. Mr. Baker, Bookſeller, at Mercers Chappel. Mr. Clark, Bookſeller, in Birchin-lane. At Jones's Coffee-houſe in Finch-lane. Mrs. Bond, next Door to Man's Coffee-houſe near Whitehall. Ives's Coffee-houſe in Bartholomew-lane. Mr. Billingſley, under the Royal-Exchange. At Oliver's Coffee-houſe, at Weſtminſter-hall Gate. Mr. Miller, Milliner, at the Red M. in Pope's-head Alley. Mr. Waley, at the Magpye without Biſhopſgate. Roe's Coffee-houſe, at the Bridge-foot in Southwark. At the Admiralty Coffee-houſe. S. Malthus in London-houſe yard, and at his own Houſe in Clement's-lane.

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Thurſday, November 15. 1705.

SOME that have obſerv'd in this Paper, the Author's Reſolution, for ſome time to Addreſs himſelf to the Convocation, have been ſome time big with Expectation, that according to the Cuſtom of this Age of Ruffling our Superiours, I ſhould Preſent them with ſome Memorial in the Modern Method, and fall foul upon the Clergy, with all the proper Inveſtives, which ſome of that Reverend Order have lately beſtow'd upon their Neighbours.

This Paper is Calculated to the Undeceiving theſe Gentlemen, and to let ſuch People know, that I ſhall not return Railing for Railing, and Reviling for Reviling; I ſhall Treat them not as they do, but as they ought to Treat their Brethren; which Duty if they do not perform, nor pay the Debt to Good Manners, which they owe as Men; I ſhall let them know I Condemn the Practice, not by falling into it, but by avoiding it my ſelf.

Beſides theſe ſort of People are very much Deceiv'd in me, if they think that in what I have ſaid of the Clergy in *England*, I would be underſtood to mean the whole Body of the Clergy in general.

I have never been backward to Expreſs my ſelf, with all that Reverence and Regard, to the Sober, Moderate, and Pious part of the Clergy of *England*, as becomes me, not in Charity only, but in real Duty and Reſpect.

And this is not in Print only, but on all Occaſions in Converſation, both Publick and Private; for the Truth of this, I refer to all I have Printed in the World; I refer to ſeveral of the Clergy themſelves, with whom I have the Honour to Converſe; and I Challenge all the World, to Charge me with the leaſt Diſreſpect to them as a Body, either by Word or Writing in my Life.

If

Digitized by Google

If I have fingled out ſome, who Diſgrace their Cloath, and are Scandalous to their Profeſſion, and ſpoken ſome Unhappy Truths of them, which the general Body of the Clergy really ought, ay, and really do Abhor them for, they muſt blame themſelves; I hope none but the Guilty will think themſelves Concern'd in it; and for thoſe, let them Reform it, and that is the beſt way to Silence me, and Recommend them to a general Charity.

As to the Clergy in general, as a Body of Divine Rulers of, and Pillars to Support the Church of *England*, as the whole Body of *Diſſenters*, have in general declar'd they are a True Church; ſo they muſt at the ſame time, allow them true Goſpel Miniſters; and this they Teſtifie among other things, by this very Special and moſt Undeniable Proof, that it a Church of *England* Divine, comes off from the Church, and Enters among the Diſſenters, they Accept him as a Miniſter, without a Reordination or Recognition; a Charity, the Church has not yet Condeſcended to in the Caſe of the *Diſſenters*.

Allowing them thus True Goſpel Miniſters, Legally Conſtituted and Ordain'd; I ſhould ſhew my ſelf very Ignorant of my Duty, or very Regardleſs of Performing it, if I did not Treat them with all that Reverence and Diſtance, due to the Sacred Office; and of my Manners alſo, if I did not Reſpect the Civil Dignity, Plac'd upon them, by the Favour and Conſent of the Government and Laws.

Now whatever Opinion theſe Prejudic'd People, may have of the Author of this Paper, they ſhall, I hope have nothing to ſay to him, either as to his Duty or his Good Manners; and therefore it is, I ſay, this Paper is Calculated for their Diſappointment.

The General Part of the Clergy of *England*, eſpecially of the Dignifi'd Clergy, are Men of Worth, Men of Learning, Piety and Moderation, as ſuch I ſhall apply to them; if any are otherwiſe minded, I am not Talking to them, they have neither Lot nor Portion in this Matter; I am aiming at the Nations Peace, and therefore am talking to thoſe Gentlemen, who have ſhown their Inclination to it; that as there is hopes; from their Healing Charitable Spirit, much may be done towards this Bleſſed Work; ſo I would not be wanting to offer a Mite, and take off as far as poſſible, the Scandal which thoſe, who ſet themſelves againſt this good Work, raiſe upon the Diſſenters, That they do not deſire it upon fair Conditions.

In order to convince the worſt of my Enemies therefore of the Sincerity of my Deſign, and that I mean nothing but what I ſay they will find theſe Papers, while thus applying themſelves to the Convocation, doing it with all poſſible Precautions, Reverence and Reſpect; not only as from a Perſons Addreſſing for Peace, and therefore ſuited to the Healing Requeſts; but as Reſpecting the Perſons apply'd to, who ought to be Treated with a Decency becoming their Character, Profeſſion, and the great Share they have in the Welfare of Religion in general, and the Eſtabliſh'd Church in theſe Nations in particular.

Whether the Gentlemen will pleaſe to call this an Addreſs, a Memorial, a Remonſtrance, or by whatſoever Name or Title they pleaſe to Diſtinguiſh, I leave them at Liberty; the Subject is ſad and ſerious: the Manner I deſire ſhould bear a Proportion both to the Dignity of the Aſſembly, and the Weight of the Caſe. I crave leave to be very plain, but ſhall ask Pardon if I Treſpaſs. 'Tis a Caſe that requires Openneſs and Freedom. The Candor and Charity of the Aſſembly, will, I hope entertain me, with the ſame Reſpect the Innocence of my Deſign claims, and judge me with that Impartiality of Mind, as they would be judg'd in like Caſe.

If any Man enquire what Title I have to make this the Subject of my Concern, I vindicate my ſelf from the Scandal of an Officious Medler, in Matters remote to my Sphere, by urging the Neceſſity, Weight, and exceeding Concern of what I am upon, even to every *Proteſtant* in the Nation; my own Share, and the Share of my Poſterity in the Welfare of this Nation, both Civil and Religious, is as ſufficient a Juſtification to my making this Addreſs, as my having a Houſe in the Street, is to my crying

ing Fire, and raising the Neighbours, when I see a House on Fire in the same Row.

But these are Discourses without Doors. The Reverend Assembly, to which this Paper now applies it self, are better Judges in this Particular; and claiming the common Priviledge of speaking out what I have to say, I shall freely refer my self and these Papers to their Lordships Censure.

Wherefore without any farther Apology, I am now an Humble Suitour to all the Reverend Members of the Present Convocation, the National Synod of *England*, for Audience on the most Solemn Occasion of PEACE.

'Tis true, Reverend Fathers, the Difficulties which have hitherto appear'd in the way, to hinder and interrupt the Nations Peace, both Civil and Religious, have been very very many, and the Persons that have joyn'd in with those Unhappy Articles, have been not only many, but Men of Figure, of the first Magnitude; Men of such Degree, that has encreased the Difficulty, till the Work has been laid by Good Men, have despair'd of it, or at least have died in the Faith of it, as a thing remote, that may some time or other happen, when unforeseen Revolutions concur, and those things happen to come in Conjunction, which Men can hardly hope for.

And as these things have kept back the blessed Minute, when this Divided Nation should come to a General Union; so, My Lords, Great and seemingly Insuperable Difficulties lie yet in the way; and to most Eyes, the happy Juncture seems yet out of Sight. To me, I confess, it is not so; and pardon me, My Lords, if I say, That the whole of the Matter seems to lie before your Assembly.

As this is a great thing to say, and the Generals contain almost Infinite Particulars, I crave Leave to summ them up into some Heads, which I shall enter into the Particulars of afterward. As,

1. It is in your Power to settle and secure the Private Peace and Reputation of the Church of *England*.

2. It is in your Power to take away all Pretence for an Occasional Bill.

3. It is in your Power to remove all manner of Ground for the late violent pretended Apprehensions of the Danger of the Church.

4. It is in your Power to heal and make up the large Breach in the Church, restore her Communion, and Cure what is call'd by some, the Schism of the Nation.

5. It is in your Power to unite the Civil as well as Religious Interest of the Nation.

6. It is in your Power to bring all this to pass, not only by doing nothing but what you may do; but by doing nothing but what you cannot lawfully omit.

My Lords and Reverend Fathers of the Convocation, if these things are so, then you will by no means blame an humble Author, for laying these things at your Feet.

Nor let the Arguments here to be brought, receive less Weight in your Opinions, from the meaneſt and most despicable Character their Author may have in your Thought, either by the Misrepresentations of Men, or the Prejudice at a Man differing and dissenting in some few very few, small very small Matters; since all that Prejudice will die with either an Answer, or a Grant to the Matters now to be laid before You; the Man, my Lords, would be no more a *Dissenter*, nor a Million of Families beside, were the Case now coming before your Lordships, brought to a Head.

Dissenting, my Lords, as some have call'd it, Political, not Religious Dissenting, if any such thing there is in the World, has no Concern in the Dispute of this Paper. A Religious Dissenter, I take to be a Protestant; one that would willingly conform to every thing, even for Peace-sake, that his Conscience can with any possible Satisfaction comply with; but that in such things as in which he cannot satisfy his Conscience, chooses to obey God rather than Man; even just so, my Lords, as the Church of *England* her self did when first she renounc'd the Errors of Popery.

Of such a *Dissenter*, no sincere Church of *England* Protestant can find in his heart to complain; between such a *Dissenter* and a *Church man*, there need be no want of Charity; and I am very sure there can really be no different Interest; their Civil Foundation is the same, their Prosperity and Confusion are brought to pass by the same means,

and

and on both Sides pursued by the same Persons.

Such *Dissenters* cannot be suppress'd, but the Church of *England* will lose so many fast Friends, that on all Occasions have and ever will join with her in the General Defence of the Nation, and in the general Defence of the Protestant Religion, and in the particular Defence of the Church of *England*, whenever she comes to suffer either the Politick or Religious Invations of Popery or Tyranny.

Such *Dissenters* can never see or desire to see the Church of *England* suppress'd, crush'd, or run down; but they must see or desire to see themselves exposed naked and defenceless to the Fury of an Adversary, which, 'tis too plain, they cannot pretend to be able to defend themselves, and they cannot be rationally supposed so blind, as not to see it.

Such *Dissenters*, while we are considering them as Men, furnish'd with Reason enough to allow their being kept out of *Bedlam*, cannot be suggested to have the least Design against the present Establishment of the Church of *England*; and all the Clamours and pretended Apprehensions of the Danger of the Church of *England* from the *Dissenters*, I doubt not, having obtained your Lordship's Pardon for my Attempt, I shall in the Course of this Address make appear to be empty Suggestions, ungrounded, ignorant, or malicious, and to prove to your Lordships Satisfaction, and the Conviction of all the reasonable unprejudiced part of Mankind, that the present Circumstances of the Dissenting Interest in the Nation, is in its self and in its own Nature an absolute Security to the Church of *England*, and a direct unanswerable Proof, That the Church can never fall again into any Publick Disaster from the *Dissenters*.

And tho' this may seem a Paradox to some, yet I claim to make it out, and am content to submit to any Censure, if I fail in it; beseeching your Lordships, and the Reverend Gentlemen of your Lower House, to give me but the fair Law of Argument, and all Men are welcome, either Publickly or Privately to confute me if they can.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Continuation of the Comical History of the most Ingenious Knight, *Don Quixote de la Mancha*. By the Licentiate *Alonzo Fernandez de Avellaneda*. Being a Third Volume; Never before Printed in *English*. Illustrated with several curious Copper-Cuts. Translated by Captain *John Stevens*. *London* Printed for *Jeffery Wale* at the *Angel* in St. *Paul's* Church-yard.

Lately Publish'd

THE Frauds and Villanies of the Present Practice of Physick, and the Rational and Sincere Practice Compar'd, With a New Philosophy of the Principles of the Air, the necessary and greatest Nutriment of the Blood and Spirits; of the Principles of all Animals and Vegetables supported by many Observations and Experiments; of the Preparations by Distillation and Infusion, and the different Uses of them in all Diseases. By *R. Pitt*, M.D. Fellow of the College of Physicians, and the Royal Society, and Physician of St. *Bartholomew's* Hospital. Sold by *Edward Brewster*, at the Crane in St. *Paul's* Church-yard, 1705.

*** PROPOSALS (*different from all others yet published*) for a *Perpetual Assurance Office*: Wherein either SEX may Subscribe, and by Paying 6 *l. per Annum*, secure an equal Dividend of 10000 *l.* at their Deaths, which in all probability cannot amount to less than 500 Pounds, or a much greater Sum, to any Person they shall Name, besides 3 *l.* out of every 6 *l.* which they shall have Paid, together with other Advantages (during Life) which will reduce every Member's Yearly Payment to less than 40 *s.* Subscriptions are taken, and Proposals at large given *gratis*, at the *Inrollment Office* in *Chancery Lane*; Mr. *Jo. Matthews* a Printer, and Mr. *Sawbridge*, in Little-Brittain; Mr. *Barnes*, in Pall-Mall; Mr. *Nutt*, near Stationers-Hall; Mr. *Strahan* in Cornhill; Mr. *Hartley*, and Mr. *Hodgson's* in Holborn; Mr. *Barker* in Westminster-Hall; and Mr. *Smith* without Temple-Bar, Booksellers. (*** Note, *That no Money is to be Paid, till the Society be full, and Security given.*) Against which if any Subscriber shall object, he shall be at Liberty, whether he will stand to his Subscription, or not.

Digitized by Google

A

REVIEW

OF THE

Affairs of *FRANCE:*

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Saturday, November 17. 1705.

I Have obſerv'd that thoſe People, who having been ſilenc'd in the Out-cry raiſed about the Churches Danger, by her Majeſty's moſt Gracious Speech, and who for a time had no more to ſay, begin to open upon that Head again, from a Cavil they raiſe at a Clauſe in the Addreſs of the Houſe of Commons; ſo willing are ſinking Diſputants to lay hold of the leaſt Twig to buoy up a Drowning Cauſe.

The words of the Addreſs are thus: *We cannot without Indignation reflect, That there ſhould be any ſo Malicious as to Inſinuate, That the Church of* England, *as by Law Eſtabliſhed, is or ever can be in Danger for Want of your Majeſty's Care and Zeal to Support and Maintain it.*

From whence theſe worthy Gentlemen infer, That tho' the Church cannot be in any Danger from any want of her Majeſty's Care and Zeal, yet the Church may be in Danger from the *Diſſenters*, who, ſay they, are daily encroaching upon us, and may in time overturn both Church and State, as once they did, *and what has been, may be*; and thus they think they are authoriz'd ſtill to poſſeſs their Hearers with Apprehenſions of the Churches Danger.

Now as her Majeſty has however gain'd one Point, *viz.* That the Church is not in any Danger from the want of Care and Zeal on her Majeſty, which they cannot now without Bluſhes pretend to.

Give this Paper leave, my Lords and Reverend Fathers of the Convocation, to attempt to clear up the other part of the matter, and to prove that in the nature of the thing it cannot be ſo.

I ſhall begin to argue this from a Simily, which, tho' it differs in one ſingle Circumſtance, will exactly ſhine in all the reſt.

The City of *Hamburgh* is a Free Imperial City, Rich and Powerful, and abſolutely independent of all the Powers it is environ'd with; ſubjected to no Government but that of its own Senate, ſome ſmall Engagements to the Imperial Conſtitutions excepted. It has for its too powerful Neighbours

Digitized by Google

and no extraordinary Friends, the *Dane*, the *Swede*, the *Pruſſian*, and the *Lunenburghers*; either of theſe reſpective Powers ſeverally conſidered, are able at any time to oppreſs and ſubdue the *Hamburghers*; *and in this Caſe only the Parallel is not exact*: But if any one of theſe Princes, *as all in their Turn have*, at any time attempt to Invade, Encroach upon, or Oppreſs the *Hamburghers*, they are certain of Aid from all the reſt, as was particularly ſeen in the late Attempt made upon them by the King of *Denmark*: The Reaſon is alſo as plain as the Fact; there are none of theſe Princes and Powers but would be glad of this *Sweet Morſel* to be added to their Dominions, the Revenue of which is ſo conſiderable; but the Intereſt of all the reſt forbid it, ſince it would immediately add too much to the Power of that Party that ſhould poſſeſs; and this has all along been the Security of the *Hamburghers*. I might bring the Duke of *Savoy*, the *Swiſs Cantons*, the City of *Geneva*, the Duke of *Tuſcany*, and ſeveral other of the leſſer Powers of *Europe*, to illuſtrate this, but I think 'tis needleſs; the Caſe of the City of *Strasburgh*'s being devour'd by the *French*, for want of the Neighbourhood of like Equality is a farther Confirmation of the matter.

If I prove that in like manner the diſcording Intereſts of the *Diſſenters* in *England* are equally in their Degree the Security of the Church of *England*; I mean as far concerns themſelves, and the Churches Danger from them: I think I ſhall make good what I have undertaken, in as ample Manner as I have pretended, and I claim to be heard in that reſpect firſt.

The *Diſſenters*, however, conſidered under one Denomination, are not, nor ever were in *England*, one United Body; they differ in Intereſt, as they diſcord in Opinion; the Charity they profeſs, even one for another, does not abound; they never acted by Concert in any one thing as I remember; nay, not univerſally, no not in the Revolution.

Impolitickly enough for them, they keep no general Correſpondence; they act in nothing as a Body; their Funds, General Proviſions, both for their Miniſtry and their Poor, are as diſtinct from, and unconcern'd with one another, as theirs and the *Roman* Catholicks are; their Principles in ſeveral Reſpects differ as much one from another, as any of them do from the Church. In ſhort, they are not a Body; they are a diſperſ'd Multitude, without Form, without Engagement, without Correſpondence, and indeed without Agreement, I hope they are not without Charity one for another; and I think their own Sufferings may have taught them Moderation.

The preſent Circumſtances of the *Diſſenters* thus conſider'd; pardon me, my Lords, if ſuppoſe, what I ſhall at any time join with a Prayer againſt, to be put in a *Parentheſis*, *GOD FORBID*; but I hope, for Argument-ſake, I may be allow'd to ſuppoſe what may never come to paſs, *viz.* That it was to be put to the *Diſſenters* in *England* to chooſe a Succeſſor to the Crown.

I would leave it now to the worſt Enemy the *Diſſenters* have in *England* to determine, who can they imagine they would all agree to chooſe?

The *Diſſenters*, as before, are chiefly divided into Four Sorts: Let us ring the Changes upon them a little; the *Preſbyterian* would never agree it ſhould be an *Independent*, for he was once toſs'd out of the Saddle by him before, and the *Jure Divino* of *Preſbytery* horridly maul'd by old *Milton*, in his ſcolding Epiſtles to the *Preſbytery* of *Belfaſt* in *Ireland*. See Col. *Milton*'s *Letters*, *fol.* 365. where the *Independents* reproaches him with as much Idolatry and Bigotry, as ever he did the Church, and his Government every jot as intollerable.

The *Independent* would no more vote for a *Preſbyterian* King, for the ſame Reaſon; National Churches and Coertions being once intolerable to them, and directly contrary to their Profeſſion of Goſpel-Liberty.

Both theſe together would refuſe an *Anabaptiſt*; who, if he was to Govern them, however moderate he might be as to Coertion, would however Eſteem all thoſe that refuſed to join in re-baptizing their adult Members, unqualified for; and at leaſt refuſe them their Communion.

Theſe three would never agree to chooſe a *Quaker*; and, if they did, if he were true to his Profeſſion, he could never agree to accept it; becauſe he could not perform the Executive Part of Government, nor defend himſelf againſt the Breakers of the Publick Peace.

I hope

I hope none of these will take what I say here, as any Satyr upon them or their Principles; I am discourſing of them as they reſpect one another. I hope they are all four Chriſtians, and regarding their ſeveral Profeſſions; Religiouſly conſidered, I have nothing to ſay; but it is far from a Reflection, to ſay that in Civil Reſpects they can never correſpond, or at leaſt not ſo, as to be content to come under the Dominion of one another.

If the *Independent* were ask'd, Who will you have to Reign over you, a *Preſbyterian* or a *Churchman?* He would Anſwer; We ſee little Difference, and think 'tis at leaſt as well *where it is*; if the *Preſbyterian* were ask'd the like of the *Independent*, he would ſay, *rather where it is*, for it would be worſe.

The Alternative would be the ſame, in the Caſe of the *Anabaptiſt* and the *Preſbyterian*, and ſtill worſe with the *Quaker*, and the Presbyterian.

Where then would the Choice lie, bring a *Church* of *England Man* to them, and put the Queſtion to them all, only aſſuring them, he was a Man of Temper, Moderation and Charity, that hated Perſecution as a thing Unnatural, againſt his Conſcience, and againſt the Chriſtian Religion in general; that would ſtudy the Peace of the Nation, and Maintain General Liberty; I think I may Appeal to the worſt Enemy the Diſſenters have, whether they would not Univerſally give their Votes for him?

In the next place, I think 'tis plain, that if this would not be their Choice, it muſt proceed from their being Blind to their own Intereſt, depriv'd of their Common Faculties, and having loſt all their Politick Powers; and, Gentlemen, if they are all turn'd Fools or Mad Men, then you are in *no Danger again on the other hand*; for no Concert, no Union, no Confederacy can ever be form'd, to ſignifie any thing among *Ideots*, or *Lunaticks*.

It will be eaſily allow'd me, I find, that the *Diſſenters*, generally ſpeaking, would neither ſort of them, come under the Scandal of Folly or Lunacy; and Abſtracted from that, I believe I am not to be reprov'd, for ſaying, if it was in their Power to Choſe a King for this Nation, they would all agree he ſhould be a *Moderate Churchman*; a *Church Man*, with his Senſes in Exerciſe, Candid and Chriſtian in his Temper, and his Eyes open to the General Intereſt of *England*.

I allow, they would from the ſame Uſe of their Reaſon, except againſt a *High Churchman*, a Man of Fury and Heat; a Man that had no Government of himſelf, could never be qualifi'd to Govern them; and a Thouſand Reaſons, which are too long to Repeat, would determine them another way; but they would all certainly join in Chooing a Church of *England* King.

If this be not allow'd me, I deſire to have the Negative made probable, for more I do not demand, and if it be allow'd me, then I refer back to the Inſtance of the City of *Hamburgh*; there lies the Security of the Church of *England*; the Diſcording Intereſts of the *Diſſenters*, putting them out of a poſſibility of agreeing, which of them ſhould Reign, moſt certainly determines them in the Intereſt of the Church.

They would doubtleſs all agree to have Liberty Eſtabliſh'd by Law, and perhaps might moſt of them be more willing, to have their Liberty given by the Church, than they would be, to give it one another; but that once ſecur'd, and ſome few Demands as to Sacramental Teſts, and the like; they would moſt certainly all of them agree, to have the Government in the hands of the Church.

I confeſs to me 'tis plain; 'tis the Intereſt of the *Diſſenters*, to have the Government in the Hands of the Church of *England*, with a due Liberty; and I cannot wiſh for the *Diſſenters* to ſee it otherwiſe; unleſs I ſaw them otherwiſe affected, one towards another: And if this be ſo——It brings me to the great Queſtion.?

How then is it poſſible, the Church can be in any Danger from the *Diſſenters?* Can they be likely to pull Down the Church, who, if it were left to their Choice, would put the Government into the hands of the Church, and whoſe Intereſt it is to have them always uppermoſt? 'tis a Contradiction in its ſelf, and too Ridiculous to require any Anſwer.

I would

Digitized by Google

I would not double the Arguments, and fill an Addreſs of this Nature, with Tautologies and Impertinence; it ſeems plain from hence, that the preſent Circumſtances of the *Diſſenters* in *England*, are ſo far from being Dangerous to the Church, that they really are the Churches Security; and 'tis impoſſible it ſhould be otherwiſe.

To ſay theſe Diſcording Intereſts may agree, as differing Intereſts fall in againſt a Common Enemy, is to ſay nothing; for the Probability lies directly againſt it, and the contrary has a Noted Example in the Late Civil Wars, Rebellion I ſhould call it, or Mr. *Rebearſal* will be Angry.

The *Diſſenters* had the Power by Conqueſt, they were not divided into ſeparate Sects as now, but as intereſts did divide them, they immediately Claſh'd, Pull'd one another to Peices, and the Effect naturally Revolv'd to a Reſtoration of the Church; and I am of the Opinion, it would be next to an Impoſſibility for any Man, to concert a Union among theſe four ſorts, that would ſo pleaſe them, and make them eaſie in Matters of Government, like what they would find in the Church.

Where now is the Danger of the Church of *England*, from Proteſtant Diſſenters? or what are you in Danger of? As to a Common Wealth, that Matter is quite worn threadbear, 'tis plain; not one *Diſſenter* in a hundred, approves it, is as plain: They are all convinc'd, the Government of *England*, by a Limited Monarchy, is the beſt and moſt ſuited to the Genius, as well as Convenience of the *Engliſh* Nation; and when they did form a Common Wealth, they were forced to come to the Medium of a Single Adminiſtration.

Thus let the Argument be turn'd and twiſted never ſo many ways, 'tis the ſame; there can be no real Danger of the Church or State from the Diſſenters; all the Outcries of that Nature are meer Trick, State Policy, and empty Pretences without Ground or Signification; and I doubt not but they will in time appear ſo.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Books in Folio, ſold by *Jeffery Wale*, at the *Angel* in St. *Paul's* Church-Yard.

MAX. Bibliotheca Patrum et. Antiq. 27 Vol. Grotius de Jure Belli & Pacis 3 Vol. Forbeſii Opera 2 Vol. Hornii Geographia Vetus, Sacra & Prophana. S. Pauli Geographia Sacra cum Notis L. Holſtenii. Petavii Dogmata Theologiæ 6 Tom. Cottelerii Patres Apoſtolici 2 Vol. Petavii Doctrina Temporum 3 Vol. Athanaſii Opera Gr. Lat. 3 Vol. Hippocratis & Galeni Opera omnia Gr. Lat. 13 Tom. Huetii Demonſtratio Evangelica, Chiampanis de Sacris Ædificiis a Conſtantino. Hildani Opera Anatomica & Ettmulleri Opera Medica 3 Vol.

Lately Publiſh'd,

THE Frauds and Villanies of the Preſent Practice of Phyſick, and the Rational and Sincere Practice Compar'd. With a New Philoſophy of the Principles of the Air, the neceſſary and greateſt Nutriment of the Blood and Spirits; of the Principles of all Animals and Vegetables ſupported by many Obſervations and Experiments; of the Preparations by Diſtillation and Infuſion, and the different Uſes of them in all Diſeaſes. By *R. Pitt*, M.D. Fellow of the College of Phyſicians, and the Royal Society, and Phyſician of St. *Bartholomew's* Hoſpital. Sold by *Edward Evanſter*, at the Crane in St. *Paul's* Church-yard, 1705.

WASSE's Elixir for the Gout and Rheumatiſm; for the Cholick, Stone, Gravel, and Ulcers in the Bladder and Kidneys; a ſure Remedy for the Dry-Gripes in the Weſt-Indies. Price Three Shillings the Half-pint, with Printed Directions. Sold by Mr. James Atkinſon, near Cherry-Garden Stairs, Rotherhith. Mr. John Rogers, Stationer, near the Tower. At Brightman's Coffee-houſe near Wapping Old-Stairs. At Nando's Coffee-houſe near Temple-Bar. At North's Coffee-houſe in King-ſtreet. Mr. George Flower, Inſtrument-maker, near Cock-hill. Mr. John Thornton, in the Minories. Mr. Richard Mount, Stationer, on Tower-hill. Mr. Baker, Bookſeller, at Mercers Chappel. Mr. Clark, Bookſeller, in Birchin-lane. At Jones's Coffee-houſe in Finch-lane. Mrs. Bond, next Door to Man's Coffee-houſe near Whitehall. Ives's Coffee-houſe in Bartholomew-lane. Mr. Billingſley, under the Royal-Exchange. At Oliver's Coffee-houſe, at Weſtminſter-hall Gate. Mrs. Miller, Milliner, at the Red M. in Pope's-head Alley. Mr. Waley, at the Magpye without Bithopſgate. Roe's Coffee-houſe, at the Bridge-foot in Southwark. At the Admiralty Coffee-houſe. S. Malthus in London-houſe yard, and at his own Houſe in Clements-lane.

Digitized by Google

A

REVIEW

OF THE

Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Tueſday, November 20. 1705.

PReparatory to my moſt Humble Application, to the Reverend Members of the *Convocation*, I have endeavour'd to lay it down as a Maxim, and with me it muſt remain ſo, till it is fairly Confuted; That the Church of *England*, is ſo far from being in any Danger from the *Diſſenters*, that the Diſcording Circumſtances of the *Diſſenters*, is the real Security of the Church.

I Humbly Crave leave to Infer from hence. Then,

1. It cannot be the Intereſt of the Church, to Oppreſs the *Diſſenters*, ſince it can be no bodies Intereſt to Suppreſs thoſe, upon whom their Security ſo much depends.

2. If there be ſuch a Oneneſs of Intereſt, there might eaſily be a Reconciliation of Charity.

The Breach of Charity among the Church of *England* Pretenders, has no Ground or Foundation, ſo fair in its Out-ſide, as the *Diſſenters* being upon a different foot of Intereſt from the Church, and being therefore willing to pull it down; but if it be apparent, that their Civil Intereſt is thus the ſame, and that if the Government was at a ſtop, and the Throne Vacant, the *Diſſenters* would, if the Power was theirs, re-eſtabliſh it in the Church of *England*; this Foundation is all fall'n to the Ground, the Dangers of the Church from the *Diſſenters* is a meer *Chimera*, a Shadow, an *Ignis fatuus* of State, to draw the People into Bogs, and Brakes of Confuſions, and to Embroil thoſe together who are good Friends, in the main have but one Intereſt between them, and only want Eyes to ſee it.

In the next place, I Humbly Repreſent, That if it would certainly be the Effect of the *Diſſenters* Choice, to ſet a Church of *England* Government uppermoſt, if it was put into their hands; it would be Prepoſterous to

Digitized by Google

Argue, they would not endeavour to Maintain that, which if it was Dissolved they would Restore; to what purpose should they pull down, what they themselves would be at the Pains to set up again? This would be Sailing two ways with one Wind, *indeed*, this would be all Contradiction, and Incongrous Ridiculous Nonsence, and the *Dissenters* must be worse Fools, than any of their Enemies could ever yet have the Face so much as to suggest; *Occasional Conformity* has not half the Inconsistencies in it; this would not be Worshipping God and *Baal*, but Worshipping neither God nor *Baal*; it would be pulling down their own Houses upon their Heads, to no other end, than to have the Pleasure of Building them up again, and having their Bones broke in the fall.

If this be so, what shall we say to Laws of Separation, Tests, Acts, Exclusive Methods to distinguish Parties? What are they made for, but indeed to weaken the Church, and have been made use of by the Artifice of the Churches own Members, to break the Harmony, that would otherwise have Establish'd National Charity, and have kept us as one People, which some People then in Rule durst not admit of? when therefore the Interest of the Parties, come to be set in a True Light, the occasion of these distinguishing Laws, will be seen to have their Life in State, not in Church Policy, and the Security of the Church of *England*, when judg'd of, will appear, in freely joining with all those, whose Interest it is to support her, and who depend so much upon her Safety.

Some have Argued strenuously, against the Lawfulness of a Sacramental Test in general; and I have never yet seen their Arguments fairly Confuted; but I am sure the Arguments are much stronger against the Prudence of it, as the Circumstances of this Nation now stand.

However we know who made that Law, and against whom; whether he was Out-Witted by those that since turn'd it to a differing Intent, from what he design'd, I will not determine; but certainly that Party of Men, who pointed that Law against *Protestant Dissenters*, have ever since wounded the Interest of the Church by it, and Expos'd her to want the Hearts and Hands of the *Dissenters*, in Case of Extremity.

But if this Union of Interests, makes an Act of Distinction Unnecessary and Pernicious, much less can it be Argued, that there is any Pretence for an *Occasional Bill*, as it is vulgarly Call'd.

For what Injury can it be to the Church of *England*, to have the *Dissenters* Conformable to the Church? To say they are Hypocrites in continuing to Dissent, is to say nothing at all in this Case, because, their continuing to Dissent, may have Reason for it; if any Objection lies against them, 'tis in the Case of Conforming at all; to which I Humbly say, This is the Evil that wants to be Remedied, and this is what I mean, when I say to your Lordships, in the first of these Papers in four Particulars;

1. That it is in your Power to settle and secure the Private Peace of the Church in this Nation.

2. That it is in your Power to take away all Pretence for an Occasional Bill.

3. To remove all manner of Ground, for the late Violent Pretended Apprehensions of the Danger of the Church. And,

To heal and make up the large Breaches in the Church; restore her Communion, and Cure the Pretended Schism of the Nation.

As, my Lords, this is the True and Original Ground of these Papers, so it must for ever stop the Mouths of all those People, who Accuse the *Dissenters* of Hypocrisie, Schism, and such like Crimes; since if it be in the Breast of an *English* Convocation to Heal the Breach, and yet do nothing, but what is not only Lawful to do, but may prove their Duty; it will lie hard upon those, that shall be the proper Occasion of such Barrs and Hindrances, as not Lead only but Drive People into Temptation.

This Paper shall be no Charge or Accusation, against any, either Private or Publick; let it lie at their Door who are

Guilty,

Digitized by Google

Guilty, and though it would be worth while to examine who are the Causes of the present Schism in the Church, *as it is call'd, for I do not allow it to be a Schism*; yet I had rather enter into the Examination of the Remedy, than of the Original of these things; since Recriminations have very small Tendency to healing Breaches, which, I hope, is the true Design both of this Paper, and of its Author.

Here is a great Clamour rais'd against the *Dissenters*, as Hypocrites, in the Case of *Occasional Conformity*—— I readily agree to the Charge, where any Man among them can be charg'd with Conformity as a meer Qualification, and no Man has spoke plainer on this Subject, than the Author of this Paper, tho' his words even in that Case have been run on to a greater Extent by both sides, than ever their Author Design'd them.

But, My Lords and Reverend Fathers, may I presume to use the Freedom to propose one sad and serious Enquiry here—— At whose Door shall all this Hypocrisy lie, if the Stumbling-block of Conformity be laid before them on Purpose to ensnare them, and lead them by the hand into this Temptation; and if all these Burthens are bound and laid on the Shoulders of innocent People, for things that, however repugnant to their Principles, are own'd to be but Circumstantials and indifferent, and which without any Injury to the Church, or to the Consciences of your Lords, may be abated and removed?

Offences will come, says the Text; but, *Wo be to them by whom they come:* Suppose, for the sake of Argument, and not otherwise, all the Hypocrisy and Sin in *Occasional Conformity*, that the warmest of our Antagonists can pretend to, *By whom do these Offences come?* are they not from positive Impositions of Terms illegal in their nature, however made legal by the Sanction of human Laws; I mean, making Religious Distinction a Term of Qualification for Civil Imployments? Is not this levelling the Sacred to the Civil, and making the Holy Ordinances and Institutions of Christ Jesus, Attendants to Politick Projects, Pages to Secular Interests, and Accidents to Matters of Government?

Nor is this all, for the Argument of its being an Establish'd Law, *the Righteousness of which I am not to dispute*, is some Answer: But, my Lords and Fathers, if the Imposition of things really indifferent, as Terms of Communion, is a Grievance Prior to this Law, and is the Foundation of this Law, or a thing without which this Law could not have stood; for had not these Terms of Communion been imposed, the Communion it self had not been dissented from, at least not in such a Degree; if then there was first an Illegal Imposition of Terms; and then a Law built to make those illegally imposed Terms of Communion, a farther Test for Publick Qualification; I think, with Submission, the Legality of the latter Imposition must fall to the Ground of Course.

I wave, my Lords, the long Debate here of the Civil Magistrate, having Power to make indifferent things in the Worship of God binding and necessary; that Authority, I think, speaking, with Submission to your Reverend Assembly, remains unprov'd; But I am examining then, Why that Civil Authority, supposing it had such a Power, should Exert it to the Extent, when in the Consequences it is apparent, how detrimental it is to the Publick Peace and Union, on which the Prosperity of these Kingdom so entirely depends.

Suppose then, my Lords, The Prudentials of these Laws were now to be Examin'd by your Lordships, it being my Design not to enter into the Controverted part of the Churches Power any more than of the Princes Power.

But this Humble Address, is to your Reverend Assembly; beseeching you, in the Bowels of Our Lord Jesus Christ, and in Behalf of a Wounded Nation, a Wounded Church, a Dispers'd People, and an Innocent Posterity, to consider with the most Serious and Christian Affection possible the following Particulars.

1. Whether the Prudential Part of Church-Impositions, be at this time to be defended?

2. Whether that which the Church thinks for

of the General Good and Interest in our Age, may not cease to be so in another, and merit to be examin'd at least; and if found so, to be rectified.

3. Whether your Reverend Assembly may not remove all or the greatest part of our present Difficulties and Dissentions; not only without any Prejudice to, but to the manifest Advantage, Reputation, and Honour of the Church?

I have here all along carefully Avoided, entring into the Antient Debates of this Regious Controversie, as things I pretend not to be Qualifi'd for; I think the Subject I am upon wholly New; I believe it was never started before, and I believe also, there never was a juncture in the past Ages, so extremely proper to have these Matters consider'd in.

I am fully perswaded, if the Consideration of these things, with Temper, Charity, and Christian Love, prevail'd so upon the Present Church of *England*, as their own Weight and Value requir'd, some other Consequences might follow, tending more to the Settlement and Establishment of the Peace of this Nation, than most People imagine; and I cannot but hope for it from the Wisdom, Temper and Charity of your Reverend Assembly, and of the present happily enclin'd Government.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Brief but plain Explication of the Church Catechism. Designed for the Use of the Scholars in *Merchant-Taylors-School*, and of the Children Educated in *Christ's-Hospital*; those particularly which are brought up in the Grammar School thereunto belonging. By *Tho. Cook*, A. M. Lecturer of the United Parishes of St. *Margaret Pattens*, and St. *Gabriel Fenchurch*, and Chaplain to his Grace *James* Duke of *Ormond*. *London*, Printed for *J. Wale* at the *Angel* in St. *Paul's Church-Yard*. 1706. Price 3 *d.* or 20 *s.* a Hundred.

Lately Publish'd,

THE Frauds and Villanies of the Present Practice of Physick, and the Rational and Sincere Practice Compar'd. With a New Philosophy of the Principles of the Air, the necessary and greatest Nutriment of the Blood and Spirits; of the Principles of all Animals and Vegetables supported by many Observations and Experiments; of the Preparations by Distillation and Infusion, and the different Uses of them in all Diseases. By *R. Pitt*, M.D Fellow of the College of Physicians, and the Royal Society, and Physician of St. *Bartholomew's* Hospital. Sold by *Edward Brewster*, at the Crane in St. *Paul's* Church-yard, 1705.

* * PROPOSALS (*different from all others yet published*) for a *Perpetual Assurance Office*: Wherein either SEX may Subscribe, and by Paying 6 *l. per Annum*, secure an equal Dividend of 10000 *l.* at their Deaths, which in all probability cannot amount to less than 500 Pounds, or a much greater Sum, to any Person they shall Name, besides 3 *l.* out of every 6 *l.* which they shall have Paid, together with other Advantages (during Life) which will reduce every Member's Yearly Payment to less than 40 *s.* Subscriptions are taken, and Proposals at large given *gratis*, at the *Inrollment Office* in *Chancery Lane*; Mr. *J. Matthews* a Printer, and Mr. *Sowbridge*, in Little-Brittain; Mr. *Barnes*, in Pall-Mall; Mr. *Nutt*, near Stationers-Hall; Mr. *Strahan* in Cornhill; Mr. *Hartley*, and Mr. *Hodgson's* in Holborn; Mr. *Barker* in Westminster-Hall; and Mr. *Smith* without Temple-Bar, Booksellers. (* * Note, *That no Money is to be Paid, till the Society be full, and Security given.*) Against which, if any Subscriber shall object, he shall be at Liberty, whether he will stand to his Subscription, or not.

WASSE's Elixir for the Gout and Rheumatism; for the Cholick, Stone, Gravel, and Ulcers in the Bladder and Kidneys, a sure Remedy for the Dry-Gripes in the West-Indies. Price Three Shillings, the Half-pint, with Printed Directions. Sold by Mr. *James Atkinson*, near Cherry-Garden Stairs, Rotherhith. Mr. John Rogers, Stationer, near the Tower. At Brightman's Coffee-house near Wapping Old-Stairs. At Nando's Coffee-house near Temple-Bar. At North's Coffee-house in King-street. Mr. George Flower, Instrument-maker, near Cock-hill. Mr. John Thornton in the Minories. Mr. Richard Mount, Stationer, on Tower-hill. Mr. Baker, Bookseller, at Mercers Chappel. Mr. Clark, Bookseller, in Birchin-lane. At Jones's Coffee-house in Finch-lane. Mrs. Bond, next Door to Man's Coffee-house near Whitehall. Ives's Coffee-house in Bartholomew-lane. Mr. Billingsley, under the Royal-Exchange. At Oliver's Coffee-house, at Westminster-hall Gate. Mrs. Miller, Milliner, at the Red M. in Pope's-head Alley. Mr. Waley, at the Magpye without Bishopsgate. Roe's Coffee-house, at the Bridge-foot in Southwark. At the Admirale's Coffee-house. S. Malthus in London-house yard, and at his own House in Clements-lane.

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Observations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Thursday, November 22. 1705.

I Remember a Reverend and Learned *English* Divine, who, tho' a *Dissenter*, has a General Respect and Deference paid to his Learning and Character by Men of Learning in the Church; I mean, Mr. *David Clarkson*, Tutor to Dr. *Tillotson*, the late Excellent Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*, left behind him a small Book publi hed after his Death, entitled, *A Discourse of Liturgies*.

In the 2d or 3d Pages of this Book, as he was a fair but terrible Adversary, he Fences against the Cavil he expected, by a Proviso to this Purpose; for I do not quote them literally, having not the Book with me; "It "is not the using or not using of Liturgies "in the Primitive Church that is the Que- "stion; I know there were Liturgies used "in the several Churches in some earlier "Days of Religion: But 'tis the imposing "these Liturgies, and a strict literal Con- "formity to them, as Terms of Communi- "on, which is the thing I deny.

In answer to this little Tract, Dr. *Comber*, then *Precentor of York*, prints a large Tract of three times the Bulk, wherein he takes a great deal of Learned Pains to rummage Antiquity, and prove, That Liturgies were in Use in the Primitive Church, which Mr. *Clarkson* never denied; and this, with some harsh Reproaches on the Deceased, as to Translation, and rendring his Quotations, he calls an Answer to Mr. *Clarkson*.

That I may not be answered here, that in the present Case, I have granted for the sake of Argument, what nevertheless I never saw prov'd, *viz.* That the Civil Authority of a Nation has really Power to oblige us to indifferent things in the Worship of God, and by their Sanction to make them absolutely necessary.

May it please your Lordships and Reverend Fathers of the Convocation, to allow me what, *as I noted*, was never moved before, *viz.* to examine,

1. Is there any necessity for the imposing these indifferent things? Has not then that

Civil Authority incur'd a Guilt, when impoſing by its Power what is not neceſſary to be impoſed, it has err'd in Judgment, and commanded that which it ought not to have commanded? things indifferent in their nature, become not indifferent when any Circumſtances of Publick Injury renders the impoſing them to be dangerous to the Peace and Welfare of the Publick; and in this Caſe, tho' the Civil Magiſtrate had a General Power to impoſe things really indifferent, yet as the Civil Power is really ſubordinate to the Great End of Power, *the Publick Good*; ſo when the Publick Injury is apparently the Relative to this, Antecedent, the Right that Power had to this impoſing Article ceaſes.

Power may be ſaid not to be able to do what it cannot legally do, becauſe Juſtice is the End of Power. Now the Civil Power is the Guardian of the Publick Peace, and it cannot juſtly be ſaid to do any thing deſtructive to that Peace, and in that Senſe really had no Right to do it. Now it is apparently prejudicial to that Peace, to impoſe Terms of Communion, which are in themſelves indifferent, *any farther than as that Power pretends to make them neceſſary*, becauſe this tends to Diviſion of the Church, into Parties, Sects, and Opinions differing in Principles, and too much in Charity.

In this reſpect I think the matters thus to be Impoſed, ceaſe to be indifferent, tho' they might otherwiſe be ſo in themſelves.

And this is otherwiſe farther confirmed by that Doctrine of Tenderneſs and Charity, by which we are commanded to avoid even lawful things, rather than to make our weak Brother to offend: and the Apoſtle's Declaration about his eating Fleſh, is a very remarkable Inſtance of it.

If then it be not lawful for us to do even things indifferent and lawful in themſelves, when it may endanger, making our weaker Brother to offend; in that Caſe indifferent things become no longer indifferent, the Power to impoſe them, *as ſuch*, ceaſes; they become as things Circumſtantially forbidden and unlawful, the Civil Magiſtrate has nothing to do to impoſe them, and the Conſcience is left entirely free; for as it would be ſinful in the Man to comply, whoſe Conſcience agrees not either with the Thing or with the Ordinance, *as they call it*, of Civil Power impoſing, *and yet* the Civil Magiſtrate have Power to impoſe it; it would be ſinful to oppoſe the lawful Authority, and yet be ſinful to comply with it; the Man muſt then be under a neceſſity of ſinning one way or another: A fatal Circumſtance, which no Human Power can juſtify bringing any body under.

In this Caſe therefore I humbly refer it to Conſideration, whether there is not, or may not be a Time when the Civil Power *ought not* to impoſe things otherwiſe indifferent in themſelves, as Terms of Communion; and whether inſtead of thoſe things becomming neceſſary by the Sanction of the Civil Authority, they did not ceaſe to be indifferent before, and ſo out of the Power of Civil Authority?

I know and eaſily foreſee a Cavil may be raiſed here, that this is no Objection againſt the Civil Power, having a Right to impoſe indifferent things; but an Enquiry, whether theſe things were indifferent or no?

To this I anſwer; I am content it ſhall remain ſo, and *then it muſt be allowed*, that when any indifferent thing will ſhock the Conſcience of a tender Chriſtian, it ceaſes to be indifferent, and humane Power has no more Right to impoſe it; and let them grant me which of theſe two Parts they pleaſe, 'tis the ſame thing; for either way the Civil Authority has no Right to exclude us the Communion of the Church upon impoſed Terms; the Matters ſo impoſed being own'd by them to be indifferent in themſelves.

And thus, my Lords, I bring it to my Enquiry, Whether the excluding the *Diſſenters* from the Communion with the Church, becauſe they cannot comply with things indifferent, be *A NECESSARY IMPOSITION*; and pardon me, my Lords, if this Impoſition be not prov'd neceſſary, I doubt very much how it can be proved *Lawful*, ſince all the Power the Civil Authority can have to make indifferent things neceſſary, muſt be confin'd to the Good of the Church; elſe ſuch things by the ſame Authority might be impoſed, which might in time tend to the Overthow and Deſtruction of the Church; the Power will in this Caſe at leaſt in reaſon depend entirely upon *the neceſſity*, which I am an humble Petitioner to your Reverend Aſſembly may be duly conſider'd. I

Digitized by Google

I cannot imagine so meanly of the Reverend Clergy of the Church of *England*, now Assembled in Convocation, that they would insist upon Imposing any thing upon their Dissenting Brethren, which is not absolutely necessary to be impos'd; this would be a Scandal upon their Charity, as well as upon their Honesty; both which I hope they will be Concern'd to Vindicate.

If it shall be allegd'd here, the Necessity of this is Contain'd in the Act of Uniformity; the Preamble to which justifies it self as follows:

WHEREAS, in the first Year of the late Queen Elizabeth, *there was one Uniform Order of Common Service and Prayer, and of the Administration of Sacraments, Rites and Ceremonies in the Church of* England *(agreeable to the Word of God, and usage of the Primitive Church) compiled by the Reverend Bishops and Clergy, set forth in one Book, Entitled,* The Book of Common Prayer, and Administration of Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies in the Church of *ENGLAND, and enjoyned to be used by Act of Parliament, holden in the said first year of the said late Queen, Entitled,* An Act for the Uniformity of Common Prayer, and Service in the Church, and Administration of the Sacraments, *very comfortable to all good People, desirous to live in Christian Conversation, and most profitable to the Estate of this Realm, upon the which the Mercy, Favour and Blessing of Almighty God, is in no wise so readily and plentifully poured, as by Common-Prayers, due using of the Sacraments, and often Preaching of the Gospel with Devotion of the Hearers: And yet this notwithstanding a great number of People in divers parts of this Realm, following their own Sensuality, and living without knowledge and due fear of God, do willfully and Schismatically abstain and refuse to come to their Parish-Churches, and other Publick places, where Common Prayer, Administration of the Sacraments, and Preaching of the Word of God, are us'd upon the Sundays and other days, ordained and appointed to be kept and observed as Holy-days: And whereas by the great and scandalous neglect of Ministers in the said Order, or Liturgy, so set forth and enjoined, as aforesaid, great Mischiefs and Inconveniencies, during the times of the late unhappy trouble have arisen and grown; and many simple have been led into Factions, and Schisms, to the great decay and scandal of the Reformed Religion of the Church of* England, *and to the hazard of many Souls.*

For God's sake, my Lords and Fathers of the Church, let us Examine our selves for the Necessity of Literal Impositions here, and not go back to Ages past for Reasons; if their Reasons are good now, they will bear the Test, let them be Examined; 'tis not enough for us to say, Our Fathers had good Reason for what they did; the Actions of Our Fathers want frequent Additions, Explications, and Emendations, and sometimes by Circumstances become very Unnecessary and Inconvenient, require to be Revised and Repealed; they grow Old and out of Date, and what was reasonable and necessary forty Years ago, may be otherwise, nay, quite the contrary now; and what we do now, may require the like Regulations in forty Years more, and yet no Disparagement to our Care, Integrity, or Capacity neither; *Humanum est Errare*; Parliaments, Convocations, and all sorts of Assemblies, are subject to fail and be mistaken; and if present time did not always see occasion to repeal, and reverse the Laws and Sentences of the last, there would need no more Representative, either in Church or State.

Let us therefore, my Lords, bring this Great Matter to the Test; and no, Reflection upon the Age wherein this Act was made, the Humble Prayer of this Petition, is, That your Lordships would be Pleas'd to Examine, in your Reverend Assembly, *who are the proper Judges*, Whether Our Fathers had a Necessity, to make these Exclusive Laws, and to Impose as necessary their Indifferent things, *acknowledg'd to be so*, as Terms of Communion?

Nor is this all, but supposing they had, *which nevertheless I do not grant*; then this Address, is farther press'd to your Lordships to examine, Whether that Necessity does yet continue or no? either of which will be the same thing; for if there either was not

not a Necessity, at the time of the Enacting, or that Necessity does *not yet remain*; let which will happen to fall out, the Act of *Uniformity* Imposing such and such indifferent things, as Terms of Communion, will appear Scandalous to the Church, Injurious to the Publick Peace, and a Grievance to the whole Nation.

If it be requir'd here, what shall be Call'd a Necessity; I confess, it requires a long Discourse to ascertain that, and I chose rather to Refer it to your Lordships, and the rest of the Convocation, than to be very particular upon that Head; but in general the Necessity must be Confin'd to things *absolutely so*, such as the Preservation of the Church or State, the Maintaining the Christian Religion, or the Civil Government; there may be some other things, which your Lordships may call Necessities, which, nevertheless I shall not enter into here, leaving the Determination of that to your selves; and should be Glad to see any body Enumerate the Necessity the Church had to make these Exclusive Laws, and how that Necessity still remains to continue them in force, or make any Additions to them, binding the heavy burthens of our Ancestors after upon the Backs of our Posterity.

If, instead of any other Answer to this, I should be so happy as to have Orders to prove, that neither our Fathers had, or we of this Age have any Colour or Pretence for the Necessity of these things; I should think my self Honour'd to be Employ'd in so easie a Task, and would Undertake to prove, that instead of this Pretended Necessity, there was a Necessity, *had their Eyes been Open to the general Good, either in Church or State,* to have set open the Doors of the Church, that all that could might come in; that all the Scruples and Objections of a People Tender in Conscience, and other wise willing to have continued in the General Union of the Church, should have been latisfy'd, by the Tender soft ways of Kindness and Charity, and Souls *won over*, to the Christian Religion by Gentleness, Meekness and Love; and not by Imposition and Force, by Canons and Terms of Communion, Enjoyn'd by the Laws of Men, and the Interest of the Nation, drive Thousands from the Church, that would otherwise have continued close to it.

I should then Enumerate the Miserable Consequence of these Impositions, and what this Nation has suffer'd by them, in, above forty Years time; and Pardon me if I shall say, I could Describe the Unhappy Consequences, which are yet like to attend this Nation, if this Breach be not heal'd by your Lordships, and the Fathers Assembled with you; whose Province it is, who are qualify'd for this Work, and which, 'tis the Humble Opinion of this Poor Author, you cannot in Conscience omit.

A Paper being Cry'd about; Entitled my Lord *H——ham's* Speech. The Author of this Signifies to the World, that the Heads of that Paper (with all due Respect to his Lordship if it be his) will come under some Consideration, in the next *Review*, as a Digression; the Scheme of the *Review* being laid before, for the very Subject there Propos'd.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lately Publish'd,

AN Essay at the Mechanism of the Macrocosm: Or the Dependance of Effects upon their Causes. In a New Hypothesis, Accommodated to our Modern and Experimental Philosophy. In which are solved several *Phænomena*, hitherto unaccounted for; as the Cause of *Gravitation*, *Motion*, *Reflection*, &c. With a Method proposed to find out the Exact Rate that a Ship runs, and consequently the Longitude at Sea. *London*, Printed for *Jeffery Wale*, at the Angel in St. *Paul's Church-Yard*, 1705.

Lately Publish'd,

THE Frauds and Villanies of the Present Practice of Phylick, and the Rational and Sincere Practice Compar'd. With a New Philosophy of the Principles of the Air, the necessity and greatest Nutriment of the Blood and Spirits, of the Principles of all Animals and Vegetables, supported by many Observations and Experiments; of the Preparations of Bezoar and Antimony, and the different Uses in Chemistry and Physick. By *A. Pitt*, M.D. Fellow of the College of Physicians, and the Bachelor's Degree in Physick at St. *Bartholomew's Hospital*. Sold by *Edward Brewster*, at the Crane in St. *Paul's* Church-yard, 1705.

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Saturday, November 24. 1705.

HAD the Subject of this Paper, been able to ſtay but one Week more, it had not been a Digreſſion; the determin'd Courſe of the *Reviews*, being then to Revolve to the Subject of Trade, and the general State of things; and as the daily Flux of Subject for this Paper is ſuch, that I deſpair to return yet a great while to my Original Deſign, as to *France*; I ſhall turn this Paper for the Preſent, to be a *Review* of the State of the Nation; and I do not oblige my ſelf that the next Volume may not bear that Title.

I find a Paper Cry'd about the Town, with an Unuſual Earneſtneſs; Entitled, the Lord *H*——*ſham*'s Speech, in the Houſe of Peers——I think my ſelf oblig'd, before I enter upon the Particulars, to make a ſhort Introduction, relating to my manner of Treating the Caſe I am upon, which is expected to be an Anſwer to that Paper.

I am not going to Anſwer my Lord *H*——*ſham's* Speech; but if I ſay any thing to certain Points, hinted at in the Paper, call'd by that Title; they are welcome to call mine an Anſwer, or what elſe they pleaſe.

That the Lord *H*——*ſham*, made a Speech in the Houſe of Lords, is no part of my Enquiry, nor ſhall I meddle with what was Tranſacted there; I know the Duty of an Author, with Reſpect to what is done or ſaid in that Aſſembly.

The Paper Publiſh'd, I think, ſhows it ſelf in a double Capacity, *as a Speech, and as a Pamphlet*; as a Speech, I have nothing to ſay to it, but as a Pamphlet with no Author's Name to it, it may be any bodies, and may be Anſwer'd by any body; 'tis an Appeal to the People, a Challenge to every Reader; and I am at liberty, as well as another, to Remark upon it.

As a Pamphlet, I ſay, I may be concern'd with it, and no otherwiſe; the Anonymous Author is nothing to me, be it a Lord or a Tinker; there is no Name to it, to Vouch the Particulars; and I believe indeed, no

Digitized by Google

Man would ever ſet his Name to it, that valu'd the Reputation of his Character; either for Truth, Underſtanding, or Good Manners.

Let the Speech be what it will, and whoſe it will, I muſt confeſs, the Publication of it ſeems to me, to have ſomething in it, that I cannot allow, to be the Noble Lords doing; whatever has an Air in its Countenance, Calculated or ſcrew'd up to a pitch of Malecontent and Chagrin, as if it was done on purpoſe to ſower the Nation, cannot be Publiſh'd with a good deſign; let the Saying, or Speaking this any where, be done with what deſign it will, the Printing of it, can, in my Poor Opinion have no Meaning, but what is Miſchievous and Unpeaceable.

Having thus ſtated the Caſe, between the *Review* and the *Pamphlet* I ſpeak of, I ſhall lead my Reader no farther about.

I ſhall endeavour to ſpeak as plain, as the Deference and Regard due to Dignity and Quality of Perſons will permit; I wiſh the Noble Lord, who they ſay made this Speech, would give me leave to Anſwer, Paragraph by Paragraph every Article, without taking the Advantages, Laws and Power furniſhes him with, upon any reaſonable Penalty, if I did not give, what even the whole Houſe of Lords ſhould determine a full Anſwer.

But Limited by that Article of Quality, I ſhall refrain an Anſwer, as an Anſwer to this Speech, and only handle the Subject, without pointing at the Perſon.

The firſt Paragraph, in the Paper above, which is all I ſhall recite, makes the Author Addreſs in the Firſt Perſon *My Lords*, as Introductory to ſomething he has to ſay, Relating to the State of the Nation; and Noting, that *the beſt way of Preſerving the Liberty of Speech, is to make uſe of it*; tells them, he will ſpeak to three or four Generals very plainly; if he had ſaid Courtly, he *had ſaid* ———

Four Heads are treated of in this Paper; and I alſo purpoſe to treat of the ſame four Heads among many other; if my Lord *H*——— ———*ſham's* Opinion and mine differ, I hope neither this Paper nor its Author, are bound to Sacrifice his Judgment to his Manners; I ſhall treat the Name the Speech is call'd by, in no Terms beneath his Quality, and have nothing to ask his Lordſhip's Pardon for, but for diſcourſing of the ſame Points, with himſelf; which I hope his Lordſhip will allow me Liberty to do; the Particulars are,

1. The Confederate War.
2. The Trade of *England*.
3. The Right of Princes, to take Notice of things done in Parliament, but not brought to their Knowledge, in a Parliamentary manner.
4. The bringing over the Preſumptive Heir of the Crown to reſide here.

I begin with the laſt of theſe, and I ſhall no more take Notice, that theſe have been the Subject of any Speech; nor do I know they have been; I know this Article has been ſtarted in Print before now, by an Author, whoſe Principle is as well known as his Paper; and as his Propoſal I ſhall ſpeak to it, and of him I muſt ſay, as an Old Man ſaid to his Poor Nephew, who waited for his Death to come to the Eſtate; The *young Fellow*, Advis'd him to Remove to a certain Place in the Country for his Health, which, as he ſaid, was a better Air; *I believe 'tis a better Air*, ſays the Old Man, *but I do not fancie the Place*: *Why ſo, Sir*, ſays the Nephew——*Becauſe you Propoſe it*, ſays he; *for what can you get by my Living?*

Now, Mr. *Politicus*, as this Author would be call'd, we could be glad to ſee the Heir of the Crown among us, but we cannot fancy the Propoſal, becauſe you make it; for what can your Party get by it? What Advantage can it be to your Party, to bring thoſe over, that we know you hate? And how can you think but we muſt ſuſpect your Integrity?

An Old Lyon, that by his Age and Infirmities was grown heavy, and could hardly get his Living as he uſed to do; his Joynts ſtiff with the Exceſſes of his Youth, his Claws broke, and his Teeth rotten, juſt

as

as it fares with Mr. *Mercurius Politicus*'s Party. To ſupply the Defects of his Power, with the Helps of his Cunning, feigns himſelf very ſick; and being near the point of Death, invites all his Subjects of the Horn and the Hoof, to come and Viſit him; pretends he had great need of their Aſſiſtance; and withal, that it was very convenient to have them near him; and that he had ſeveral things to tell them for the publick Safety. Away comes all the Inhabitants of the adjacent Woods, out of their Holes and ſecure places, where they were far enough out of his Reach, to Viſit this Old Devourer. When he had thus got them into his Power, he watches his Opportunity, flies upon them, and Devours them all.

Theſe old Stories, and Fifty more ſuch I could tell them, might give us very good Caution when theſe Foxes preach to beware of the Geeſe; but of that by the way. The Propoſal of bringing over the Princeſs of *Hannover*, is ſpecious, and ſeems to lay a Difficulty in the way of a great many honeſt Subjects, as if not complying with it, ſhould be taken for a Diſreſpect to that Illuſtrious Houſe, which will beſt appear, when a little farther Examin'd into; for all things are not to be judg'd of by their Outſides.

No Man more ſincerely joins in the Settlement of the Succeſſion, and rejoices in the Safety of *England* on that head, than the Author of this Paper; and when we talk of Inviting the Princes of the Line Royal hither, all that deſire their Peaceable Enjoyment of the Crown wou'd without doubt bid them welcome, and be glad to ſee them round the Throne, as ſome call it.

But when we talk of the Reſpect due to the Illuſtrious Branches of our Succeſſion, 'tis one thing; and when we talk of the Security and Safety of *England*, 'tis another; and in this Caſe, with all manner of Duty and Reſpect to the Succeſſors of the *Engliſh* Crown, I freely ſay, *We are as ſecure without them as with them.* To ſay it would be a fine Court, or a pleaſant thing; if all the Houſe of *Hannover* was here, a great deal Gallantry and ſome Trade might be the Conſquence; this has ſomething in it, and not much: But when we talk of Safety and Danger, 'tis not the Diſtance of our Princes can influence the Matter; an *Engliſh* Parliament is the Security of *England*, againſt all the intervening Accidents, and how eaſy is all that Pretence fallen to the Ground now, in one Vote of the Houſe of Lords?

Publick Safety is a fine gilded Pretence, and Sounds very popular; but it is not always meant moſt, where itis moſt talk'd of; the Security of the Queen, from the Heirs being at her Elbow; I cannot foreſee the Security of the Queen conſiſts in the hearts of her People, which I believe no Prince for ſome Ages has more entirely poſſeſs'd; and I cannot ſay the Queen had been more ſecure in the Life of the Duke of *Glocester*; it had been a Joy and Comfort both to the Queen and the whole Nation, if it had pleaſed God to have ſpared that Prince, whoſe Loſs is a Grief to all that reflect on it, and who have any value for their Sovereign.

But ſtill as to Safety, as to the Publick Security, it conſiſts not in Perſons, but in things; if God for our Sins ſhould take away every Branch of that Illuſtrious Stock, from whence we hope for ſuch a Succeſſion of Princes; I am of Opinion, and think 'tis plain, the Foundation of the *Engliſh* Crown and Goverment ſtands too faſt to be ſhaken: 'Tis built upon this Fundamental Maxim of State, recorded in Parliament, and which all the Nation concurs in, *That we will not have* a Popiſh Prince *to Reign over us.*

The Parliament of *England* is our Security for the making this good; and it can neither add nor diminiſh to this Security, how or to what extent it may pleaſe God to lengthen the Lives of the Succeſſors to the Crown.

Nor does it ſeem to me a matter of any great Moment, the acquainting the Heir with the *Engliſh* Prelates; in our Caſe the preſent Preſumptive Heir being very unlikely to ſucceed; her Majeſty, God be praiſed, is in good Health, and much more likely to reign 30 or 40 years; God forbid I ſhould ſtint her Majeſty, than a Princeſs of above 70 is to ſucceed; and in this Caſe I would fain ask Mr. *Politicus*, Who would you have brought over? if you examine the Heirs to the *Engliſh* Crown, 'tis three to one againſt all the three alternately which ſhall enjoy it; I mean as to reſpect of Age and

Digitized by Google

and natural Probabilities: 'Tis 20 to one againſt the old Lady, the immediate Preſumptive Heir; to what purpoſe then would they bring that Princeſs over in her old Age, but to ſhorten her Days by changing the Air and her manner of Living? 'Tis then at leaſt an even Wager againſt the Elector Regent, and I know no body ſo weak to talk of his Highneſs coming over, to quit his Sovereign Dominion, and the Adminiſtration of his Affairs, to come hither to live in the Quality of an *Engliſh* Nobleman, and wait for the Queen Shoes, who is, God be thank'd, likely to live as long as himſelf.

Then there is that young Electoral Prince, and of him it is perhaps odds ſix to four, that ſome time or other he may enjoy it; but 'tis at leaſt three to two that he does not enjoy it next immediately to the Queen; and on what pretence can it be moved to ſend for this Prince over? if he were here when the Queen ſhould happen to die, he could be no Security, he could not act but by Commiſſion from his Father or Grandmother, unleſs by Name eſtabliſh'd in Parliament, as Lord Juſtice, or Commiſſioner, or ſome other Title, and that's done already in the naming ſeven or eight Lords Juſtices to act in ſuch a Caſe: ſo that any of theſe ways this Propoſal really ſignifies juſt nothing, but to fill us with Suſpicions, that ſome Snake lies hid in this Graſs; of which hereafter.

WHereas a certain Gentleman, ſome time ſince, ſent the Author of this, a Paper about the Diſcipline and Method of Correction in Schools; wherein was incloſed Half a Crown: Theſe are to inform That Gentleman, That the Author does not think fit to print it, unleſs the ſaid Gentleman will be at the Expence.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Quæ Rerum Vertum? Tyranny or Liberty; Oppreſſion or Moderation. In Anſwer to Dr. *Chamberlayn's* High-Church Principles, and the late fallacious Preface of Mr. *Chamberlayn*, his Son, to the Preſent State of *England*. By *G. M.* With a ſhort and Genuine Account of Himſelf, his Birth-place, Education, Travels, and Uſeful Works in *England* for the Publick. Sold by *Ben. Bragg* at the Blue Ball in *Ave-Mary-Lane*. Price 6 *d.*

A Continuation of the Comical Hiſtory of the moſt Ingenious Knight, *Don Quixotte de la Mancha*. By the Licentiate *Alonzo Fernandez de Avellaneda*. Being a Third Volume; Never before Printed in *Engliſh*. Illuſtrated with ſeveral curious Copper Cuts. Tranſlated by Captain *John Stevens*. *London* Printed for *Jeffery Wale* at the *Angel* in St. *Paul's* Church-yard

Lately Publiſh'd,

THE Frauds and Villanies of the Preſent Practice of Phyſick, and the Rational and Sincere Practice Compar'd. With a New Philoſophy of the Principles of the Air, the neceſſary and greateſt Nutriment of the Blood and Spirits; of the Principles of all Animals and Vegetables ſupported by many Obſervations and Experiments; of the Preparations by Diſtillation and Infuſion, and the different Uſes of them in all Diſeaſes. By *R. Pitt*, M.D Fellow of the College of Phyſicians, and the Royal Society, and Phyſician of St. *Bartholomew's* Hoſpital. Sold by *Edward Brewſter*, at the Crane in St. *Paul's* Church-yard, 1705.

WASSE's Elixir for the Gout and Rheumatiſm; for the Cholick, Stone, Gravel, and Ulcers in the Bladder and Kidneys; a ſure Remedy for the Dry-Gripes in the Weſt-Indies. Price Three Shillings the Half-pint, with Printed Directions. Sold by Mr. James Atkinſon, near Cherry-Garden Stairs, Rotherhith. Mr. John Rogers, Stationer, near the Tower. At Brightman's Coffee-houſe near Wapping Old-Stairs. At Nando's Coffee-houſe near Temple-Bar. At North's Coffee-houſe in King-ſtreet. Mr. George Flower, Inſtrument-maker, near Cock-hill. Mr. John Thornton in the Minories. Mr. Richard Mount, Stationer, on Tower-hill. Mr. Baker, Bookſeller, at Mercers Chappel. Mr. Clark, Bookſeller, in Birchin-lane. At Jones's Coffee-houſe in Finch-lane. Mrs. Bond, next Door to Man's Coffee-houſe near Whitehall. Ives's Coffee-houſe in Bartholomew-lane. Mr. Billingsley, under the Royal-Exchange. At Oliver's Coffee-houſe, at Weſtminſter-hall Gate. Mrs. Miller, Milliner, at the Red M. in Pope's-head Alley. Mr. Waley, at the Magpye without Biſhopſgate. Roe's Coffee-houſe, at the Bridge-foot in Southwark. At the Admiralty Coffee-houſe. S. Malthus in London-houſe yard, and at his own Houſe in Clement's-lane.

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Teuſday, November 27. 1705.

IN the laſt Review I ſtate d a little of the Caſe of a Propoſal made to the People, of bringing over the Princeſs of *Hannover*, or, as ſome call it, the Preſumptive Heir of the Crown to reſide among us. I come now to examine what the Deſign of this Propoſal is, a word or two about Liberty of Speech in Parliament, and about printing Speeches in Parliament; and then I ſhall proceed.

The Propoſal of bringing over the Preſumptive Heir, I have examin'd already, and ſome of the unaccountables of the thing I have touch'd upon; the Project ſeems very ſpecious, and ſome are ſo fooliſh as to be taken with it; and of them I would fain ask ſome Queſtions,

1. Which of the Branches would you have come? and whatever Anſwer you can make to that, I refer to the laſt Paper for the Ridiculouſneſs of it.

2. In what Capacity would you have them be here? (1.) If you will give them great Places and Honours due to their Characters, then you open the Mouths of the Party here, to rail at Foreigners, and to Charge the Queen with *Dutch*-Adminiſtration, as they did in the Late Reign; and I queſtion not but this may be part of the Deſign now, in the barrenneſs of Complaints that is upon them; for ſome Cauſes need the Aſſiſtance of ſomething to clamour at, that the Malecontent Party may be kept alive, and that thoſe whoſe Mouths are bent to Noiſe and Reflection, may have ſomething to dwell upon; why elſe ſhould Gentlemen that we know malign the very Settlement, becauſe of the Family ſettled upon, now preſs us to ſomething outwardly obliging to that Family, if they did not hope by this to raiſe ſome new ground of Clamour, either againſt the preſent Govern-

Digitized by Google

ment, or the succeeding, or perhaps find out something to throw in between them that might be disobliging, in expectation of lessening the exceeding Respect the whole Nation has conceiv'd, and the Satisfaction rais'd from it, both of her Majesty now reigning, and her Successors.

2. But if you will answer, No, we would have them over, but have them not meddle with any part of the Administration here, or the Queen confer any Publick Trust upon them; why then you move to bring them over to banter them; as if they that were to enjoy it at last, were not fit to be employ'd with it at present.

I confess it seems plain to me, that as the Case stands, those that are thus earnest for this matter, have a great many ill ends to answer both ways, and the Proposal has in my opinion several unhappy Retrospects. The Great Advantage the Party gain by it, is to cause those People who have really the greatest Esteem for the House of *Hanover*, to put some slight upon them, as if they were against showing them the Respect of having them come over hither.

But the Remedy for this is to be found in the discerning Judgment of those Illustrious Successors themselves, whom I believe sufficiently informed of things from hence, to know their Friends from their Enemies, and who I doubt not will easily distinguish between the Projects of a Party under the specious Pretence of Courtesy, and the good Will of a whole Nation, who avoid the Snare, meerly for the Publick Safety, and with a due Respect both to that noble House and the Kingdom, which they are in time to govern.

Nor do I fear this Project making any Impression in the Breasts of those Illustrious Princes, *as if disrespected here.* They are not so weaken'd in the Power of Discerning; nor is this Nation left destitute of Methods sufficiently to testify the Respect they reserve for them, one of the Principal of which will be the careful preserving the Crown for the Right Heirs, as settled by Parliament, and the Obligation will still be the greater, by how much we appear able to do it without any Foreign Assistance.

It does not at all follow, that this Nation wants Respect to the House of *Hanover*, that they do not join with this Popular Proposal. The sending for them over now, would be to banter them, to bring them here to be bullyed by Parties, insulted by innumerable Lampoons, printed into Plots, and harrass'd with the wild incongruous Whymsies of the Age.

This Nation is not yet settled enough, nor in temper enough to bring those Princes over. The Honour and Goodness of the Family is too great to think of exposing them to all the Insults and horrid Affronts they would receive here: If they were to come here clothed with less than Soveraign Authority, they must have nothing of Flesh and Blood in them, if they could bear the Treatment they would find here.

The Queen, if her Majesty had not been inspir'd from Heaven with more Tenderness for the Follies and Rashnesses of the People; had not her Majesty been endued with unusual Patience, had not that Peace and Union, she so often has press'd the Nation to, taken entire Possession of her Soul; had not her Royal Heart been above Common Resentment, and the Dignity of her Passions been exalted above the Regard of Common Affronts, it had been impossible to have born the Treatment of her Subjects; the Sermons, the Lampoons, the Memorials, the Scandalous Reproaches of the High Party; the Tackings, the Riots, the Mob-Raileries, the Lewdness of the Tongues of the Party, would have provoked a Stone: the Conquest her Majesty has made by her Royal Patience and Forbearance under a thousand Injuries, and a horrid variety of Affronts, both from the *Press*, the *Pulpit* and the *Tongue*, are of that Magnitude, that is inimitable; and 'twould be unreasonable to propose the Princes of the House of *Hanover* should undergo the like; for, *if this be done in the Green Tree, What shall they do in the Dry?* If they will do this in the Queen, a Princess they ador'd, when they hop'd to prevail on her Majesty to be both Tyrant and Persecutor; What shall they not do, when a Family shall possess the Crown, whom they esteem already Schismatical, Presbyterian, and what not?

Upon

Upon the whole, till the Peace of this Nation, is a little farther settled and Secur'd; till we are better assur'd of our own Resolutions, to Treat these Princes as they ought to be Treated, and as in Duty and Good Manners we ought to Treat them; it cannot be Rational, neither can it be safe, either for us, or for those Princes themselves, to have them hither. *Further*,

Till, 1. The Clamours of the Clergy are stopt; till they shall cease to Call all Foreigners *Dutchmen*, and all *Dutchmen* Phanaticks; and think that all Men are *Presbyterians*, that do not Preach in a Surplice, or come up to all the Gayest parts of Church of *England* Worship.

2. Till the Power of a Party here, is a little farther Suppress'd, and Good Manners something better Establish'd; that we may leave off that Freedom of Speech *any where*, that consists neither with Duty, Allegiance, Truth, Sence, or Respect.

3. Till the Custom ceases, when every Malecontent, *whether with or without Cause*, that is not treated according to his own fancy'd Merit, shall expect to force his Fortunes, by Railing at his Betters, Reviling the Ruler of the People, and Accusing the Innocent to Please and Court a Party.

4. Till Men of Power cease to make Speeches where they *have Liberty*, and Print Lampoons where they *have none*; till *English* Lords stoop no more to become Pamphleteers, and Appeal from the Supreme Judicature of their own house, to the *yet Fancied Superiority*, the Judgment and Censure of the People.

5. Till every *Malecontent* and *Jacobite*, shall cease to have Liberty, to Print and Publish his Opinions, to Poison the People; and the Press become duly Restrain'd.

6. Till Justice and Truth, shall no more sink under the weight of Slander and Reproach; and they who are for setting Power above Law, no more have the Power to set up themselves.

Till these, and many more things happen, it would be Nonsence, to talk of bringing over the Princes of the House of *Hanover*; What, shall we bring them over to be Affronted? there are Thousands would not bare that, and so the Coming of our Peace Makers, may lead us to break the Peace our selves; and here is another Door opens into the vast Gulph or Ocean of the Mischiefs, which this Monster is full of.

What more likely to set this Nation in a Flame, than for this Party, having once brought over these Illustrious Princes, or any one of them, to impose something upon them, they may not think fit to Comply with; to expect things from them, their own Reason, and the Nature of things cannot permit; and upon the Refusal, to flye in their Faces with the Vilest Reproaches, as they too frequently serv'd the Late King: if some of the Good People of *England*, touch'd with the Sence of these Hardships, should Resent it, *as all Good Subjects must*; immediately we divide in Parties and Sides, Arm and Fence our selves with Bitter Words, and Insults on evey side; and who can promise, where these things will end?

Till the Press is Restrain'd by Law; that Virulent Lampoons, *Memorials* and the like, may not swarm every day in the Streets.

Till the Pulpit is Restrain'd, that the Clergy may not Represent the Heirs to the Crown, in Base and Horrid Terms, according as they have, or have not a Prospect of Reward from them, and Ecclesiastick Preferment under them.

Till the Tongues of that Party be Restrain'd, and such Men Punish'd as they Deserve; who, in open Street, shall Declare they will *stand by the* Memorial *with the last Drop of their Blood*; and shall dare to say, *if the Queen goes on at this Rate, she will soon see a great many* English *Gentlemen on Horseback*.

Till in short we are better United, we are not fit to receive the Princes of the House of *Hannover* into these Countries; it would first tend to hazarding their Persons, Disquieting their Minds, to see themselves so Treated and Abused, by People they stand in so near and so happy Relation to; and it would in the next place be to the last degree hazardous to our selves.

1. As it would sow New Divisions among us, one Party to get the Heir over to one side, and one to the other; and the whole Nation would be divided in Parties, Heats, Feuds, and Eternal Animosities.

2. As these Heats, Feuds, and Animosities, tend to the Pleasing and Obliging that part of Mankind, who watch for the Nations Halting this way; whose Joys Consist in the Publick Sorrows, and who Fishing in these Troubled Streams, hope to Inrich themselves, at the Cost and Destruction of their Country.

There are Innumerable Arguments more on this Head, to prove the Proposal it self, is many ways Unfit for this Nation. As it is,

1. Ridiculous and Incongruous, inconsistent with the General Good, of either the Princes themselves, or the Nation in general.

2. As it is Calculated, to revive the Heats and Dying Quarrels, which were among the Generality of this Nation, and Encourage all the Follies, which Mad Men in those Cases, make use of to Ruine the Country.

I shall in the next Paper, Examine a little the Meaning, not of Speaking, *for* as before *with that I have nothing to do*; but of Writing and Publishing a thing of this Nature at this time of Day, and that by a Person, whose Fancied Reputation *so them, that did not know he had —— it*, might serve to push on the Specious Sham to an Extremity, and to byas'd Ignorant Honest People in his Favour.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHEREAS, it is Reported that Mr. *Alderflich*, formerly of *Litchfield*, is deceas'd: These are to give Notice; that if either of his Daughters, *Ann*, or *Sarah*, or any other Person Claiming after him, will forthwith give Notice to Mr. *Francis Jeffreys*, at the Naked Boy and Star in *Bread-street*, where they may be spoken with, they will be kindly receiv'd; and that much to their Advantage.

Books Printed for, and Sold by Jeffery Wale, *at the Angel in St.* Paul's Church-Yard.

MISCELLANY Poems, as Satyrs, Epistles, Love Verses, Songs, Sonnets, &c. by *W. Wicherly*, Esq, St *Evremont* Works, Vol. 3. Containing Variety of Elegant Essays, Letters, Poems, and other Miscellany pieces, on several Curious Subjects. A Continuation, of the History of that Famous Knight, *Don Quixot de la Mancha*, being a 3d. Vol. never before Printed in *English*, Translated by Cap. *John Stevens*. Copernicans of all sorts, Convicted, by the Honourable *Edward Howard* of *Berks*.

Utrum Horum? Tyranny or Liberty; Oppression or Moderation. In Answer to Dr. *Chamberlayn*'s High-Church Principles, and the late fallacious Preface of Mr. *Chamberlayn*, his Son, to the Present State of *England*. By G.M. With a short and Genuine Account of Himself, his Birth-place, Education, Travels and Useful Works in *England* for the Publick. Sold by *Ben. Bragg* at the Blue Ball in *Ave-Mary-Lane*. Price 6 *d*.

WASSE's Elixir for the Gout and Rheumatism; for the Cholick, Stone, Gravel, and Ulcers in the Bladder and Kidneys; a sure Remedy for the Dry-Gripes in the West-Indies. Price Three Shillings the Half-pint, with Printed Directions. Sold by Mr. James Atkinson, near Cherry-Garden Stairs, Rotherhith. Mr. John Rogers, Stationer, near the Tower. At Brightman's Coffee-house near Wapping Old-Stairs. At Nando's Coffee-house near Temple-Bar. At North's Coffee-house in King-street. Mr. George Flower, Instrument-maker, near Cock-hill. Mr. John Thornton in the Minories. Mr. Richard Mount, Stationer, on Tower-hill. Mr. Baker, Bookseller, at Mercers Chappel. Mr. Clark, Bookseller, in Birchin-lane. At Jones's Coffee-house in Finch-lane. Mrs. Bond, next Door to Man's Coffee-house near Whitehall. Ives's Coffee-house in Bartholomew-lane. Mr. Billingsley, under the Royal-Exchange. At Oliver's Coffee-house, at Westminster-hall Gate. Mrs. Miller, Milliner, at the Red M. in Pope's-head Alley. Mr. Waley, at the Magpye without Bishopsgate. Roe's Coffee-house, at the Bridge-foot in Southwark. At the Admiralty Coffee-house. S. Malthus, in London-house yard, and at his own House in Clements-lane.

Digitized by Google

A

REVIEW

OF THE

Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Thurſday, November 29. 1705.

I Am now to ſearch the *Arcana* of Parties in *England* as nicely as I can, in Order if poſſible, to Anſwer two Queſtions; the firſt only in this Paper.

1. Why was this Speech ſpoken in the Houſe of L——s? If it was ſpoken there,

2. Why was it Printed; or ſaid to be ſo, and who Order'd it to be Printed?

1. Why was it ſpoken?——To this I would preſume to give a full Anſwer, had it been ſpoken any where, but where it was; but if I were ask'd my Thoughts, I confeſs it would be to ſpeak againſt my Judgment, if I ſhould ſay, it was ſpoken for the Good, or Honour, or Advantage, either of the Queen, the Nation, or the Succeſſor; not but that I may be miſtaken, tho' I think I am not.

To Propoſe ſomething, which ſignifies nothing in it ſelf, muſt have ſome Circumſtantial End in it; or elſe 'tis acted like *Solomon's Fool*, with his Eyes in the Ends of the Earth.

But the People who have inſiſted upon this Propoſal, muſt have ſome Ends, and what are they? Why I can foreſee none but theſe.

1. If poſſible to have this Notion prove *a Bone of Contention* among us; that whereas, all the Nation ſeems to be for the Houſe of *Hannover*, they may be divided at leaſt in their Opinions, about Inviting, or not Inviting them over; for 'tis Diviſion is the Aim of theſe People, no matter what the Subject is; if they can therefore make us fall out, about bringing them over, or not bringing them over *now*, they think it one good ſtep, to make us Diſpute bringing them over *at all*; in which however, I think they will be found Miſtaken, and the Diſappointment they have already met with, ſignifies the ſame thing; yet *as they never De-*

ſpair, we muſt expect a great many Ridiculous Projects, equally Fooliſh with this, to come out of this teeming Womb of High Church Politicks.

2. Another deſign ſeems plain to me, to Influence, if poſſible, the Princes of *Hannover*, to think the High Church their Friends, and to Prejudice them againſt thoſe that Oppoſe this Project. In this I confeſs, they Diſcover a great deal of Weakneſs, ſince they muſt ſuppoſe the Princes of *Hannover*, very Ill Inform'd of things done on this ſide the World, if they ſhould imagine they are to be eaſily ſo deceiv'd; and one would hardly gueſs theſe People thus blinded.

3. If they could have gain'd this Point, there are a great many Ends would have been Anſwer'd by it; ſuch as filling the Peoples Heads with Diſlikes, Jealouſies, and Diſtaſt at Foreigners, or Jealouſies, and Courtings of Parties and Factions; the Princes muſt eſpouſe, *when they were here*, ſome Party or other, or no Party; if the Whig Party, the Clamours of the other would have found Ground to Exclaim, at what we were to expect from *Calviniſt* Principles; and the Danger of the Church, *a Cry* now moſt Abſolutely ſtruck Dead by the Queen's Speech, and the Parliaments Addreſſes, would ſeem to have ſome Specious Ground to Rebuild it upon; if the Princes of *Hannover*, took Part with the High Church, then they might perhaps expect, the Numbers of People Diſoblig'd on the other hand would be ſo Great, that when ever High Church found an Opportunity to Betray them, they would think themſelves able to Suppreſs them; they being abandon'd of their Friends, and Expoſed to the Deſigns of the Party————If, on the other hand, they ſtood entirely Neuter, it would be improv'd to the Diſreputation of their Politicks, as if they were either Uncapable to Judge, too unfixt to Engage, or wanted Courage to Declare themſelves: Thus it would be impoſſible for the Nation, as a Publick Act, to Call or Invite over any of theſe Princes, but this Party have ſome ill uſe or other to make of it, either to our Diſadvantage or theirs; and perhaps hope for many more Inconveniencies than theſe too, *of a ſort I care not to name*; for tho' they give us Cauſe to ſuſpect them in every thing, yet I would not ſuggeſt any thing, which I do not think I have Ground for.

Theſe things are ſome of the plain Conſequences of this Propoſal, to my Apprehenſion; what lies hid *like the Poiſon of Aſps* under the Tongue, that I know not; but I hope theſe are ſo Apparent, as that *firſt*, the Readers of this will be convinc'd of it; and *ſecondly*, the whole Nation ſee thorough the Naked Project, and not be any longer Amus'd with its ſpecious outſide, or blinded by their Charity, for the Principles of the Propoſer.

Nor can this, I think, make any Impreſſion upon the Illuſtrious Princes of the Houſe of *Hannover*, as I know ſome expect, as if the Nation were leſs in their Intereſt than they imagin'd; it ſeems to me very plain, thoſe that are their Friends are not for their coming over, that is, to reſide here, at leaſt not yet, even becauſe they are their Friends.

The Happy State of our preſent Government is ſuch, that the Friends to the Queen are all Friends to the Houſe of *Hannover*; and the reaſon is plain, becauſe the Settlement, by which the Queen Reigns, and the Succeſſion, by which theſe come after Her Majeſty, are both built upon the ſame Foundation; they come to us as the Bleſſing and Effect of the ſame Revolution; and————One of them cannot fall, but it Injures, Affects, and ſhakes the other. Now it muſt be, that here is ſome Myſtery no body underſtands, that this Propoſal is ſtarted, *at leaſt, firſt ſtarted* by thoſe, who are Enemies to this Foundation, Settlement, and what ſhall we ſay, to prove they can be Friends *to the Perſons* that are not Friends *to their Title*, that they can be ſuppos'd to Uphold the Fabrick, *viz.* The Family, who are for Deſtroying the Foundation, *viz.* the Act of Succeſſion.

Such Myſterious Gentlemen theſe are, that their Abſtruſe Exotick Projects, are capable of ten bad Conſtructions to one that is probable, that they lay their Deſigns ſo wide, that it muſt require Charity, not to Condemn them even unheard.

Let

Let me conclude this Subject, which I think has more said to it than the Argument it carried with it requir'd, and is thus enlarg'd upon, only for the sake of the Weak, and those People, which in the remotest parts of the Country are carried away with the Specious Face of the Proposal, *viz.* Respect to the Honse of *Hanover*, which, as I think no true *Englishman* can fail in; so the rejecting this plausible Proposal makes no Breach of it.

It remains for me to state the Case of the present Succession, which I shall do with all the Candor of an *English* Subject, devoted in Allegiance to the Queen's Majesty *first*, and *after Her*, to the next of the Blood-Royal of *Hannover*. I call it Royal, because by the Princess Electress Dowager, they are sprung from the Royal Stem of *English* Kings, but more particularly, because they are made so by the Influence of an Act of an *English* Parliament grafting the *English* Crown upon the Stock of that Family; which *English* Crown has Royalty enough, Honour, Dignity and Value enough to justify the Title I presume to give. To this Blood-Royal, I say, next after the Queen, her Majesty failing of Issue of her own, *which yet it is not quite late enough to despair of*, the Allegiance of every true *English* Subject is devoted; and as such a Subject I shall attempt to state this Case, so as if possible to put it out of farther doubt, and stop the Mouths of this Party.

The Settlement of the Succession of the Crown of *England* upon the House of *Hannover*, no Man now is to question; the Lawfulness no Man dare, and the Necessity no Man can reasonably Debate; the Convenience of it to our Circumstance, no wise Man can argue against; and the Blessings we have great Reason to expect under the Government of such a Succession of Princes as that Family already shines with, are a wonderful Satisfaction to all those that wish well to their Posterity, who in all probability are to find the benefit of it.

As to the Matter of fixing the Heir to reside here, I have answer'd already, can have no signification in the Matter of Security, because our Security depends upon the very Authority that gave that House the Right, and by whose Authority, their Succession is Secur'd; Parliamentary Authority is a Security to them, that they shall enjoy the Crown, but that the Presence of those Princes should be a Security to this Parliamentary Power, is a scandalous Suggestion, that too much derogates from the Power on which the Title of those Princes is founded.

If these Authorities had not Power to defend the Succession, their Power to give it would have little value in it; for Right has always so much Dependance on Power, that whensoever it loses that Power, it sinks so low, that it loses its Name, and is in a manner no more Right, tho' I do not grant that it is the less Right neither. If the Power of the House of *Hannover* had been superiour to Parliamentary, they would, and indeed might in one Sense have claim'd the Crown, they being really next in Protestant Proximity; but as the Legal Settlement, and the Power to maintain that Settlement, remain'd both in one hand, it cannot be that our Security depends there; but their Security, I mean of the Princes of *Hannover*, depends on us here.

The Matter of Security then being thus fallen to the Ground, there are but two Cases now before us, *viz.* Custom and Courtesy.

1. As to *Custom*, it is directly against it; Princes have always declin'd seeing the Successor always at their hand; it looks like building the Monument before they are dead, like bringing the Coffin into the House; 'tis a perpetual *Memento Mori*, wrote upon every Action of Life, and repeated every two Minutes in the Ear; 'tis putting daily Mortifications and Retorts upon the Fancy, and glutting it with the Chagrin and Melancholy Thoughts of Death in Foreign Parts; indeed it has been avoided upon Political Accounts; but in this Case, it only respecting Custom and Decency, ought in all Cases to be warily avoided.

2. As to *Courtesy*, 1. We are morally assur'd those People do not prosecute this Proposal, in Courtesy and Respect to the House of *Hannover*. 2. Nor do I think I err in point of Charity, if I say this Motion

tion of that Party, so excentrick and contrary to themselves in all other things, gives me a firm belief that they foresaw it was the propereſt way to prevent the uſual Civilities this Nation might be expected to ſhew to the Houſe of *Hannover*; tho' in that I am fully perſwaded they will be alſo miſtaken. The *Engliſh* Government is not like ſome Governments in the World, that cannot bear the Neighbourhood of their Succeſſors for fear of Uſurpation; ſuch is the Corruption of Mankind, and the General Depravation, has ſpread to ſuch a hight; Nature has receiv'd ſuch a Univerſal Taint, that Jealouſies have ſpread into the neareſt Relations; Fathers have been jealous of their own Children; and we have ſome Inſtances even of Men murthering their own Fleſh and Blood on theſe Accounts, beſides what we find among the *Turks*—And if I ſhould inſtance very near home, I have ſuch Authority on my ſide, as few People queſtion; but that Inſtance of the King *Spain*, is freſh in every Man's Memory, and even in the preſent Affairs of *France*, we have had the Conduct of that Court always repreſented to us, as jealous of the *Dauphine*, and that given as a Reaſon why that Prince has yet made no great Figure in the World.

But the Proteſtant Religion, as well as the Conſtitution of this Kingdom, we hope knows no ſuch Barbarities; her Majeſty has wedded the *Engliſh* Conſtitution, and is ſo Chary and Tender of their Liberties, and ſo hearty in ſeeking the Proſperity of her People, that there is no room to fear any one ſhould rival her in the Affections of her Subjects; the Value and Regard the People of *England* have to their Proteſtant ſucceeding Princes, is a Growing, Riſing Principle; but it riſes from, and grows in their preſent Loyalty and Affection to their Soveraign, and it cannot deſtroy its Original without deſtroying it ſelf. The Alternative is plain in the whole Nation. They that repine at the Succeſſion, that ſpeak ſlightingly of the Family of *Hannover*, *who are they?* even the ſame that Curſe the Revolution; that call the Queen's Title a Right *de Facto*; that think the Crown belongs to another; and that wiſh him the [illegible]. Again, they that refuſe to ſwear [illegible] Eſtabliſhment; and they [illegible] act and ſpeak againſt it; *who are they?* Even the ſame that curſe the Houſe of *Hannover*, and tell us of more *Dutch* Kings, and the like.

Again, Security of both theſe Branches are the ſame. Thoſe that adhere to the Queen, by the ſame Rule, place the Continuation of the preſent Felicity we enjoy under her in the Succeſſion of that Illuſtrious Race. They that have the Hopes of their Poſterity's Happineſs fix'd on the Houſe of *Hannover*, have yet the preſent Enjoyment fix'd on the Proſperity, Happineſs, and Satisfaction they enjoy in her Majeſty's Government; and this mutual Connexion, prevents all manner of Jealouſies; every Proteſtant in the Nation depends upon the Succeſſion of theſe Princes as their future Happineſs; but no true Proteſtant in the Nation, looks any farther than the Queen for their preſent Happineſs.——— So all manner of Jealouſies are remov'd in their Cauſes. The Queen diſcovers her Satisfaction in their Succeeding; They theirs in her Majeſty's Reigning. Here can be no Regret on either Side, all is removed by our Succeſſion being Eſtabliſh'd by Act of Parliament; every thing takes its Legal Courſe, according to Conſtitution-Settlement; and God be praiſed no Human Power can alter it.

From this happy Regulation, there can be no Diſſatisfaction at Abſence on one hand, or Want of Security on the other hand; and they that would put theſe things out of due Courſe, are plain Enemies to both.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

I Muſt beg the Readers Patience, to admit me in but 3 ſucceſſive Papers, to finiſh my humble Addreſs to the Convocation, and ſtate the Affair of Union in Religious Matters; and then I ſhall purſue this Many-headed Creature, the Pamphlet, call'd a Speech, thro' all its other Mazes and Wilderneſſes of Politicks, particularly the Scandalous Reflections on the *Dutch*, and its Ignorant Notions of Trade.

In few days will be Publiſh'd,

A Geographical and Hiſtorical Account of the Principality of *Catalonia*, and Earldom of *Barcelona*; Containing the Deſcription of that Country and City, and of all other Places of Note, and its principal Rivers, the Succeſſion of its Princes, and all Notable Revolutions from the firſt Ages to the preſent Time.

A

REVIEW

OF THE

Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Saturday, December 1. 1705.

I Had oblig'd my ſelf to finiſh my Addreſs to the Convocation, and, if poſſible, to lay a Foundation to have leſſen'd, at leaſt, if not cruſh'd, the Foundation both of our Civil and Religious Feuds in this Nation.

But I am once more call'd off, and muſt adjourn this uſeful Attempt a little farther.

We have been of late made melancholly with the doleful Accounts of Publick Miſcariages, and the Errors and Miſmanagements of Perſons, States, Princes, *&c.* We have had *Side-blows* made at our Allies, and thereby *Direct Blows* at our Peace; Jealouſies and Miſunderſtandings one among another, being always fatal to Confederacies and the Publick Proceedings.

Some People are always looking at the darkeſt Side of things, and without comparing one thing with another, draw whole Concluſions from half Premiſes. Now as in order to make a true Judgment of our Affairs, we ought to take things whole, and put one ſide againſt another. So I think I cannot do a more apt piece of Service to come at the Truth of our preſent Caſe, and examine the State of the Nation. Thus, with an Impartial Retroſpect, take *the* Pamphlet call'd a Speech lately printed, for Deſigns plain enough to be deſcrib'd, *and of which I ſhall ſpeak by it ſelf*, and her Majeſty's Speeches ſpoken, one at the Opening of the Seſſion, and the other on the Advices from *Catalonia*, and place them one againſt the other; let the *Antitheſis* be obſerv'd, and how they agree, noted a little; and then let all the World judge——Whether Wiſdom having opened its Mouth *too wide*, we have not done well not to regard it?

After having related but two Paſſages of

the Armies, *viz.* forcing the Lines and the Business of *Overyssh*; *Thus ended the Campaign*; says the Speaking-T———t, echo'd from the Press, that all the Nation might hear it.

No, says her Majesty, *That is not true in Fact*; "For I have Letters from the King of "*Spain*, and the Earl of *Peterborough*, which "contain a very particular Account of Our "Great and Happy Successes in *Catalonia*.

Now, Gentlemen, as to whom we shall believe, her Majesty, or her Majesty's Malecontents, I have nothing to say to that, I shall not affront any Gentleman so much, as to say I will believe the Queen rather than him; but I must confess 'tis a scarvy Circumstance for any Man to bring himself into, that what he says shall so directly justle with the Royal Expressions, that either he or his Soveraign must lie———

But then we are further carried to examine the Date of Actions, and there the Misfortune will be that this Action which is said to end the Campaign, was in *August*; for his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Letter to the States, is Dated *Aug.* 19. and the March of which we now speak, was the Day before ———

Come we then to her Majesty's Speech of *Nov.* 27. 1705, wherein all the Glorious Successes of the King of *Spain* and my Lord *Peterborough*, are given an Account of, and these will be found to be all executed, after this Noble Speech *says our Campaign was ended*, and a whole Kingdom is conquer'd by our Armies; nay the very Conquest of it begun: *For they did not land in* Catalonia *till the 24th of August, N. S.* after the Action which this Learned Speech says, *Ended our Campaign*.

How shall we do now? What! a Speech printed and said to be spoken in the House of Peers, and the matter of Fact F——— This is hard: let us see if we can bring it off handsomely; What Shift shall we make? Let's come to favourable Constructions and Charitable Guesses; and suppose he means, *Thus ended your Campaign in* FLANDERS; or, *your Campaign ON THAT SIDE*——— This would help a little, if we were not unhappily contradicted again by Matters of Fact, for ten days after this *ending the Campaign*, as he calls it, Major Gen. *Dedem*, with a strong Detachment Invested *Scurr Lewe*, and the 5th of *September* it surrendred, the Army not daring to relieve it—*Well*, this might be *but a Mistake* of ten days, *or so*; but that is answered by another unlucky Piece of News, *viz.* That the Enemy took *Dieft* from us the 25th of *October*, and both Armies in the Field: All the While, this is odd ending a *Campaign*.

The Speech we are upon must require some better Head then mine to defend the Honour of it; in saying, *The Campaign ended* in a thing done the 18th of *August*, when three Towns were attack'd, some of them two Months after, and the Armies kept the Field a good way into *November*; when *Barcelona* Surrendred, a whole Kingdom Conquer'd, and another, *viz.* of *Aragon*, Entred after this was done. Nay, I question, allowing the Season, whether the Campaign be ended yet; and so our Speech-maker's C—dit *lies* at Stake still.

I might go to *Italy* and the *Upper Rhine*, or to *Portugal*, and on their Side or ours the Truth of this Assertion is still contradicted; for in short, the Campaign did not end either in *Flanders*, or any where else near that time: But to go on with the Speeches.

It begun with more promising Hopes of Success, than the next I believe will, says the printed *H*———'s Speech.

Let us refer to her Majesty's Speech upon this Head as follows.

"At this time we have great Ground "to hope a good Foundation is laid for re-"storing the Monarchy of *Spain* to the "House of *Austria*.

"I make no Doubt, but Measures will "be so concerted, as that we shall see the "next Campaign, begin offensively on all "Sides against our Enemies, in a most "Vigorous Manner.

No, Madam, but we do not believe your Majesty, says the Pamplet Speech; we believe *the last Campaign began with more promising Hopes of Success than this next will*; and our printed Pamphlets take Care to tell this to the People, in Order to encourage the

the Country, *The Chief End of printing* it to pay their Taxes, chearfully, *Cujus Contrarium, &c.*

I confeſs theſe things ſhock my Underſtanding very much; and methinks had I Leave to aſk a Certain Great Man one particular Queſtion, by way of Return to a Note, concerning the Grammatical Conſtruction of her Majeſty's Speech, relating to the *Dangerous Experiment* a Year ago, my Queſtion ſhall be, What the Grammatical Conſtruction is of theſe Words, *Thus your Campaign ended?* for to make the matter of Fact and the Literal Sence agree, I believe to be utterly impoſſible.

As to the *Political Conſtruction* of them, that is plain to me; tho' I care not to impoſe my Opinion to a Cenſure of want of Charity——The Expreſſions of each of theſe Speeches, running thus Counter to one another, I cannot but think 'tis to the purpoſe, to obſerve thus; 'tis true, that I may differ in Opinion from Her Majeſty, in things open to View, and every one is at Liberty to belive as he liſt.

But when Her Majeſty ſhall ſay, "There is "good ground to hope, the next Campaign "begins on an extraordinary Foundation, "and that there is no doubt, but we ſhall "act Offenſively on all ſides in a moſt Vi"gorous manner;" For any Gentleman to ſay Poſitively he *does not believe it*, without giving Reaſons, is a Behaviour to the Queen, which I muſt Confeſs I never met with before; but to come cloſer to it, and Examine Particulars.

The laſt Campaign, had a Great Proſpect on one part, *viz.* on the *Moſelle*, and and when I have *ſaid that*, I have *ſaid all*; for you were not in a Condition, to have acted Offenſively any where elſe.

Again, ſuppoſe you were likely on the Conjunction of the *Germans*, to have been 25000 Men ſtronger than the Enemy on the *Moſelle*, as the Speech ſays; Why was it ſo——Becauſe the *French* made no Detachments from *Flanders*, where they were 25000 ſtronger than Monſ. *Overkirk*; and why did they not? One of theſe two Reaſons muſt be the occaſion.

1. That they knew the *Germans* were not likely to join; be the Reaſons what they will, for of them I ſhall ſpeak by themſelves. Or,

2. That they foreſaw, they were able to puſh Monſ. *Overkirk* to more Advantage, and were better able to ſtand the Duke of *M*——— upon the *Moſelle*, than the *Dutch* were to ſtand the Duke of *Bavaria* on the *Maes*,

——— And had not one of theſe been the Reaſon, Detachments would have been made from *Flanders*, or the *French* muſt have been Fools, which we cannot ſay we have lately found them to be.

Nay, 'tis farther plain, the D—— of *M*——— and the *Dutch*, both depended upon it, that they muſt have made Detachments to the *Moſelle*; for when they ſaw they did not, they knew they could not ſtand it, and were oblig'd to recall their Army.

Now either way this Speech is not true; for if the Junction of the *Germans* had happen'd, either Detachments would have been made, and then you might not have been ſuperiour to them at all; or if they had not been made, they had been as ſuperiour to you in one place, as you would have been to them in the other.

So that when all this Superiority is Ballanc'd, it will come to little; your large Detachments to *Spain* and *Portugal*, had left you leſs able at home, and the Proſpect laſt Campaign, was not ſo good as it is this.

If this be Examin'd, all the weight of this vaſt Advantage, falls to the Ground as to Argument; and tho' the joining of the *Germans*, with the Duke of *M*——— was infinitely coveted, and a Proſpect of Entring *France* ſeem'd feaſible, yet if at the ſame time, the Duke of *B*——— had Diſtreſs'd the *Dutch* Army, the Queſtion would have been; Who would have Cry'd for help firſt, Monſ. *Villars*, to the Duke of *B*———, in Order to Defend *France*; or Monſ *Overkirk* to the Duke of *M*——— in Order to Defend *Holland*? If the Duke of *M*——— had Beſieg'd *Staar Louis*, and the Duke of *B*——— had been at the Gates of *Nimeguen*, I doubt the *Dutch*, would

Digitized by Google

would have found the most Cause, to have sent away for Help.

I could run the Changes upon these two Speeches a great way farther, but this shall suffice for the Present Case; if this Speech is found both to Contradict the Queen, and to Prevaricate in Fact, I have done; let those that can Defend it speak, if they have any thing to say.

A Seasonable Enquiry should be made here, about Liberty of Speech; I'll be very Concise in it ———

Liberty of Speech in Parliament, is the Undoubted Right of every Member of either House, and I shall say nothing to contradict it.——But I crave leave to observe some things, which any one is at Liberty to Construe as they please.

1. Tho' every Member is at Liberty to speak in Parliament what they please, yet there is a Debt all Men owe to Truth, and nothing that is other than True, ought to be spoken, *let it be where it will.*

2. The liberty of Printing, is equal to all Subjects, and one is as liable to be Prosecuted as another; and the liberty of Printing afterwards; what first has been with utmost Liberty spoken else where, has no Authority for it, Peculiar to a Member of either House, *that I know of.*

We have a Famous Instance for this, which I suppose some People had forgot, when they Printed this Speech, *viz.* That *the Speech of a Noble Peer*, as it was call'd *then*, in the Year 1680, or thereabouts, being Printed without Order of Parliament, was therefore Censur'd, *I think*, in the House of Lords; and the Print as a Libel, Order'd to be Burnt by the Hangman; a Fate this Speech as well Deserves for the *Printing*, what e're it Deserves for its *Speaking*.

3. There may be things spoken within Door, which may not be spoken without; otherwise, the Priviledge of a Member was no other, than of another Person.

4. Truth ought to be spoken every where, and its contrary no where.

But the Printing any thing with a Popularity of Title, that is indeed Disrespectfull in its Expression to the Queen, or false in Fact, must have an ill End in it; and this seems to me to have several; and some more than I care to mention.

When the Queen Carefully informs her People, of the Successes it pleases God to give us, is it not an Encouragement to pay Chearfully to a War, that by those Successes hastens towards the Conclusion of Peace? what can prompt us with more Reason, to a Vigorous Prosecution of this War in *Catalonia*, than the Opening a free Commerce with *Spain*; by the Interruption of which, both Kingdoms suffer, and consequently, both are equally desirous of its Conclusion?

To fill the People with the Noise of Miscarriages, and show them only the dark sides of the Publick Affairs, and with Diligence take care they should all see it; what can the Design be, but to take off the Charriot Wheels of the Nation, and make them move heavily in the Publick Affairs?

Have the *Dutch* an Advantage of Trade? Let us Recover *SPAIN*, and we shall grow Rich by the War, as well as they.

There are some other things, which require as much Pains to Defend the Truth of them as any; among which that before Noted, that the *Dutch* have Expended *nothing to the War*.—— This Wild Assertion I shall hang up in the Sun, to be taken down and Dissected in due time.

Mean time I crave leave to give one hint to a certain Quotation in this Speech, out of one of the Queen's former Speeches; Methinks 'tis hard Gentlemen, that amoog all the People that Claim Freedom of Speech, the Queen should be the only Person that has lost that Privilege; but of these things hereafter, if we could get over the Truth and Good Manners of what is past, and Reconcile these two Speeches together, a Difficulty would be over, which I really Despair of.

In few days will be Publish'd,

A Geographical and Historical Account of the Principality of *Catalonia*, and Earldom of *Barcelona*; Containing the Description of that Country and City, and of all other Places of Note, and its principal Rivers, the Succession of it. Princes, and all Notable Revolutions from the first Ages to the present Time.

A

REVIEW

OF THE

Affairs of *FRANCE:*

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Tueſday, Dececember 4. 1705.

THIS a ſtrange thing, that theſe Great People, Lords, Generals, nay, and Kings too, ſhould impoſe any thing upon the Publick, and Write Letters to the Government, that cannot be depended upon——This Paper was Undertaken early, and on purpoſe to detect Frauds of all ſorts, and promiſed in its beginning, that no body ſhould be ſo great, but, if his Error required, this Author would boldly ſpeak Truth of him, let the Conſequences be what they will.

Indeed the Conſequences are generally bad, when Publick People aſſert Falſhoods, and impoſe upon the World what is not in it ſelf Fact, and expect they ſhould be Believ'd, upon the bare Authority of their Character; an Eminent and Melancholly Inſtance of which, we have in the *Paris Gazette*, who poſitively affirming in Print, that *Barcelona* held out ſtill, above a Month after it was actually Surrendred; drew all his Maſter's Friends here into a moſt Unhappy Error; and if we may believe the Accounts which we have from Foreign Parts, or gueſs at them by what was to be ſeen here; ſo entirely did the People of that ſide, depend upon the Credit of a Print, *Avec Privilége Du Roy*; or in Engliſh, *Publiſh'd by Authority*; that they adventur'd their Money with ſuch Confidence, that we began to doubt our own Intelligence, and the Wagers laid on that head to the very laſt, were ſo Great, that I believe I ſpeak Modeſtly if I ſay, they have loſt as much Money, as the City of *Barcelona* is worth, if all the Rents of it were to be Sold at 20 Years Purchaſe.

So ſtrong is the Power of Publick Deceit, and as this has been fatal to our Enemies, I am Sorry I muſt Complain of our

own ſide, and Charge our Friends; and Firſt to begin with my Lord *P*———'s Letter, which I ſhall Confront with an Authority of near equal Dignity, as to P—rage, and Superiour, much Superiour in Politicks, Experience, Morals and every thing that ought to Summon our entire Credit.

Firſt, my Lord *P*———*b*, in his Letter to the Queen, giving Her Majeſty an Account of his Succeſſes and Victories in *Catalonia*, after the Words, *Your Majeſty's Arms*, adds very Unhappily, and *thoſe of your Allies*. Now this muſt be plain downright Robbery of the *Engliſh* Nation for, "If it be Our Misfortune, to have Allies "that are ſlow and backward, that hold our "Hands, and will not ſuffer us to take "any Opportunity that offers; I cannot "ſee what it is, we are reaſonably to ex-"peſt. L—d *H*———*ſham's* Speech, Pag. "2. I ſhall not go about to ſhew the Grammatical Conſtruction of theſe Words; but certainly all that has been done in *Catalonia*, muſt be done by the *Engliſh* Nation, and my Lord *P*———*b* has been Brib'd only, to Rob his own Countrymen of their due Honour; Or elſe———Or elſe what? Why, *or elſe* 'tis plain; Our Allies are not *as ſlow and backward, as we are Zealous and forward*, and do not *hold our hands when Opportunity offers*; ſo that one of theſe two Noble P.... muſt talk very odly, and how to Reconcile them I know not; indeed I am apt to give my Opinion, always for him that is neareſt home, who ought to know things beſt, and therefore my Lord *P*———*b* muſt Excuſe me, if I do not believe his Lordſhip, againſt a Man of ſuch known Integrity and Morals as the other.

But this is not all, there are ſome worſe, and yet blacker Scandals to be thrown upon my Lord *P*———*b*, than all this; and for which we are bound to run the Riſque of his Lordſhips Reſentment, and an Action of *Scandalum Magnatum*, which the Fact being ſo plain, the Author promiſes to ask God Almighty Pardon; and Hang himſelf before he will Sign ſuch a Paragraph too, as we find Juſtice *C*....*s* did for my Lord Biſhop of *S*———*m*, in the laſt Gazette.

Nor does this Article lie fairly againſt my Lord *P*———*b* only, but againſt the King of *Spain*, the Letters from *Catalonia*, the Queens Speech, and all of them togeth r; Why, Madam, your Majeſty muſt be impos'd upon, theſe things cannot be true, there can be no ſuch thing——— For the Campaign Ended the 19*th* of *Auguſt*. *Vide* my Lord *H*———*ſham's* Speech, Page 2

"The *Dutch* held our Hands at *Overyſch*, "and would not let us give the Deciſive "Blow; and THUS ENDED YOUR "CAMPAIGN.

I profeſs, my Lord *P*———*b* ought to bluſh for Impoſing thus upon the whole Nation, and to be Call'd to Account for it; that he ſhould pretend to Conquer whole Provinces and Kingdoms, when 'tis plain our *hands were held*, and the *Campaign Ended* before he Landed in *Catalonia*——— But this is not all.

'Tis very hard, we cannot ſend our Honeſt *Engliſhmen* Abroad, but they all turn Whigs, grow *Dutchifi'd*, and their Principles quite Debauch'd as to *England*; they go Abroad and ſee what the *Dutch* do, and how they Act, how ſlow and backward they are to help us, and they pretend to know things as well as our People that ſtay at Home, and that ſhut the Eyes of their Underſtandings, and ſee with the quick Sighted and Intenſe Opticks of their Paſſions and Parties. 'Tis ſtrange, People Abroad in *Holland*, and *Catalonia*, ſhould Pretend to know as much of the *Dutch*, as our Nobility that ſtay here, and Conſult the Ever Living Oracles of *R*— and *N*———. Prepoſterous *P*———*b*, to ſend Home ſuch Ridiculous Encomiums of the *Dutch*; *Why*, my Lord, *don's we know* that you had *no* Dutchmen *along with your Lordſhip*, no *Dutch* Fleet or Troops in *Catalonia*? How can it be, the *Dutch* have no manner of Concern in the matter; 'tis plain, either you have no *Dutchmen* with you, or ſome body has no Eyes in his Head. L—d *H*—*ſham's* Speech, Page 2. "I cannot ſee, how the "*Dutch* have been one Shilling out of Pocket "ſince this War."

Now

Now my Lord *P——gh* muſt excuſe me to believe if the *Dutch* do aſſiſt us, and are at any Charge in this Matter, my Lord *H——ſham* muſt needs ſee it; for all Men know he is not blind neither in his Opticks nor Intellects, unleſs the Miſts of Parties have had any effect upon him, and *I hope he is a wiſer Man than ſo.*

'Tis a very unhappy Caſe therefore, that this poor Nation is to be thus eternally impoſed upon; That our Great, our Wiſe, our Noble Heads of Politick, ſhould deviate from Truth, and give us Accounts of things, either one way or other, that no Body can depend upon; if the *Dutch* have been nothing out of Pocket, I cannot conceive how they ſhould have any Ships of War or Troops of Soldiers in this Expedition, unleſs they have got a knack of Manning Fleets, and raiſing Men without Money, which, if they have, I wiſh ſome Body here would claim a Patent for the ſame Invention.

But then we are to examine the Reaſon, why any Body ſhould believe, that the *Dutch* are not out of Pocket; all that I ſee alledg'd, is, that they have Remittances from *England*, that ſurmount all they are out for *Germany*, *Portugal* and *Savoy*—— Now tho' this were true, tho' I ſee no pretended Proof of it, yet I may be allow'd to ask—What is all this to what they are out of Purſe for *Catalonia*; for the Equipment of their Fleet, and for 80000 Men and upwards, which they have in pay?

If all their Fleet and Army, or ſo much of them as they keep in Pay, more than they would do in time of Peace, with all the Ordinance Office, *&c.* be paid from *England*, then ſomething might be ſaid—But till that be proved, the Suggeſtion muſt paſs with me for a meer ——

What ſhall we ſay now for the King of *Spain*, and what for my Lord *P——gh*, who join with one Aſſent in aſcribing all theſe things to the Arms of her Majeſty and her Allies? neither does her Majeſty her Self mention her Proſpects of future Succeſſes, but in Conjunction with her Allies; and yet at the ſame time theſe Allies are repreſented by another Perſon in Print, as being ſlow and backward in aſſiſting us, and with being at no Expence in this War, drawing ſo much from us, that they go free themſelves.

I muſt in Good Manners, *and for the ſake of that you ſee I go a great way*; allow all that is ſpoken in the Houſe of L—ds to be punctually true; for ſure no Engliſh Nobleman can be ſuppoſed to aſſert, or ſuggeſt any thing in that Auguſt Aſſembly, that he had not very good Ground for—And, if ſo, then 'tis plain that all that is ſaid from *Catalonia* muſt be falſe; and ſo far this muſt be an Anſwer to the Letters Publiſhed by Authority, and ſaid to come from *Catalonia*, and a Confutation of all our pretended Good News there, or elſe it cannot be confuted at all.

'Tis very unhappy for the Gentlemen, whoſe daily Clamours fill our Heads with bad News, and teize our Thoughts with Miſcarriages, Miſmanagement, *&c.* that from the beginning of this Complaint, we have had nothing but Good News come in from abroad, and the bad Aſpect of our Affairs at the unhappy Baulk at the *Moſelle*, is retrieved, with various Good Succeſſes where we did not expect them; that conſidering all, this may without Boaſting be call'd a happy Campaign: If this be not ſo, both L—s and C——s in their Addreſſes at the Opening this Parliament have amus'd the World and their Maker, in thanking God, and Congratulating the Queen on the Glorious Succeſs of her Arms; and that before the News of this extraordinary Addition, the Conqueſt of *Catalonia*. Now if theſe Generals and Folks abroad have given the Queen a falſe Account of things, have banter'd the Nation, and it ſhould not be true, then indeed ſomething may be in it; but they, by the way, ought to be H——d for abuſing us. But if all be true from abroad; if the *Dutch have*, according to my Lord *P——gh, been in a perfect Agreement with the Officers of the* States General *of Sea and Land*; *and nothing has been deſired from the* Dutch *Admirals, or offered to the* Dutch *Generals, which has*

Digitized by Google

has not been comply'd with, even beyond what could be hoped or reasonably desired.

If on all Occasions they furnish their due *Quota*; if they fail not in Duty, Expence, nor Desire of the Publick Good; what then must we say to Printing of Speeches, but that it is Lamp——ing our Allies, Discouraging the War, and weakening the Hands of the Confederacy, at least it is so in Effect, whatever it be in Intention?

Then we are unhappily confronted again; the Contradictions are endless! What must the poor Common People do, when they are thus amused with different Accounts, and all from such High Authority? When Men of Character and Dignity, nay when the Queen her self tells us things that these Gentlemen contradict; What shall we say to it? Here we are told of *our Allies coming into the Field, when were going into Winter Quarters.* If this be to be taken Allegorically, That the *Germans, for of them it must be meant*, are Slow and Late, it may at Large have something in it; and yet we find them, 1. No slower nor backward than generally speaking they always are; and 2. no slower nor backward than the Circumstances of the Empire does of Course occasion, and which we knew before. 3. But if this is to be taken for an Allegory, it ought to have been express like one, and it ought to have had some Analogy of Parts—On the contrary they were in the Field early enough to do more than *We*, early enough to prevent the Enemy with all their Great Army's doing any thing; early enough to beat the *French* out of the *Lower Alsace*; drive them from their Lines, and take from them *Drusenheim* and *Haguenau*, in the Face of their Forces, and as for Winter Quartes, *they did all this*; and, if I mistake not, went into Winter Quarters before us too.

Really, Gentlemen-Generals and Statesmen, I am entirely at a loss, and can make no consistent Argument out of all these things. One Great Man says one thing, and another says the contrary; one [illegible] Prints: another Writes, and it [illegible] the Queen Speaks and Prints, [illegible] things Clash with one another; What shall poor Authors do? 'Tis impossible for us to reconcile Contraries, and make Arguments out of Contradiction; let People be of what Quality they will, unless they will speak Truth there is no defending them——This therefore is the short and long of the Matter, and is an effectual Answer to my Lord P——*gb*'s Letter, That either what he has wrote, or what some Body else has spoke, can *NOT BE TRUE*; and let these two Eminent Persons Debate the Matter themselves.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Brief but plain Explication of the Church Catechism. Design'd for the Use of the Scholars in *Merchant-Taylors-School*, and of the Children Educated in *Christ's-Hospital*; those particularly which are brought up in the Grammar-School thereunto belonging. By *Tho. Cook*, A. M. Lecturer of the United Parishes of St. *Margaret Pattons*, and St. *Gabriel Fenchurch*, and Chaplain to his Grace *James* Duke of *Ormond*. *London*, Printed for *J. Wade* at the *Angel* in St. *Paul's Church-Yard*. 1706.

Price 3 *d.* or 20 *s.* a Hundred.

WASSE's Elixir for the Gout and Rheumatism; for the Cholick, Stone, Gravel, and Ulcers in the Bladder and Kidneys; a sure Remedy for the Dry-Gripes in the West-Indies. Price Three Shillings the Half-pint, with Printed Directions. Sold by Mr. James Atkinson, near Cherry-Garden Stairs, Rotherhith. Mr. John Rogers, Stationer, near the Tower. At Brightman's Coffee-house near Wapping Old-Stairs. At Nando's Coffee-house near Temple-Bar. At North's Coffee-house in King-street. Mr. George Flower, Instrument-maker, near Cock-hill. Mr. John Thornton in the Minories. Mr. Richard Mount, Stationer, on Tower-hill. Mr. Baker, Bookseller, at Mercers Chappel. Mr. Clark, Bookseller, in Birchin-lane. At Jones's Coffee-house in Finch-lane. Mrs. Bond, next Door to Man's Coffee-house near Whitehall. Ives's Coffee-house in Bartholomew-lane. Mr. Billingsley, under the Royal-Exchange. At Oliver's Coffee-house, at Westminster-hall Gate. Mrs. Miller, Milliner, at the Red M. in Pope's-head Alley. Mr. Waley, at the Magpye without Bishopsgate. Roe's Coffee-house, at the Bridge-foot in Southwark. At the Admiralty Coffee-house. S. Malthus in London-house yard, and at his own House in Clements-lane.

Digitized by Google

A

REVIEW

OF THE

Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Thurſday, December 6. 1705.

THE laſt Papers have rather too much, *the Subſtance of it Conſider'd*, taken up the Reader's time in tracing the ſeveral malicious Inſinuations of a late Pamphlet, Entitled, *A Speech*.

I confeſs there is nothing yet obſerv'd to the Matter relating to the *Dutch*, and I purpoſed wholly to have omitted that part of it—But, as the Review is now haſtening to the Subject of *Trade*, in which I ſhall have frequent opportunity to expoſe the continued Cavils we raiſe at our Neighbours the *Dutch*, only becauſe they underſtand their own Intereſt better, and are guilty of more Application than our ſelves; I ſhall in the purſuit of that Subject have occaſion to Examine, whether really the *Dutch* are Injuriousto us in Trade or no,and make no doubt to prove the very contrary to it; and that on the other hand, I ſhall fairly ſhew, That,next to the *Spaniards*,if reſtor'd to us in the State of Trade formerly ſettled, the *Dutch* are to us the moſt beneficial Nation in Trade in the World; with whom we Trade to more real Advantage in the General Ballance, who aid us moſt in the Conſumption of our Manufactures, and the Growth of our Country.

When I enter into the Particulars of this, the moſt Ridiculous as well as Malicious Endeavours of the Enemies of theſe Nations will appear, who not only ſtrive to create Miſunderſtandings and Jealouſies between this Nation and the beſt Branch of the Preſent Confederacy, but againſt the beſt Branch of our Trade.

In the mean time I cannot but think it very proper, this Paper ſhould follow the Steps of the Publick, in its Obſervations,in as much as poſſible; and therefore I cannot but give the World a Hint, of the extraordinary Proſpect our Affairs now give,

Digitized by Google

eſpecially at home, as well to excite us to Publick Thankfulneſs, as to encourage us to a vigorous Proſecution of thoſe happy Meaſures, which in the hand of Providence ſeem to act in Conjunction for the Publick Felicity.

Among all the Bleſſings from Heaven this Nation has to be thankful for, I know none can equal the Happy Union between the Conſtituting Parts of our Government. Never had her Majeſty greater Reaſon for a Proceſſion of Joy to the City-Cathedral, and all the Nation to Celebrate a Publick Thankſgiving.

The Harmony of the Parts cannot but contribute very much to the Felicity of the Whole; and as this Harmony happens, it is more particularly adapted both in Circumſtance, and in Time, to the Publick Advantage——And that, *1ſt*. As 'tis a Harmony founded upon the Baſis of Prudence, Wiſdom, and Juſtice. There may be Union and Conjunction in Miſchiefs and Evil Councils, and they are proportionably fatal when they are ſo; but I cannot call this Harmony, but rather a Conſpiracy in a Nation againſt it ſelf; and of this I could give ſome unhappy Inſtances in this Nation: But a Harmony of Councils for the Publick Good, an exact Conjunction between Queen, Lords and Commons, for the carrying on the Safety, Welfare and Happineſs of the Nation, for the ready executing Matters both of *Peace*, *War* and *Trade*; when all agree in Love and Charity at home, Vigour and Force abroad; and every Attempt againſt this, is cruſh'd by Unanimous Council and Application; What can happen amiſs to ſuch a People? What have we to fear with reſpect to our Selves? It adds a ſingular Vigour to our Preparations, a certain Terror to our Arms, and promiſes Succeſs in a manner different to every thing that ever went before it.

2. This Harmony is more particularly adapted to the Publick Advantage, as it was unexpected to our Enemies; the contrary ſo much endeavour'd, and ſo much depended upon by them.

If I was to run the Length of ſome Peoples hopes, from the Harveſt they expected of the Tares they had ſowed among our Wheat, there wou'd be too much Satyr in it for this Paper. What a Set of Men did they expect to get into the Houſe of Commons; even their *Memorial* had Front enough to threaten us with it; *Indeed what had not ſuch a Libeller Front enough to ſay and do?* when that ſort of Memorial failed, we have ſince had another, and all join in the Attempt to break our Union; one our Union at home, the other our Union abroad; one to create Jealouſies among our People, the other among our Confederates; one villifies our Miniſters of State, the other calumniates our Allies; the one blackens our Management at home, the other our Management abroad.

How have all theſe Philiſtine Idols paid Homage before the Ark of *Iſrael*, and knock'd their Heads and Hands in falling down before him!

How has one United Parliament, Bleſt Miracle! How has it ſcattred all the black Miſts, as Night flyes from the Riſing Sun?

I could Panegyrick here upon this Life from the Dead to the *Engliſh* Nation, but ſhall Celebrate Peace another way very ſpeedily; and, like *Deborah*, ſing a New Song to the Victory this Heavenly Gueſt has obtain'd over all the High Church *Hydra*, all Feuds, Diſcontent and Darkneſs that covered this Nation, with a Proſpect as terrible as our Enemies could wiſh.

Men muſt be doubly blind, both in Opticks and Underſtanding, that cannot ſee the wondrous Turn of our Affairs. How has our *Memorial* ſunk like a Milſtone into the Sea, in the General Earthquake of High-Church Politicks, and by its own Weight falling down, has carried with it all the Fabrick of Party hopes, which wicked Men had built upon the meer Phantoſm of the Danger of the Church, in hopes under that ſpecious Pretence to wheedle in the Nation to a General Feud, and ſet them together by the Ears about nothing?

At one Word with the Breath of her Mouth her Majeſty blaſted the whole Deſign,

Digitized by Google

Deſign: the Royal Voice, *Pardon the Similie*, like that of Our Lord to the Fig Tree, ſtruck it with Barrenneſs, and it wither'd away.

Even the Church it ſelf Declares ſhe is in no Danger, but from them that have thus pretended her Danger, to be their real Concern; the Queen ſpoke it, the Church like an Echo to the Throne, has Repeated it; the Biſhops, the Lords, the Commons, the whole Nation join in the Declaration of this Great Truth; the Church of *England* is entirely Safe, in the Conjunct Unanimous Care of Queen, Lords and Commons; that Safety is doubled by their joint Concurrence, and Mutual Agreement, in every thing relating to the Publick Affairs; and thus Eſtabliſh'd, the Church has no Enemies that can, or would hurt it, but what are Foreign, *French* and Popiſh, or in their Intereſt.

Thus ſell *Memorial* the *firſt*.

When we come to enquire into Publick Management Abroad, into Miſcarriages, we find the Objections Trivial, but form'd in Wicked Deſigns, and pointed at the Root of Government; we find the attempt of Dividing us the ſame, but the Object chang'd and turn'd from Home to Foreign Diviſions; the Miſcarriages of the War, heightned the *Dutch* and *Imperialiſts*, Loaded, as if they Betray'd us and Abandon'd us, and the whole weight of the War lay wholly upon us; Unkind and Unjuſt Clamours and Reproaches rais'd upon our Neighbours, becauſe their Opinions and ours did not exactly jump in every thing, and theſe things improv'd with a Melancholy Eloquence, as well as Manner, to ſower the Nation, render our Allies ſuſpected; to give Jealouſie to our Allies, and as if we thought our ſelves ill Treated by them, of which more hereafter.

How is all this Infectious Blaſt Diſſipated by the Healing Draught, the reviving Cordial of Parliamentary Union! in one Unparalell'd Addreſs, all theſe Clamours are ſtruck Dumb, and our Party-Monſters Quell'd at once; The *Embrio*, like a half made Birth, brought forth with a great deal of Uneaſineſs and Pain, juſt liv'd to Croak a little in the World and Dy'd; it Expir'd even in the Birth, in the Hands of its Midwife.

Lords and Commons United, Explode the very Thoughts; and the *Dutch* have this Honour done them, that the whole Body of this Nation, that never ſince the Preſenting the Crown to King *William* and Queen *Mary*, Appear'd together thus, thought it worth while to make a New Appearance, to Teſtifie how much they Eſteem their Friendſhip in this Confederacy, and how reſolv'd they are to Maintain it; how well worth while they count it, to Cultivate and Improve it, and how willing they are to have all the World ſee, that no Party of Men among us, ſhall ever prevail upon our Intereſt, as to leſſen the Eſteem, this whole Nation has for their Alliance.

And thus ſell *Memorial* the *ſecond*.

Its Monument is Erected, in the Unanimous Addreſs of both Houſes of Parliament; and however ſome People exceedingly Envy the *Dutch*, becauſe at the ſame time, they Envy the Proſperity of the Nation; but an Honour all Wiſe Men Concur in, and which cannot be better handed down to Poſterity, than in the Words of the Addreſs it ſelf.

We moſt humbly Beſeech Your Majeſty, to Uſe all poſſible Endeavours to Preſerve a good Correſpondence amongſt all the Confederates; and in a moſt particular manner, to Maintain and Cultivate a ſtrict Friendſhip with the States General *of the* United Provinces.

Will any Man now ſay, theſe are Allies to be Jealous of, and that 'tis for the Nations Intereſt to take care of them? that they are jealous of our Power, and we ought to be jealous of our Trade? let it all be reſolv'd into Party-Malice, and with them let it Dye.

Our Proſperity Abroad, without doubt, depends upon an entire Confidence in our Allies Abroad, as our Proſperity at Home does upon Mutual Kindneſs, Charity, and Mode-

Digitized by Google

Moderation at Home; and 'tis very Remarkable, that the ſame People that have Amus'd us with the Danger of the Church, Amuſe us now with the Danger of the *Dutch*; and the ſame People and Party, and at the ſame time, that they Attempt to poſſeſs us with Jealouſies of the *Dutch* here, Attempted to ſuggeſt there, that the *Dutch* were going to make a ſeparate Peace with *France*, and ſo if poſſible, have render'd them ſuſpected to all the Allies; an Old Threadbare Project, and only reviv'd in the exceeding barenneſs of their Caſe, when like Drowning Men, they lay hold of every weak and ridiculous Twig to relieve them.

This is as odd and Preposterous, as a late Argument of bringing over the Princeſs *Sophia*, to acquaint her Highneſs with our Prelates; without doubt the Authors of that wondrous Argument, Laugh'd at it in their Sleeves; but what double Laughter muſt it make, when they come to Anſwer another Queſtion among themſelves, *viz.* Who Propos'd it?

Of all the Tools that a Workman takes in hand, he muſt be a Bungler, that does not know a Saw from a Chiſel; this Tool Cut with ſo rough an edge, that it muſt needs ſet their Teeth an edge that heard it; the Grating was ſo harſh, and it Cut ſo upon that Nail, it could never be heard with Patience.

In ſhort, it was like the reſt of their Cauſe, Incongruous and Inconſiſtent, and this Happy Addreſs of the Lords and Commons, has effectually Cruſh'd it all, and ſilenc'd the whole Party.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Brief but plain Explication of the Church Catechiſm. Deſigned for the Uſe of the Scholars in *Merchant-Taylors-School*, and of the Children Educated in *Chriſt's-Hoſpital*; thoſe particularly which are brought up in the Grammar-School thereunto belonging. By *Tho. Cook*, A. M. Lecturer of the United Pariſhes of St. *Margaret Pattens*, and St. *Gabriel Fenchurch*, and Chaplain to his Grace *James* Duke of *Ormond*. *London*, Printed for *J. Wale* at the *Angel* in St. *Paul's Church-Yard*. 1705.

Price 3 *d.* or 20*s.* a Hundred.

Utrum Horum? Tyranny or Liberty; Oppreſſion or Moderation. In Anſwer to Dr. *Chamberlayn's* High-Churſh Principles, and the late fallacious Preface of Mr. *Chamberlayn*, his Son, to the Preſent State of *England*. By G. M. With a ſhort and Genuine Account of Himſelf, his Birth-place, Education, Travels, and Uſeful Works in *England* for the Publick. Sold by *Ben. Bragg* at the Blue Ball in *Ave-Mary-Lane*. Price 6 *d.*

Books Printed for, and Sold by Jeffery Wale, *at the Angel in St.* Paul's Church-Yard.

MISCELLANY Poems, as Satyrs, Epiſtles, Love Verſes, Songs, Sonnets, &c. by *W. Wicherly*, Eſq; St. *Evremont* Works, Vol. 3. Containing Variety of Elegant Eſſays, Letters, Poems, and other Miſcellany pieces, on ſeveral Curious Subjects. A Continuation, of the Hiſtory of that Famous Knight, *Don Quixot de la Mancha*, being a 3d. Vol. never before Printed in *Engliſh*, Tranſlated by Cap. *John Stevens*. Copernicans of all ſorts, Convicted, by the Honourable *Edward Howard* of *Berks*.

WASSE's Elixir for the Gout and Rheumatiſm; for the Cholick, Stone, Gravel, and Ulcers in the Bladder and Kidneys; a ſure Remedy for the Dry-Gripes in the Weſt-Indies. Price Three Shillings the Half-pint, with Printed Directions. Sold by Mr. James Atkinſon, near Cherry-Garden Stairs, Rotherhith. Mr. John Rogers, Stationer, near the Tower. At Brightman's Coffee-houſe near Wapping Old-Stairs. At Nando's Coffee-houſe near Temple-Bar. At North's Coffee-houſe in King-ſtreet. Mr. George Flower, Inſtrument-maker, near Cock-hill. Mr. John Thornton in the Minories. Mr. Richard Mount, Stationer, on Tower-hill. Mr. Baker, Bookſeller, at Mercers Chappel. Mr. Clark, Bookſeller, in Birchin-lane. At Jones's Coffee-houſe in Finch-lane. Mrs. Bond, next Door to Man's Coffee-houſe near Whitehall. Ives's Coffee-houſe in Bartholomew-lane. Mr. Billingsſley, under the Royal-Exchange. At Oliver's Coffee-houſe, at Weſtminſter-hall Gate. Mrs. Miller, Milliner, at the Red M. in Pope's-head Alley. Mr. Waley, at the Magpye without Biſhopſgate. Roe's Coffee-houſe, at the Bridge-foot in Southwark. At the Admiralty Coffee-houſe. S. Malthus in London-houſe yard, and at his own Houſe in Clements-lane.

MDCCV.

Digitized by Google

A

REVIEW

OF THE

Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Saturday, December 9. 1705.

I Have touch'd a little at the Preſent Happy Union, which puts ſuch a Face of Valour and Succeſs upon our Publick Affairs; I wiſh I had Words to Expreſs the various, vaſt, and moſt extraordinary Advantages of it, that I could make our People ſenſible what Happy Proſpects it gives them, and what future joyful Births, are in the Womb of this Fruitful Generating Parent.

To ſee, *firſt*, The Members of the Houſe of Commons Unite, Unanimous in their Publick Buſineſs, and particularly in the unuſual diſpatch of it; no Heats, no Feuds, no Party-ſtruggles, at leaſt no viſible or conſiderable ones, no Dangerous Experiments interrupt their Councils; the Nations Buſineſs goes on Calmly and Quietly, as ſuch Buſineſs ſhould go on; the Furious Storm of Parties ſeems to be laid, the Tempeſts are over, that have ſo long Shipwreck'd the Nation, and the Houſe, like Prudent Managers, are Repairing the Breaches, and recovering the Damages! Heaven Succeed their juſt Endeavours in ſo needful a Work, and open their Eyes, to ſee how much more grateful both to God and Man, ſuch a Healing Pacifick frame appears, than the Eternal Clamour of Parties, which harraſs'd this Nation, but a few Months ago.

The next and yet more pleaſing Proſpect, Preſents it ſelf in the unexpected Conjunction of the two Houſes; that inſtead of Jarring Addreſſes, Claſhing Conferences, Contrary Aſſertions, Jealouſies, Feuds, Miſunderſtandings, ill Treatment of one another, and at leaſt Breach of Reſpect, invading Privileges, Incroaching upon Cuſtoms of each other, and a Thouſand other nameleſs Picques and Quarrels, which ſerv'd to make Knaves Laugh, and Honeſt Men that Lov'd their Country, Mourn; We have now Meſ-

Digitized by Google

ſages to to each other, to join in their Addreſſes to the Queen, and Blanks left for one another to fill up; here are no Amendments to Confer about, or Votes, adhere or not adhere; but Peace and Harmony prevail, to the General Joy of the whole Nation, and of all thoſe Nations Abroad that wiſh us well.

Still to carry this higher; Not only ſo, but theſe two Conjunct United Bodies have a Tripple Union, and that is to their Head; what the Queen deſires they own to be reaſonable, and haſten to Grant; what they deſire, the Queen thanks them for, and immediately Directs; when an Addreſs comes to Her Majeſty from her People, we ſee no Summoning the Judges together, to Examine, whether Her Majeſty can Lawfully Grant it, or can Lawfully deny it; a general level of Courteſie and Kindneſs ſquares the whole Face of things. The Queen ſo far from asking Money for Miſapplications, and Miſappropriations, that Her Majeſty ſtrains, even her own needful Revenues to Aid the Reſt, and thus pays more than her ſhare, to Eaſe the Nation of the Burthen of the War, and convince her People, how willingly ſhe would Eaſe them of it all.

The People, ſatisfi'd in the Prrudence, Juſtice, and Care of Her Majeſty, with her Royal Tenderneſs of them, in the Matters of Expence; the Reluctance with which Her Majeſty demands Supplies, how entirely her Majeſty reſigns all Taxes, to their proper appropriated Uſes, and the Managers of them to the Law, are entirely eaſie under the Preſſure of their Taxes and the Great Indentures the War makes, both in their Trade and Eſtates; and being fully convinc'd of the Juſtice and Honour of their Sovereign, they readily Grant, and Chearfully pay, whatever is requiſite to the Publick Defence.

The Harmony of theſe things, as the Nations preſent Felicity, it Sweetens the many bitter Draughts we take down by Force in the Diſappointments, Croſſes, and Miſcarriages of the War; the Loſſes and Havock, War, Tempeſts, Hurricanes, Earthquakes, and all the Devaſtations of Men, and Nature, upon our Trade and Eſtates.

Pardon, me Reader, that I make here one Enquiry, both for our own Edification, and ſome Gentlemens particular Inſtruction; and they that will examine farther into it, ſhall have my Company in the ſearch when they will.

We are told, and have all the Reaſon in the World to believe it, that our Old Progenitors, *Adam* and *Eve*, when *Inhabiting the Garden of God*, they continued in Obedience and Innocence, Maintain'd a Heavenly Harmony of Affections one among another; a Union of Souls, a Peace, and a Refined Abſtracted Love, that I do not pretend to deſcribe, and which the Learned Sublime *Milton*, is very large in Expreſſing.

But 'tis my Obſervation, as ſoon as theſe two Happy Creatures fell from the Reſtitude of their Lives, and to be Conſequence of their Souls, the Effect was plain; AS SOON AS THEY SINN'D THEY FELL OUT.

Many Uſeful Obſervations occur from this Note, *if I was to Preach upon the Subject*; but not being Qualifi'd for that Sacred Work, I only Note what is to my Purpoſe, and have the Text again on my ſide, *Only of Pride* (or Sin) *cometh Contention.*

My Enquiry therefore from this Obſervation is this; Why does our Publick People agree thus, whence is all this Harmony? How comes it to paſs, that the Commons in Parliament go on with ſo much Unuſual Unanimity and Agreement; that the Heats and Differences of the laſt Houſes are ſunk, quieted and diſperſ'd; that all things are carry'd with Temper, Calmneſs, and Moderation? How come the Lords and Commons to Agree, join in Publick Addreſſes, go hand in hand in the Nations Buſineſs again? Whence comes the Queen, Lords, and Commons to be all of a piece, and a general Harmony run through all their Proceedings? The Caſe is plain, they are all come to themſelves, a Rectitude of Action makes an Agreement, when Men do well

they

they can eafily agree; Meeknefs, Gentlenefs, Eanneſs to be entreated, Juſtice, Right, and Law, theſe things have all a natural Propenſity to Peace and Harmony; Men can all go hand in hand when they go right, and when they do well; *if they fall out, 'tis when they ſin:* for of Pride comes Contention: Harmony is the Effect of a Heavenly Influence, for Peace is from above: 'Tis the Attendant upon Juſtice and Truth, 'tis the Companion of good Deſigns, and a Conſequence of honeſt Meaning.

When Men fall out, 'tis becauſe they have various Projects, ſuch as their own evil Genius dictates, *Jobbing, Stock-Jacking, or the like*; which being born of Hell, the Fountain and Center of Strife and Diſorder, retains its Nature, and ſpreads the Venom of a Contentious Spirit over all the World.

If we were to examine all the Subjects of our Party-Clamours in theſe laſt few years of our unhappy Broils, all the Debate has been to pull one another down, to thruſt one another out of the Saddle; to Dethrone one Tyranny to erect another; the Conſequence of which has been eternal Struggles of Parties, and the Contention about the Queſtion has always been,

Who ſhall the Power of doing ill poſſeſs?

This has been all along demonſtrated in that, let what Party will be uppermoſt, the Politick Sham went on; the poor People were the Sufferers.

They only chang'd their Maſters, not their Chains.

The People of theſe Nations in all theſe Caſes have been the Sacrifices; whoever has come to poſſeſs that we call Power, they have been oppreſt, the Burthen had always lain upon poor *Iſſachar*, he is the Aſs Couchant.

And how comes it to be otherwiſe now? why do not Parties make Havock of the Peoples Liberty; Favourites Engroſs Bounties; Miniſters raiſe Great Fortunes, and Courtiers ſpoil the People? The Reaſon's plain; Power and Juſtice kiſs each other; the Crown eſpouſes the People, and the People the Crown; Righteouſneſs is in the Gate, and Oppreſſion cannot enter——— This makes Parliaments join to Addreſs, and Queens readily grant; one conſents to it, but the other Anticipates in Giving—The Reaſon's plain, all join in the End, and how ſhould they differ in the Means? all aim at the Publick Proſperity, Wiſdom knows what Honeſty deſigns; Power protects Innocence; Juſtice is exerciſ'd in Defence of Truth, in that they all agree becauſe all do well.

Nay, their very agreeing too is a Demonſtration of their doing well; there is very rarely any Harmony in doing ill; Men never agree long in doing Miſchief, nor is it poſſible in our Caſe, unleſs all were tainted; for this is an effectual Bar. 'Tis true, Knaves may, from the Convictions of Reaſon as well as Conſcience, agree with honeſt Men, and join with their Meaſures; but honeſt Men can never agree with them; it is impoſſible, it would contradict the Nature of the thing; they could no longer contain to be honeſt Men, they muſt diſſent. This is one effectual Breach of Harmony, when Men deviate from Juſtice and Honeſty, when they erect Parties———Intereſt and purſue themſelves, then the furious Meaſures of Men, byaſs'd by Pride and all manner of Crimes, come in play, and nothing muſt be expected, but what is ſuitable to its Paſſions, Projects, dangerous Experiments, and the like.

To agree, is the Effect of a Rectitude of Meaſures, and a Rectitude of Principle; for the firſt is ſeldom found without the laſt. Men generally take wide and excentrick Steps in proſecuting ſecret dark Deſigns, the ways of Honeſty are all laid out in ſtraight direct Lines, pointing fairly at their diſcovered end, *viz.* Juſtice and Truth———

There is no need of Intrigue and Cabal-Party, and Combination to carry them, it only wants that all Men ſhould purſue the ſame juſt End, and they would immediately concur in the Means: Honeſt Deſigns purſued with Wiſe Conſultations, would direct all Men the ſame way, there would be Harmony in the Proceedings, Men would all go Hand in Hand, if their Actions were right, and there wants nothing to make a Univerſal Peace in the World, but a General Rectitude of Principle; to have all Men

He-

Digitized by Google

Honeſt would be at once to make them all Friends.

'Tis true, honeſt Men may differ in the means, tho' they aim at the ſame end, but they wou'd never differ, ſo as to deſtroy the end; whenever they diſcovered their Miſtake, they would rejoin their Reaſon, and ſeeking only Truth and Right, they would of Courſe come in to the General Road of it at laſt, and in the mean time there would be no fatal Shocks, nothing Deſtructive of the General Intereſt wilfully practiſed on either hand.

The Conduct of the reſt depends upon Trick, Sham, and Sharping. 'Tis all Intrigue and Artifice, the Effects of human Policy; the Lines are oblique, and of all ſorts of indirect Angles, confuſed and conceal'd; their ways are full of Darkneſs, and tend to it in General.

From Hence come Diviſion of Councils, jarring of Intereſts, Diſſentions, Wrath, Strife, Envyings, Contention, and every evil Work.

I could enlarge on this Subject, but think 'tis needleſs; the Subſtance of the whole is this, That the preſent Harmony of the Government proceeds from, and is a very happy Demonſtration of a clear regulated Rectitude in both the Motions and Deſigns of the whole, that the General Good is ſingly at the Bottom of all their Deſigns, for without that it would be impoſſible they could ſo unanimouſly concur.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Continuation of the Comical Hiſtory of the moſt Ingenious Knight, *Don Quixotte de la Manche*. By the Licentiate *Alonzo Fernandez de Avellaneda*. Being a Third Volume; Never before Printed in *England*. Illuſtrated with ſeveral curious Copper Cuts. Tranſlated by Captain *John Stevens*. *London* Printed for *Jeffery Wale* at the *Angel* in St. *Paul's* Church-yard.

A Brief but plain Explication of the Church Catechiſm. Deſigned for the Uſe of the Scholars in *Mercbant-Taylor's-School*, and of the Children Educated in *Chriſt's-Hoſpital*; thoſe particularly which are brought up in the Grammar-School thereunto belonging. By *Tho. Cook*, A. M. Lecturer of the United Pariſhes of St. *Margaret Pattens*, and St. *Gabriel Fenchurch*, and Chaplain to his Grace *James* Duke of *Ormond*. *London*, Printed for *J. Wale* at the *Angel* in St. *Paul's Church-Yard*, 1705.

Price 3 *d.* or 20 *s.* a Hundred.

Lately Publiſh'd,

THE Frauds and Villanies of the Preſent Practice of Phyſick, and the Rational and Sincere Practice Compar'd. With a New Philoſophy of the Principles of the Air, the neceſſary and greateſt Nutriment of the Blood and Spirits; of the Principles of all Animals and Vegetables ſupported by many Obſervations and Experiments; of the Preparations by Diſtillation and Infuſion, and the different Uſes of them in all Diſeaſes. By *R. Pitt*, M.D Fellow of the College of Phyſicians, and the Royal Society, and Phyſician of St. *Bartholomew's* Hoſpital. Sold by *Edward Brewſter*, at the Crane in St. *Paul's* Church-yard, 1705.

WASSE's Elixir for the Gout and Rheumatiſm; for the Cholick, Stone, Gravel, and Ulcers in the Bladder and Kidneys; a ſure Remedy for the Dry-Gripes in the Weſt-Indies. Price Three Shillings the Half-pint, with Printed Directions. Sold by Mr. James Atkinſon, near Cherry-Garden Stairs, Rotherhith. Mr. John Rogers, Stationer, near the Tower. At Brightman's Coffee-houſe near Wapping Old-Stairs. At Nando's Coffee-houſe near Temple-Bar. At North's Coffee-houſe in King-ſtreet. Mr. George Flower, Inſtrument-maker, near Cock-hill. Mr. John Thornton in the Minories. Mr. Richard Mount, Stationer, on Tower-hill. Mr. Baker, Bookſeller, at Mercers Chappel. Mr. Clark, Bookſeller, in Birchin-lane. At Jones's Coffee-houſe in Finch-lane. Mrs. Bond, next Door to Man's Coffee-houſe near Whitehall. Ives's Coffee-houſe in Bartholomew-lane. Mr. Billingſley, under the Royal-Exchange. At Oliver's Coffee-houſe, at Weſtminſter-hall Gate. Mrs. Miller, Milliner, at the Red M. in Pope's-head Alley. Mr. Waley, at the Magpye without Biſhopſgate. Roe's Coffee-houſe, at the Bridge-foot in Southwark. At the Admiralty Coffee-houſe. S. Malthus in London-houſe yard, and at his own Houſe in Clements-lane.

Digitized by Google

A

REVIEW

OF THE

Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Tuesday, December 11. 1705.

THE laſt of theſe Papers made a brief Eſſay at the Reaſon of our preſent Union, and the apparent Riſe of it, from the Rectitude of Principle all Sides now act from; that in doing well, 'tis eaſy to agree; in doing ill, impracticable: I wave deſcending to anſwer particular popular Objections——As, That the *French* agree, and are United; *ergo*, they are acting Right and doing Well.

The *French* act by entire Submiſſion; there is no Choice of Will in the Agents, and therein the Caſe differs; they act as Slaves, and there is but one Soul acts the whole Body, *viz.* the Abſolute Command of the Prince ——Beſide, they do act to a right End, ſpeaking of a Civil Intereſt, tho' not to a right End, and therefore 'tis needleſs to argue on theſe Heads.

Our preſent happy Union proceeds from our ſeveral Branches of the Conſtitution, on whoſe Vote this Union depends, being conquer'd, and ſubdu'd in Judgment, by the Juſtice, the Rectitude, the Sincerity, and Integrity of thoſe ſuperiour Branches that direct.

When thoſe that are to comply are convinc'd of the Reaſonableneſs and Honeſty both of the Propoſer and things propoſed; Agreement muſt follow.

I cannot but ſincerely joyn here the moſt Paſſionate Wiſhes, that we had the ſame Union and Harmony in other Matters; and as this Volume now drawing near a cloſe, permits me not to return to my purpos'd Addreſſes to the Convocation; yet I cannot cloſe this Work, without ſaying ſomething about compleating this Union in all its Parts.

We want but two Unions to finiſh the Work, and make one General Concluſion of all our Feuds and Broils among our ſelves; and as I have always thought the

Digitized by Google

Matter very feasible, so I must own, Now seems to me the Juncture for bringing it to pass, distinguish'd from all that ever went before it, by several very remarkable Circumstances, but by none so much as a General Propensity to Peace *and Union by Consequence* in the Minds of all the Nation.

The two Unions I mean are,

1. Of *Scotland*.
2. Of Charity in Matters of Religion.

As to *Scotland*, I adore the Infinite Wisdom that has put into the Hearts of an *English* Parliament, to Vote the repeal of those Clauses in former Acts of Parliament, *of whose directing or contriving, God only knows*, which must inevitably have involved the two Nations in War, Confusion and Blood.

I have always purposely avoided entring into the Debates between the Kingdoms for several Reasons——— 1. Because to prompt a Breach among us, I abhor the Thoughts of, and I could not pretend to defend the Measures those People took with the *Scots* that desir'd it. 2. That while those Measures run so high, the Tide of Authority run too high for me to stem it. But now the Government sees with their own Eyes, and acts upon the Basis of Prudence and true Policy, *a thing some Gentlemen were never acquainted with*; 'tis plain there will be nothing done to oppress and exasperate a Nation whom no Man can desire we should quarrel with, but they that would have us quarrel for the real sake of the other Consequences of it, *viz.* a Diversion and Weakening, and so it be but a Breach, care not where it falls, either with the *Scots*, the *Dutch*, our Selves, or any where.

That we should fit out a Fleet to intercept the *Scots* Trade with *France*, when we agree the *Dutch* should Trade free; and would do it our selves, if our Eyes were in our Heads, had so much of the Party Cause in it, that nothing could ever long continue the Act and Deed of this Nation that was so H———d.

I know some People are for falling out with the *Scots*, only because they think we are able to beat them. ——— If that were true, those Peoples Justice is very Conspicuous, and their Complaints against *France*, *if they make any*, very ill Grounded.

But if it should happen, that in the Experiment, they should be mistaken, as the Great Duke of *Burgundy* was in his Quarrel with the *Swiss*; they would have small Satisfaction in the Attempt, and less in the Consequence.

If there were no other Arguments to be made use of but the Casualties of War, and the frequent Victories the weaker Side have obtain'd over the Stronger; no War ought to be undertaken with any Nation, but upon exceeding just Grounds, and meer Necessity, *for ought I know*, may be the only Ground of War that can be call'd just.

Those Gentlemen *that are for going the Shortest Way with the* Scots, I believe never cast up how much may be lost by it, and how little can be gain'd, any more than in their Arguments, they have debated the Justice of the Quarrel.

I shall enter no farther into it now, than this, That I see no just Ground for a Breach between the Kingdoms; and they that seek to make one, can be Friends to neither. Thus far it serves my present purpose, as a Breach between the Nations, would compleat the Ruin of both; so an Union between them, would fix their Prosperity and Strength in so many Articles, that I am frequently sorry to see all that have hitherto wrote of it, touch so few of them, and those few so lightly.

The *Scots* are a brave, a populous, but poor Nation; nor are they at all the Richer, the Greater, or the more Considerable in the World, for their being either our Neighbours, or under the same Head with us; they are *too much* and *too little* united to us for their own Prosperity.

I could, and perhaps shall, when this Paper descends to the Particular of Trade, examine a little the State of things between the Kingdoms; mean time I make no scruple to say, there are a great many ways yet left to make *Scotland* a Rich and a Powerful Nation, to revive their Figure in the World, and make them terrible to *Europe*, even without a Union with *England*; to improve them in Trade, in Wealth, and in Strength, and restore their Independence and Consideration in *Europe*.

Digitized by Google

I had much rather I confeſs, ſhew how theſe things can be brought to paſs with them, without a Union with *England*; for I readily allow, whenever it happens, we ſhall not be the Richer, the Stronger, or Greater for this Encreaſe, *unleſs United*; and yet there is no reaſon, that if we will not Unite with them, we ſhould hinder, prevent, or any ways interrupt their taking their Decaying Body into a Courſe of State Phyſick, in order to reſtore it to its Health, Vigour, and Capacity, of acting for its ſelf.

Nor is there any reaſon why we ſhould take any *Umbrage*, at their entring upon Meaſures for their own Advantage, unleſs we find them Clash and Interfere with *England*. I am not talking of their Settlement of the Crown, I confeſs my Notions on that Head, differ very much from the General Opinion; and therefore I do not take the freedom to enter upon it.

I am fully of Opinion, the *Scots* have Negatively,

1. No deſign of Reſtoring the Race of King *James* and *French* Alliance; a thing, thoſe People who want a handle for their Pretence of a Quarrel, are mighty fond of, and on all occaſions improve to the utmoſt.

I could ſpend a whole *Review*, to make Preliminaries only on this Head: but I ſhall reſolve it into this only, becauſe *the* Scots *were never taken for Fools*; the Diſagreement between *French* Popery and *Scots* Presbytery is ſuch, the Articles ſo remote, you muſt Conclude all the World a *Bedlam* before they can be United. *France* muſt turn *Scots* Presbyterian, and *Scotland Frenchify'd* and *Popiſh*, e're this can be; indeed if nothing elſe obſtructed it, the Sence of *French* Government, of *Gallican* Tyrranny, is ſo deeply rooted in the Minds of the *Scots*, that it can never be forgot.

The Blood of their Countrymen at *Pentland* Hills, *Bothwell* Bridge, and *Gilly Cranky*, ſticks cloſe to them; and the Notion ſome People have of the Power of the Nobility and Gentry, and their Diſaffection to the Preſent Conſtitution, is a meer *Chimera* of their own; hatch'd in a Dark Melancholly, *Hypochondriack* Humour. The Eſtabliſhment of the Preſent *Kirk* in *Scotland*, is too firm for any Power on Earth to ſhake; and the *Scots* cannot be Guilty of a Deſign to ſubvert it; they are a Tenacious People when they adhere to a Profeſſion of Religion, or any thing elſe; they are not the eaſieſt People in the World to be turn'd off from it, eſpecially by Force.

The *Scots* therefore can have no Deſign to Reſtore King *James*, becauſe they cannot deſire the Subverſion of their Preſent Eſtabliſhment, either in Church or State; they cannot act ſo much againſt their own Intereſt and Genius; they cannot be Reconciled to the Cruelties and the Tyrannies, that were once Exercis'd upon them under that Adminiſtration. It is impoſſible they ſhould be ſo Diſtracted; nor is there any Appearance of it, on the outſide of their Affairs; and what has been ſuggeſted of the *Scots*, having ſuch an Intention, has been ſuggeſted from the ſame People, and from the ſame Deſigns, as the Exploded Succeſsleſs Notion, of the Danger of the Church of *England* here has been; I mean in plain Terms, a Project to Embroil us.

2. Nor are the *Scots* Proceedings pointed againſt the Houſe of *Hannover*; when I ſay the *Scots*, I muſt be underſtood to mean the Generality of the *Scots* Nation; I do not pretend to ſay, there are not Thouſands of People there, who are weak enough to wiſh the Reſtoration of the Race of *French* and *Popiſh* Princes; that is in *Engliſh*, the Ruine of their Native Countrymen; of Ridiculous Whymſies in their heads, that are like our *Regale* and *Pontificate* Men, for Reconciling Popery and Presbytery; theſe Gentlemen are ſomething a Kin to thoſe Honeſt-meaning People here, who firſt call the Houſe of *Hannover Dutch* Folks, Foreigners and Preſbyterians; and yet Cry out the *Church is in Danger*, becauſe they are not Invited over hither; ſuch Prepoſterous things were never heard of in any Nation but ours. Here ſtands up a Merchant, and he would have the Princeſs *Sophia* Invited over, becauſe it would be a great Encouragement

Digitized by Google

discouragement to Trade. Another keeps a Presbyterian Chaplain in his House, and he would have her Invited over, to be Acquainted with our *English* Prelates. Thus we Play at bide and seek with our Affairs here; and therefore we must needs do so in *Scotland* too.

But the *Scots* Fools are most of them Dead; they are in general well enough in the Case as to their Design, tho' they do not Correspond in the Act; all the Matter lies in Civil Capitulations ——— We have remov'd their Court, Engrosi'd their Trade, drawn off their Gentry, and thus their Capital is Destroy'd; they wither under our Shade, and we not only keep the Sun-beams of Prosperity from them, but we drop a sort of bitter Water upon them, that effectually keeps them from Thriving.

This remov'd, I come to the Positive Part; and I am Bold to say, *Scotland* will be always Unanimous, Hearty, Zealous, and Faithful, both in the Matter of Religion, and all Civil Interests; they will go hand in hand with you in every thing, that's reasonable to the settling Religion and *English* Liberty; they will no more scruple the Settlement on the House of *Hannover* than we, they will be all your own, if you will be but theirs; and this is the First Union, which I say we still want.

I Confess I do not see the Difficulty, that abundance of Heads start in the Prospect of this Union; the Greatest Obstacle I see in it, arises from the People to be Employ'd in it; not *seeming*, or indeed *being* willing to have it Finish'd; all the Preliminaries of this Treaty, consist in Three; Religion, Trade, and Civil Government.

Charity would heal the First, Justice the Second, Prudence the last; the Union is Practicable on Good Terms, and Advantageous to both Nations; and I cannot but think, Now is the time to set it on Foot; this *Crisis* seems Adapted to it; both Nations seem more enclined to it Now, than ever they were before, or at least they seem to see the Necessity of it, more Now than ever.

ERRATA.

Some Ink hapning to be spilt upon the Copy, occasion'd the following Errors in our last to escape in the Hurry of the Press; which the Reader is desir'd to correct and excuse.

P. 1. l. 3. *Valour*, read *Victory*; p. 2. col. 1. l. 44. *as* r. *is*; p. 3. col. 1. l. 39. *tis* r. *has*; col. 2 l. 1, 2. *consents to it*, r. *cannot ask*; l. 22. *contain* r. *continue*; l. 30. r. *to it*, Viz. l. 40, 41. *Cabal-Party*, r. Cabal, Party; *ibid.* after *them* add *on*.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Continuation of the Comical History of the most Ingenious Knight, *Don Quixote de la Mancha*. By the Licentiate *Alonzo Fernandez de Avellaneda*. Being a Third Volume; Never before Printed in *English*. Illustrated with several curious Copper Cuts. Translated by Captain *John Stevens*. *London* Printed for *Jeffery Wale* at the *Angel* in St. *Paul's* Church-yard

THE Royal Essence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the most delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greatest Preserver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than usual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, strengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectually prevents it from falling off or splitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it possibly will, by the use of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it strengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits quickens the Memory and makes the Heart chearful, never raises the Vapours in Ladies, &c. being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleasant than) Musk, Civet, &c. 'Tis indeed an unparallel'd fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, &c. excellently. To be had only at Mr. *Allcrafts*, a Toyshop at the Blue-Coat Boy against the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*. Sealed up, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Bottle with Directions. Beware of Counterfeits, such are abroad, accompany'd with Base Insinuations, and Romantick Pretences.

Digitized by Google

A

REVIEW

OF THE

Affairs of *FRANCE:*

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Thurſday, December 13. 1705.

THE ſecond *Union* we want, is what I have been a long time upon; I mean of *Religion:* I have been aiming at this in ſeveral *Reviews*, in my Application to the Convocation, but I have been interrupted; I ſhall conclude this Volume, with ſome Conſiderations on that Head, and very much Abridge what I had to ſay, becauſe this Volume is deſign'd to End with this Year, and the Subject with the Volume.

What Pity is it, the two Houſes of Parliament can Unite, the Queen and Her People Unite, the two Jarring Kingdoms can Unite, but Religion cannot Unite!

'Tis all long of theſe Reſtleſs Factious Whigs, ſays Parſon *T—y*, and Abuſes the Author of this Paper, as a Malicious Perſon.

I am perfectly Unſolicitous about what theſe Gentlemen call me; but in order to bring *what I had thought to have made a long Work of*, into a ſhort Compaſs; I ſhall tell Mr. *T—y* and his Brethren, that no Men are more forward to obtain this *Union*, and both to Propagate and Encreaſe it, than the *Diſſenters*; and I ſhall give ſuch an Inſtance, of the Charity and Moderation of the *Diſſenters*, with Reſpect to the Church in the next *Review*, as no Church of *England*-Man can ever match; *no not in* TOLERATION *it ſelf*, were that, as ſome People would have it be call'd, a meer Act of the Churches Bounty and Goodneſs to the *Diſſenters*, without either Debt, Capitulation, or Condition, *which I deny.*

The *Diſſenters*, are, at leaſt in my Account, of *four Sorts*, for I do not Reckon the Various ſubdiviſions of Opinions are among them, which if I did, I might look for as many *Diſſenters in* the Church, as *out of it*; but I call the Diſſenters, thoſe four Sorts of differing People called *Preſbyterians, Independents, Baptiſts*, and *Quakers*: I

Digitized by Google

call these all Protestants, and Christian Dissenters; for I am not so narrow in my Charity, what ever some People may suggest, as not to think the *Quakers* Christians, and many of them better Christians too, than those that pretend to condemn them; and I take this Opportunity to do my self that Justice, and them too, as to tell the World, That a certain Paper, which, I am informed, past a Reflection upon the Christianity of the *Quakers*, and is called mine; was so far from being mine, that I never either saw it, Read it, or had any Concern in the Writing, or Composing it; do no way Approve it, and upon that very occasion Suppress'd it.

I am not to debate the Fundamentals of any Christians, that profess to believe in JESUS, especially not in these Papers; 'tis the only Specifick to Antichristianism, and the Scripture is positive, that *whosoever without Distinction believes in him, shall be sav'd.* Mark, 16. 16. And as I never met with a *Quaker*, who did not Profess to believe in Christ; God forbid, I should Pronounce them Unchristian.

The *Protestant Dissenters* therefore, I Esteem of four Sorts, as above; of these, I verily believe I speak within Compass, one half would come into the Church of *England*, and Encorporate with her; would the Convocation of the Clergy, now Assembled, so far consider the Wounds of the Church, and the easiness of Healing them, as to submit but their Indifferent things to a New Regulation; would they but begin a Conference for Abatement, and such an Abatement only, as they could not have the Heart to say, should either Endanger, or Corrupt the Church.

And will you refuse to concede, in Cases allow'd to be indifferent? Will you insist on Trifles, and things you own may be parted with? At whose Door then shall we place the want of this Blessed Union, that might follow in this Nation?

I have Examin'd the Necessity, of inflicting upon things indifferent, and I think it appears very small; is there not a Necessity of Union? is there not a Necessity of General Charity, both in the Church, as well as every where else?

Now we have the Declaration, and Opinion of the House of Lords; that the Church is in a most Safe and Flourishing Condition; and they are fairly Branded, that Suggest or Insinuate, that the Church is in any Danger——Why then, Gentlemen of the Church, Why not receive your Dissenting Brethren in among you?

I shall be very short in Explaining, what I mean by this *Taking Us in*; the Rights, Ceremonies, and indifferent things, which put together were Originally, are still one of the Great Bars, that firm'd the Doors of the Church of *England*, against her Protestant Dissenters; and these are the Great Things I am upon; I leave the Doctrinal Disputes, which I think are but few, and are insisted upon but by few compar'd to the whole, to those that do insist upon them to debate.

I am not going to dispute upon any of them here, neither do I pretend to be Qualifi'd for the Work——But I shall reduce the Matter to a few Great Questions.

Q. 1. Is it not possible for the Church of *England*, in Charity to make such Abatements, such Concessions, and such steps, in Matters of Discipline and Forms of Worship, as that being met with a Proportion of Charity from the *Dissenters*, would bring a Great Multitude of them into the Church; and Unite them together; and this not only, without any Danger to the Church; but on the contrary, with an Encrease of her Numbers, and consequently of her Strength and Security?

2. If this can be done with Safety, and to the Advantage of the Church; whether it is not the indispensible Duty of the Church of *England* to Attempt it?

3. Whether this would not, if Closed with by the *Dissenters*, at once remove all the Jealousies of the Church, and take away all the Pretence for an *Occasional Bill?*

To Obviate such Objections as I meet with

with in the way of this Proposal, 'tis neceſſary to begin with three, which are form'd by, and taſte of the Party from whence they come, and for the reſt when leiſure will permit.

1. The *Diſſenters* have been frequently offered an Abatement of Ceremonies, and nothing leſs than all will ſatisfy them; "And if parting with our Ceremonies, "ſays the *Memorial*, would engage the *Diſ-"ſenters* to join with the Church, we "would ſacrifice them to their Scruples, *Memor. P...*

Theſe things are ſo horrid, and ſuch an Affront upon all the *Diſſenters* in *England*, who would ſtrive in Charity to outdo their Conceſſions, that I was formerly in like Caſe forc'd to appeal to Dr. *Jane* Prolocutor of the Convocation, who gave the Propoſal a General Rebuff, tho' it came from the King himſelf, in that ſhort but poſitive Refuſal, *Nolumus Leges Angliæ mutare.*

I therefore in Anſwer to this wicked Aſſertion, do affirm, 1. The *Diſſenters* have had no Offers or Conceſſions made to them towards a Union. 2. If they had any ſuch Offer ſincerely made, and fairly propoſed, many thouſand Families would come in; the Church would appear with a true Chriſtian Face, and thoſe that refuſed, would ſo far be left without excuſe, that they would have no room to complain of their want of Charity.

It may be ſaid, 'tis begging the Queſtion to ſay they would come in, *and I cannot be ſure of it*; it may be rejected, and be caſting Pearl before Swine, and the Church be expoſed by it.

I anſwer, it cannot be call'd begging the Queſtion, becauſe part of it is to be prov'd. 1. I ſuppoſe it will be granted all thoſe that occaſionally can conform now, would then totally conform; the Obſtacle, being leſs to them than to others, already will be quite remov'd, and they cannot ſtand out.

2. 'Tis not quite begging the Queſtion, becauſe I believe within the ſhort Circumference of my little Acquaintance, I know a thouſand *Diſſenters* that would upon very eaſy Terms comply, and I think I ſpeak within Compaſs.

Never more let it be ſaid that Offers are made to the *Diſſenters*, and they refuſe to comply with leſs than an Abatement of all: Let us ſee theſe Offers, Where were they made? By whom and to whom?

'Tis very hard that ſome who call themſelves Members of the Church of *England*, ſhould be for making Conceſſions and Abatements, and for meeting half way to the Church of *France*, and at the ſame time refuſe it to Proteſtant *Diſſenters*, that would be glad to unite with them, and become Brethren again; Fellow-Chriſtians that are ſhut out for Trifles, and things acknowledg'd indifferent.

Wherefore from henceforth never let them ſay that the *Diſſenters*, are obſtinate; that they will hearken to nothing; that they will not comply with leſs than all; when they have been offered, 'tis time to Charge them; till they have an Offer, 'tis barbarous and unjuſt.

2. Another Objection is a Topping One indeed; and that is this, You would have us let down a Fence of the Church, to let the Bears and Wolves of the Foreſt in; this a Plot to pull down the Church: For 'tis plain, when theſe *Diſſenters* are got in, they will be but Low Churchmen, and they are as bad Enemies to the Church, as any of the reſt; ſo that this is the way to ruin the Church.

Nor do I form this Objection; for theſe, Gentlemen, out of my own Head I can appeal to twenty one, out of whoſe Mouths at ſundry times I have receiv'd this Anſwer to this Uniting Propoſal, and, I think, General Converſation will confirm it for me.

But is this an Objection? Are the Ceremonies of the Church its Fence againſt the Invaders of its Doctrine? I hope the Church has a better Guard than that; and therefore if an Abatement were made, the Church would be as well defended, and as ſafe as now, and in my Opinion much better by the Addition of I believe near a Million of Souls to her Communion—As to thoſe that think Men no Converts to them, unleſs like themſelves they turn Madmen, and think Moderate Churchmen *Phanaticks*; I have done with them, they are out of

Doors

Doors now; there were ſuch People a while ago, but they are all gone; the Houſe of Lords have cram'd a Vote or two down their Throats, has choak'd the whole Party; they are like their Cauſe, quite ſick; all their Friends begin to abandon them; they abandon one another; they ſneak off from their Principles, and their Pretenſions die with their Party.

3. But the ſtrongeſt Objection, at leaſt ſeemingly ſo, is yet behind——You talk of Great Numbers coming over; Pray who are they? Perhaps ſome *Presbyterians* may come in; but half your *Independents*, none of your *Anabaptiſts* nor *Quakers* will talk with you upon this Head.

Well, Gentlemen, if all the *Presbyterians*, and but half the *Independents* would come in, yet ſome things would follow as would make it worth your while to make the Offer.

1. The Church would receive a vaſt Addition of Strength and Intereſt, in the receiving into her Communion ſuch a Number of People.

2. The Cry of Danger would die of it ſelf; for you would be aſham'd to talk of Aſſociations, reſtleſs Phanaticks, rebellious *Hydra*, and ſuch *Oxford* Rethorick; you would be aſham'd to ſay you were afraid of the Remnant of the *Independents*; the *Baptiſts* are not numerous to fight you, and the peaceable Nonreſiſting *Quakers* ſure can be no Eye-ſore to you; ſo that,

3. The Pretence for Occaſional-Bills will die of it ſelf; *perhaps this is one Reaſon why ſome People are againſt it.*

4. This will take off all political Pretences for Perſecution; for they cannot think it reaſonable to ſay they are to keep ſtrict hand over the few that will remain.

What Objections may remain at particulars, I do not examine; I have by this I think made it plain,

1. That the Church has never made any Offer of this ſort to the *Diſſenters*.

2. That they might with ſafety to themſelves do it, and to their great Advantage.

3. That 'tis their Duty, as Chriſtians, to do it.

4. That if they did do it, it would be accepted by great Numbers of *Diſſenters*. I would be glad to hear four equally forcible Reaſons to prove they ought not to do it; but that the Breach is neceſſary to remain.

THE Reader is deſir'd to correct the following Error in our laſt, *viz.* p. 3. l. 1, 2, 3. for *I had much rather, I confeſs ſhew them how theſe things can be brought to paſs with them, without a Union with* England, r. *I had much rather, I confeſs, ſhew them how theſe things can be brought to paſs with, than without a Union with* England.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHereas a Book, intitled, *The Arts of Painting, and the Lives of the Painters*, &c. Tranſlated from Monſieur *De Liſles*, with *Additions* of the *Engliſh School*, was deſign'd to be Publiſh'd the laſt Term; the Editors having been oblig'd to ſtay for ſome *Memoirs* relating to the *Additions*, longer than was expected, deſire further time to the middle of *January* next, when the whole ſhall be compleated and ready to be deliver'd by *John Nutt* near *Stationers Hall*.

Books Sold by *J. Wale* at the Angel in St. *Paul's* Church-yard.

P. Hermanni Paradiſus Batavus, ſeu Deſcriptio rariorum Plantarum, cum fig. 4to. *C. Comelini praludia Botanica, ad publicas Plantarum exoticarum demonſtrationes dicta in horto medico* 4to. *Blancardi Lexicon medicum novum in* 8vo. *Schroderi Pharmacopœia, Baglivi praxis medica. Rammazinni de morbis artificum diatriba. Pechlinus de purgantium Medicamentorum facultatibus exercitatio nova: Cramens Oeconomia Animalis. Sydenhami praxis Medica. Zypæi fundamenta Medicina. Guilielmigus de Sanguine.*

A Continuation of the Comical Hiſtory of the moſt Ingenious Knight, *Don Quixotte de la Mancha*. By the Licentiate *Alonzo Fernandez de Avellaneda*. Being a Third Volume; Never before Printed in *Engliſh*. Illuſtrated with ſeveral curious Copper Cuts. Tranſlated by Captain *John Stevens*. *London* Printed for *Jeffery Wale* at the *Angel* in St. *Paul's* Church-yard

---

MDCCV.

Digitized by Google

A

REVIEW

OF THE

Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Saturday, December 15. 1705.

IN ſome late Reviews I have been upon the Union of the Church, and exploding the pretended Neceſſity the Church had upon them, either in the late Times, or Now, to make uſe of the Civil Power, and by that Authority to impoſe indifferent things as Terms of Communion upon thoſe who could not in Conſcience comply with them.

I cannot but note here, That if the Neceſſity will be hard to prove; the next ſtep will be yet more difficult: and that is, *The Reaſonableneſs*; and laſtly, *The Expedience* of it. We ſay many things are Lawful, that are not convenient; but nothing can be Lawful, that is not Reaſonable.

I remember that in the unhappy Times when *Diſſenters* were perſecuted by the prepoſterous Maxims of the Court, and the Church made a Tool to act a part for the State, and with an Unchriſtian, as well as inconſiſtent Zeal, firſt drive Men to the Sacrament, and then refuſe it them, unleſs they comply'd with the Ceremony of Kneeling. As theſe things cauſed a great many unhappy, and, I may ſay, dreadful Sacraments in *England*, where Men were, contrary to the expreſs Canon of the Church, driven to the Table, under all manner of open and ſcandalous Unfitneſs, to the Scandal of the Chriſtian Religion, and the Great Diſhonour of the Church of *England*; Things I preſume, your Lordſhips cannot reflect on without Horrour. Having occaſion to go *Windſor* with a certain Gentleman, with whom I had ſome Conteſt about the Poſture of Receiving, and the Coertions then in Faſhion; It chanc'd that we went together into the Chappel-Royal, or St. *George*'s Chappel, and viewing the fine Painting, I was ſurpriz'd to find that at the ſame time that the Government

Digitized by Google

perſecuted the *Diſſenters* for not receiving the Sacrament kneeling, on the Altar-piece of the Chappel, was repreſented our Saviour adminiſtring his firſt Supper, and his Diſciples all ſitting round the Table.

I confeſs it occur'd to my mind that it was ſtrange, with what Face a Government could perſecute the Subject for refuſing to receive in a Poſture, which at the ſame time they acknowledg'd thus publickly, our Saviour himſelf did not Practiſe at the firſt Inſtitution; and ſhowing it my Friend, it ſtruck him dumb as to his Argument, and aſtoniſhed him——I know the Poſture is diſputed; but all allow it to be that Poſture which ſuited beſt with their common Repaſts, ſuited to a Feaſt or Fellowſhip, and therefore call'd a Communion. But, my Lords, the Reaſonableneſs of impoſing theſe indifferent things, as Terms of Communion, will abſolutely ſink and die by theſe Inconſiſtencies in their Circumſtances; and the Reaſonableneſs being taken away, I think the Neceſſity will ſoon follow: For, *if it cannot be prov'd to be reaſonable, it will be very difficult to make out the Neceſſity.*

But I cannot end it here; I am now a moſt humble Petitoner to all our Brethren of the Church, that the Neceſſity and Reaſonableneſs of theſe things being examin'd, they would be pleaſed to proceed with the ſame Impartiality and Seriouſneſs to enquire into the *EXPEDIENCE* of it; and this with reſpect both to Perſons and Times.

I need not explain here the Difference between the Circumſtances of the preſent time, and the Year 1662. I believe the Reverend and Learned Divines of the Church, or at leaſt many of them, have Plainneſs of Principle enough to own the Inexpedience of the former Juncture has ſufficiently been made appear, in the manifeſt unhapy Conſequences of it ever ſince in the terrible Rents, Chaſms and Inciſions it has made in the Chriſtian Unity of the Church.

If it is ſo eaſy to prove that it was Inexpedient *then*, it is much more eaſy to prove it Inexpedient *now*.

We are now determin'd, *and 'tis happy for* England *that we are ſo*, that Moderation is the only Safety of the Church; And what has work'd this ſtrong Conviction on the Minds of the whole Nation, but the Experience of the ſad Havock theſe Unchriſtian Politicks of Coertions, Excluſive Laws, and Occaſional Bills have made, both in the Church and whole Nation.

It would be needleſs to fill this Paper with the Melancholly Hiſtory of the Dilapidations and Invaſions made upon one another here in a Nation of Chriſtians: No Man would think, and Foreigners are amaz'd, when they hear, how a Proteſtant Nation, not long before violently perſecuted themſelves; and by reaſon of that Perſecution, by force rending themſelves from the *Roman* Church, and having eſtabliſh'd a Reformation both in Doctrine and Practice, ſhould not among the reſt of their zealous Rootings up of Error, have rooted out that Canker of Religion, *PERSECUTION*. The Fury theſe Reformers turn'd with upon their Brethren, only becauſe they were for making that Reformation more compleat, is wonderful and unaccountable; and was ſuch, That had it been told to King *Edward* the Sixth, the Pious Founder of the *Engliſh* Church; he would have Reply'd with the *Aſſyrian* Capt. to the Prophet, *Is thy Servant a Dog, that he ſhould do theſe things?*

The Impriſonments, the Fines, the Excommunications, the Plunderings, the Indignities, Revilings, Silencing, Baniſhing, and putting to Death of *Diſſenters* in *England*, only for not complying with things acknowledg'd indifferent, have been ſuch, That no Nation in the World can parallel; and were the Black Hiſtory to be entred into, it would find no Example of any thing like it.

I ſhall not enter into the ſad Particulars; I am ſtill purſuing the Peace I beg for, by avoiding flying in the Face of our Antagoniſts with their worſt Crimes; and therefore I bury the Particulars with the unhappy Actors, only with this General Remark, That of all the Perſecutions that ever were for

Digitized by Google

for Religion, ever ſince the Chriſtian Religion ſet footing in the World, none ever equal'd this in *England*, for the following Circumſtances.

1. None was ever carried on by ſuch Clandeſtine and Irregular Methods.

2. None was ever begun upon ſuch trifling Occaſions, and for ſuch Minute Differences between the perſecuted and the Perſecutors.

Perſecution between Heathen and Chriſtian, *Athanaſian* and *Arrian*, Papiſt and Proteſtant, had ſome Pretence; they were oppoſite in Principle, ſtood upon different Foundations, and the Safety of one, was inconſiſtent with the Safety, or at leaſt with the Proſperity of the other; but for Proteſtants to Perſecute one another, Brethren in one and the ſame Faith, built on one and the ſame Foundation, both Religious and Civil, of whom it muſt be ſaid, that one cannot fall without the other; and this while Potent Enemies Aſſault them both; this is the moſt Prepoſterous and Unaccountable thing in the World, and the Church of *England* Repreſented in our Reverend Aſſembly of our Convocation, has nothing before her, but by ſome Solemn Act, to convince the World of what on all occaſions I have Declar'd, and which is moſt certainly the Fact; that this was not the Genuine Act of the Church of *England* as a Church; but as ſhe was Corrupted, Influenc'd, and made a Tool of the Court; whoſe Projects being, as ſince they have appear'd, bent to Deſtroy, not Liberty only but Religion; found no way ſo proper, as to draw the Church into this Ridiculous and inconſiſtent piece of Management, contrary to her own Doctrines and Principles; contrary to Reaſon and *Engliſh* Liberty, and contrary to the Principles of the Chriſtian Religion in general.

That this is the ſame Party, who, tho' Suppreſs'd by the Revolution, yet not quite Extinct, are ſtill puſhing at the ſame thing, and ſtriving to bring the Church of *England*, into the ſame Extravagancies and Follies; that the ſame Artifices have been made uſe of, and the ſame Engines at work, I refer to *Occaſional Bills*, *Dangerous Experiments* and the like, which our Biſhops have ſuffer'd the Perſecution of their Tongues for, having more Religion, as well as Charity in them than to Comply with.

I ſhall ſay no more as to the particular, but Exerciſe the ſame Charity I commend, in Concealing theſe things; only give ſome Account of the Charity of the *Diſſenters* to the Church, in not Expoſing them for theſe Follies, and the Unſuitable Return they daily receive.

In the Reign of the Late King *James*, *May it Pleaſe our Reverend Clergy to reflect*, the deſign of the Court appearing bare-fac'd to that Popery, which it had for 30 Years before been under-hand Contriving; the Politicians of that Age, who knew well enough what *Dupes* they had made of the Clergy in the former Reign, and how they had brought them in, to Perſecute in a moſt Barbarous manner, five times in about twenty five Years, their Brethren the *Diſſenters*; that they might exactly Mimick their Maſter, and act the True Devil; *firſt to Tempt, and then Accuſe*; began to Expoſe the Church for it, and the Court openly took part with the *Diſſenters*, Granted them an Illegal Arbitrary Tolleration, and daily Cajoll'd them, with retorting upon the Church, the Barbarities theſe had ſuffer'd.

It happen'd, that a Diſſenting Miniſter, not unknown to many of our Reverend Clergy of the Church, and yet Living, had taken Minutes of the Sufferings of the *Diſſenters*, and Depredations of the Court, *for I will no more call it the Church*, upon them; he had Liſts of their Miniſters and others in Priſons, and of thoſe that Dy'd and were Starv'd there; of the Fines levied by Executions on their Eſtates, and a Melancholy Hiſtory it would be made.

Pray, Gentlemen of the Church, be pleas'd to Remark this; the *Diſſenters* are but Men, and made of the ſame Fleſh and Blood, ſubject to like Paſſions with their Brethren; and the Regret of their former Treatment might be expected, an Infallible handle, to draw them in to Expoſe the

Digitized by Google

the Church, and lay the Matter before the World; especially considering the Truth of Fact of Recent Memory, and Thousands of Witnesses ready to Attest, besides the Guilt in the Adverse Party, ready to join with the Accusation, and impose Silence upon the Persons.

Now I am to suppose this Gentleman sent to by the Government, Entreated by the Party, and at last, Tempted by a Large Reward, to make this Publick, for so they were, and to Expose the Church by it; for they knew that a Charge of Persecution would Expose any Church, much less upon such Trivial Grounds as they had.

Now would our Brethren consider, with what Injustice are the *Dissenters* Tax'd with Designs against the Church? Did this Gentleman take the Advantage: Or was he Tender of the Church? even so much as of her Reputation; *I boast for him*, tho' he is absolutely a Stranger to me, and knows not of this Paper; I say I boast for him *and for the Dissenters, in him*: he Scorn'd the Temptation, he refus'd the Entreaters, Rejected the Rewards, and told them, he would not so far Assist them to Pull Down the Church of *England*, *or to that Effect*; in short, he refus'd, either to Publish his *Memorandum*, or so much as to show them the Collection he had made, or to give them the least Opportunity to do it for themselves; and this purely, as he foresaw the real Design of the Party to Pull Down the Church, which he *as a Fellow Protestant*, *as well as a Dissenter*, had more Sence, Honour, and Christianity than to join in.

I need not Appeal, to Mr. *Jeremy White* for the Truth of this; I hope I have not wrong'd him in the Particulars; if I have, on his Notice I'll do him Right; but I Appeal for the Truth of it, to those most Reverend Members of your Assembly, who with others lately Dead, gave Mr. *White* Publick Thanks, for this his Christian and Unexampled Moderation, and promised to Remember it, whenever they should have opportunity, to make Returns of the like Charity to the *Dissenters*.

Now, Gentlemen of the Church, is the Time for returns of Charity; and I make no Doubt, your Members will do your Parts; as for those Gentlemen, who are yet for Insinuating, that the *Dissenters* are Dangerous to the Church; I refer them to this Example, and let them show us a like Instance of their Moderation if they can.

I doubt not, but these things have had their due weight with that part of the Nation, that have given so Glorious a Testimony, to the Safety of the Church——Can the Church be in Danger from Men, Who when they could have Injur'd Her, would not. Prepostrous Jealousies! for Shame Gentlemen, let's have no more of this Ridiculous Stuff brought upon the Stage.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
Books Sold by *J. Wale* at the Angel in St. *Paul's* Church-yard.

Hermanni Paradisus Batavus, seu Descriptio rariarum Plantarum, cum fig. 4to. *C. Comelini praludia Botanica, ad publicas Plantarum exoticarum demonstrationes dicta in horto medico* 4to. *Blanckardi Lexicon medicum novum in* 8vo. *Schroderi Pharmacopœia. Bagivi praxis medica. Rammazzini de morbis artificum diatriba. Peechlinus de purgantium Medicamentorum facultatibus exercitatio nova. Cranens Oeconomia Animalis. Sydenhami praxis Medica. Zypæi fundamenta Medicina. Guilielminus de Sanguine.*

A Brief but plain Explication of the Church Catechism. Designed for the Use of the Scholars in *Merchant-Taylors-School*, and of the Children Educated in *Christ's-Hospital*; those particularly which are brought up in the Grammar-School thereunto belonging. By *Tho. Cook*, A. M. Lecturer of the United Parishes of St. *Margaret Pattens*, and St. *Gabriel Fenchurch*, and Chaplain to his Grace *James* Duke of *Ormond*. *London*, Printed for *J. Wale* at the *Angel* in St. *Paul's Church-Yard*. 1706. Price 3 *d.* or 20 *s.* a Hundred.

MDCCV.

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home

Tueſday, December 18. 1705.

I Gave an inſtance of the Moderation of the *Diſſenters* in the laſt of theſe Papers; God is my Witneſs, I do it not to boaſt meerly of a good Action, but to move the Gentlemen of the Church of *England*, to look back upon the Actions of theſe People, who they ſay, would pull down the Church. A Virulent and pretended Political Paper, I am Told has been Harping on the old String; that theſe People muſt be Dangerous to the Church, becauſe they Inherit the Old Principles of thoſe, who once pull'd down the Church.

Tho' this Prater, having lately laid down Writing, deſerves no more Anſwer in this, than to his Ridiculous Syſtem, of the Parliament having Power to Limit the Succeſſion in ſome Caſes, but not to be Judge of the Neceſſity; an Incongruity he can never Defend; and yet a Conceſſion his *Jure Divino* Party will never thank him for; yet I cannot but offer here,

1. 'Tis plain, the *Diſſenters* do not Inherit the ſame Principles; for they are all Convinc'd, a Common-Wealth is impracticable in *England*; and they Univerſally Declare themſelves for Monarchy, and for a Church of *England* Monarchy too; in their Elections of Parliament Men, they Univerſally Vote for Churchmen, and in other Elections in Corporations, as Heartily Vote for Churchmen, as for *Diſſenters*.

2. If he means they are of the ſame Principle, in taking up Arms; &c. I refer them to a little Treatiſe, this Political Author would do well to Anſwer, when his Leiſure and Underſtanding will permit, Entitled, *A New Teſt of the Church of* England's *Loyalty*; where the Ballance, between 41 and 88 will appear to run againſt him, and the difference between the dry Martyrdom of King *James*, by his *Paſſive Obedience*, Church Subjects; and the

Digitized by Google

wet Martyrdom of King *Charles* I, by People that never made any ſuch Pretence, will appear ſo ſmall, that it is not worth Dr. *D*——'s while to meddle with it.

Now, Gentlemen, Experience is always the beſt Proof of things; if the *Diſſenters* are now of the ſame Principle, if they are for Pulling down the Church; Why did they not in the Days of King *James*? if when they had an opportunity they forbore it, certainly it ought to paſs for a Teſtimony they did not deſign it. I wiſh theſe Gentlemen could ſhow us a time, when ever they had an opportunity to pull down the *Diſſenters*, and did not Embrace it? They had certainly an opportunity in King *James*'s Time, to pull down the Church, by Joining with a Papiſh Prince, and Foreign Power to do it, and 'tis plain they refus'd it; nay, they ſo much as refus'd you ſee, to Reproach you with your hard Uſage. For Shame Gentlemen of the High Church, lay down theſe weak Arguments, which braud you with ſo much Ingratitude, and Expoſe the Ill Deſigns you have to the Nation.

Either the *Diſſenters* had an Opportunity in King *James*'s time, by Joining with the *Papiſts* to pull down the Church of *England*, or they had not.

If they had an opportunity, and did not, and tho' they ſaw that opportunity, and were prompted to it by your Enemies, but would not accept it, but choſe to join with, and aſſiſt you in your low Eſtate; then 'tis plain, they could have no Deſign to pull you down; and you ought to Bluſh at your Ingratitude for ſuggeſting it.

If it was no Opportunity, and the *Diſſenters*, join'd with the *Papiſts*, a *Popiſh Prince*, a ſtanding Army, and all thoſe Advantages were not able to hurt the Church; Why then, Gentlemen, do you Alarm the Nation with Fears of them now? You have a Church of *England* Queen, a Church Government, a Church Army; are theſe People more Dangerous now than they were then, that's impoſſible!

Pardon me this Digreſſion, the Story I have given you of Mr. *White*, and the Moderation of the *Diſſenters*, I hope you will allow to be to the Purpoſe, in endeavouring to ſatisfie the World, that the *Diſſenters* are not ſo Blind as to wiſh, much leſs to join in with any of the Church Enemies, to pull down the Church of *England*; and if the *Diſſenters* Exerciſe on all occaſions ſuch Moderation, how can it be judg'd Expedient by the Civil Power, *ſuppoſing it Lawful*, to Impoſe on ſuch a people, Terms of Communion, which being in themſelves indifferent, become Clogs to the Conſciencies of the People, and widen the Breaches of the Church?

From this Argument, I humbly Addreſs this Paper to the Church of *England*, to take off all thoſe hindrances, that keep Men of Conſcience out of the Church, and to open the Pale and the Doors of your Church, to all ſuch as are willing to join in a Chriſtian Communion, and to become with you one Body in Chriſt Jeſus.

This great and weighty Requeſt, contains ſo many and Various Particulars, that it would require a Volume to ſet 'em down; but I ſhall go a different way to work, from what has been hitherto followed in this Caſe; and before I enter upon the Numerous Particulars, ſhall a little farther concern my ſelf in the General.

After our Brethren of the Church, have with Candor Examin'd, and found that it is not at leaſt Expedient, to impoſe indifferent things in the Worſhip of God, as Terms of Communion; I ſhall no longer doubt, but they will allow me, that it is Expedient to make Abatement to thoſe People, whoſe Conſciencies cannot ſuffer them to Comply with the Terms impos'd; the Oppreſſion of Conſcience is a thing, the known Moderation of the Church will on all occaſions Declare againſt; and the Honourable the Houſe of Commons, even the ſame Houſe, that brought in the firſt *Occaſional Bill*, gave ſuch a Teſtimony to the Unreaſonableneſs of this matter, that they put it into the Preamble of that Bill, that *Perſecution for Conſcience Sake, is contrary to the Principles of the Chriſtian Religion, and particularly to the Doctrine of the Church of* England.

When-

Digitized by Google

Whenever therefore the Church of *England* ſhall find that this impoſing of Indifferent things in the Worſhip of God, as Terms of Communion, is in its Conſequences a Foundation of Perſecution; there can remain no Doubt but they will remove that Unchriſtian Effect by removing the Cauſe; and will take off all thoſe Unneceſſary Impoſitions, as things neither reaſonable nor expedient.

And this brings me to the Particulars with which I began my Addreſs to their Lordſhips of the Convocation; and whence I advanced, That it was in their Power to ſecure the Peace of the Church, remove all the vain Apprehenſions of her Danger, and take away all the Pretence of an Occaſional Bill.

Are there ſome Men among the *Diſſenters* who play the Hypocrite, and when the Temptation of a good Place offers, ſtretch their Conſciences to comply with what at another time they have ſuffered Fines and Penalties to avoid? Have they treſpaſs'd upon their Conſciences in an alternate corrupt Communion? This, Gentlemen of the Church, removes the Cauſe, and the Conſequence will ceaſe of Courſe; open but the Doors theſe will be wholly your own, and all thoſe that can conform at all, will come in to you and encreaſe your Number.

Here will be then no need of an Occaſional Bill, and the Sincerity of thoſe People, will be effectually tried, who cry out againſt the *Diſſenters* for ſeparating from the Church; hereby it will appear, whether they are really angry with them for Diſſenting or for Conforming.

Hereby you will in a great meaſure heal this Breach in the Catholick Unity, and reſtore the divided State of this Nation.

By this you will ſtop the Mouths of thoſe People, who pretend the Church is in ſo much Danger; for ſuch Numbers of the *Diſſenters* will become one with you, that your Strength being thereby doubled, you will be in no Danger in extending the largeſt Charity and Indulgence to thoſe that remain.

What a Blow would this give to the Church's Enemies, to ſee a Million of *Engliſhmen* brought into her Communion in a Day, and the Breach of Charity made up with all the reſt? It is impoſſible any True *Engliſhman* or Proteſtant ſhould not rejoice at ſuch a thing as this; for the Additional Strength this would be to the Church, would be ſuch, That her Majeſty would have no more reaſon to move us to Peace and Union; we ſhould be one People preſently, and being in one Intereſt before, the Breach would be healed preſently.

The Church could be in no Danger, for her Enemies, as theſe Men call them, would become her Friends, and ſhe would be fortify'd againſt all Attempts Abroad, by the Invincible Union of her Intereſts at Home; the Peace of Parties muſt ſoon follow, when once the Peace of Principle was ſecur'd; for all the Subject-matter of Strife would be at an end.

And would all this be done for the Abatement of ſome Impoſitions in things already acknowledg'd to be indifferent? What then have ſome People to anſwer for, who have long adjourn'd the Church's Peace?

Has the Church been in all the Danger they have pretended to; and would parting with indifferent things have free'd her? How much is ſhe beholden then to a ſort of Men, who tenacious of theſe indifferent things, have choſen to expoſe the Church they pretend to be ſo ſollicitous about, rather than part with them? That cry out of Plots and Parties, which grow Powerfull againſt the Church, and will rather run the Riſque of the Church, than make an Honourable, Righteous, and Neceſſary Capitulation with them in behalf of the Church? by which her Peace would be ſecur'd, her Numbers encreaſed, her Enemies reconciled, her Fears vaniſh, and the whole Nation be eaſy. Are theſe Friends to the Church, who can be content to ſee her thus expoſed? And when it is in the Power of their Hands, refuſe to relieve her?

Theſe things will certainly fly in the Faces of theſe Gentlemen, and the Church her ſelf will riſe up in Judgment againſt this Generation, and condemn it; who

who a-

when she might have been secur'd, all the Fears and Apprehensions from the Strife of Parties removed, and her Enemies made her Friends, should reject such safe, easy, and just Methods of Accommodation.

Who can forbear saying, these are the Ruiners of the Church, and with *David* she may say, *Mine Enemies are those of my own House*; These Gentlemen cannot answer why she should not be establish'd in Peace; if these Obstacles were remov'd, Why then do they not remove them?

Is the Churches Peace indifferent to you? Is it indifferent whether she be continually vex'd with Dissentions? Is it indifferent whether she be betrayed to her Popish Enemies? *when indeed you may go on:* But if you would heal this Breach, reconcile *Dissenters*, fill your Churches, encrease your Strength, and weaken your Adversaries—— Open your Doors to receive those who, on the conceding indifferent things, own'd so by your selves, tho' arbitrarily imposed, would come in and join heartily with you.

If this be rejected; tell us no more of Schism, Separation and Phanaticism: these must be the Phanaticks; for none but Madmen would reject the reconciling so large a part of the Nation to the Church, when so small a thing as the parting with Indifferent Things would effect it.

If therefore the Matter be rejected, the Church must blame those Gentlemen who had not Zeal enough for her Interest to promote it; and the *Dissenters*, as well Occasional Conformists as others, will for ever be clear'd of the Reproach of this Difference, both before God and Man.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHereas a Book, intitled, *The Art of Painting, and the Lives of the Painters, &c.* Translated from Monsieur *De Lifes*, with *Additions* of the *English School*, was design'd to be Publish'd the last Term; the Editors having been oblig'd to stay for some *Memoirs* relating to the *Additions*, longer than was expected, desire further time to the middle of *January* next, when the whole shall be compleated and ready to be deliver'd by *John Nut* near *Stationers Hall*.

Books Printed for, and Sold by Jeffery Wale, *at the Angel in St.* Paul's Church-Yard.

MISCELLANY Poems, as Satyrs, Epistles, Love Verses, Songs, Sonnets, &c. by *W. Wicherly*, Esq; *St. Evremans* Works, Vol. 3. Containing Variety of Elegant Essays, Letters, Poems, and other Miscellany pieces, on several Curious Subjects. A Continuation, of the History of that Famous Knight, *Don Quixot de la Mancha*, being a 3d. Vol. never before Printed in *English*, Translated by Cap. *John Stevens*. Copernicans of all sorts, Convicted, by the Honourable *Edward Howard* of *Berks*.

THE Royal Essence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the most delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greatest Preserver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than usual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, strengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectually prevents it from falling off or splitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it possibly will, by the use of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it strengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits quickens the Memory and makes the Heart chearful, never raises the Vapours in Ladies, &c. being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleasant than) Musk, Civet, &c. 'Tis indeed an unparalled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, &c. excellently. To be had only at Mr. *Allcrafts*, a Toyshop at the Blue-Coat Boy against the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*. Sealed up, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Bottle with Directions. Beware of Counterfeits, such are abroad, accompany'd with Base Insinuations, and Romantick Pretences.

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home

Thurſday, December 20. 1705.

THIS Paper has been long enough Addreſſing, ſometimes to one, ſometimes to another; and the Author is thankful that his Pains that way has not been like Water caſt into the Sea, but have been acknowledg'd in many Places to be more uſeful than he expected; particularly, he humbly thanks ſome of our angry Gentlemen, that they have permitted their Paſſions to give Teſtimony to the Uſefulneſs of this Paper; That the Threatnings, the Sham-actions, and ſome real Ones, the malicious Proſecutions, and a thouſand miſerable Methods to ruin and deſtroy the Author, have been ſo many ſtanding Teſtimonies of the Good this Paper and its Deſpis'd Author have done in the Affair of the Publick Peace.

Whatever becomes of the Author, he rejoices in having been guilty of Nothing, but perſwading Mankind to that alone which is their true Intereſt, always was ſo, ever will be ſo, and which God Almighty ſeems now to be opening their Eyes to ſee.

It cannot but make me ſmile, tho' I have as few Occaſions of Mirth as any Man living, to find my ſelf alarm'd with Letters from ſeveral People, and ſome of my Well-wiſhers, about a late Review, No.... which, as they ſay, ill Treats my Lord *P———gh*, and Charges his Lordſhip with ſending us a falſe Account of things; nay, ſay they, it abuſes the King of *Spain*, and at laſt the Queen too: and abundance of People have taken Copies of Paragraphs out of the *Review*, which I ſuppoſe they have laid up in Lavender, or rather in Pickle to laſh me with, when perhaps they think I may compliment thoſe Gentlemen with another Double Welcome.

Digitized by Google

I can think of no better Advice to those People, than to desire them to remember how in a late Book, *unhappy only to its Author*, but otherwise every word true and just, call'd, *The shortest Way*, &c. The poor Author was a great while, call'd hard Names on every side, by one sort of People, because they did understand him, and by another because they did not understand him; the latter part soon came to themselves, upon a little reading and conning the thing over again, and comparing it with the Times——The same Cure I humbly recommend to these Gentlemen, that think that *Review* sets *Daniel* against *de Foe*, and contradicts himself, or affronts the Earl of *P——gh*.

And now, Gentlemen, let me make one very hazardous Attempt, *at least to my self*; for many People are mighty willing to be angry with me, and fond of any thing they can call a Cause.

This Paper has applied it self first to the Freeholders and Electors, then to the Candidates, then to the Parliament, then to the Convocation, very often to the High Church, and all for Peace; all to enclne them to yield every one a little, as far as they can to one another, to enlarge their Charity, and struggle for Peace.

And now, Gentlemen, I come to say a Word or two to the *Dissenters* upon this Head. *Thou wast altogether born in Sin*, said the *Jews* to the blind Man, *And dost thou teach us?* and they cast him out; and yet the poor Man was in the right too, all he said was true, and the Admonition he gave them very Just.

If I am serv'd in the same manner, Gentlemen, I cannot help it; I cannot say for you, that there is no occasion to speak, that you need no Exhortation to Peace and Union——I have earnestly Defended you from the scandalous Aspersions of pulling down the Church, and I think prov'd, that it is not only not in your Design, but can be your Interest——I have offered to advance, that if it were in your Power to choose a King for this Nation, you would choose him not from among your selves, but from the moderate Church of *England*——And that you are entirely easy, and satisfy'd with the present Government in that State, and with the Toleration as established, That tho' there may be something you wish to have regulated as to Sacramental Tests, and the like; yet that you acquiesce as it is, for the sake of the other Liberties you enjoy; That if the Church of *England* would condescend to an Abatement, a great many of you, *even all that with any Satisfaction could*, would rejoin you; that the Matters of Ceremony and Discipline once with Charity debated, and due Condescentions made, would bring many of the *Dissenters* to comply.

I have met with no Obstruction in this Case, but from two petulant Gentlemen, whose Letters one in *Latin* one in *English*, I presume they knew merited no Answer, since they did not think it worth while to direct how it might be sent.

But after all, Gentlemen, I have never said that there is nothing remains to be added, no Address to be made to you, nothing to exhort you to; and how you will be pleased to bear it from me, I know not. But as I have profess'd my self at full Liberty to say all needful Truths, and declar'd I will restrain my self in nothing that this Work of Peace and Truth calls either for Favour or Fear; so I shall take all that Liberty, *with respect*, that I think this Case calls for, without regard to Person or Party, Interest, Prejudice, or Consequence as to my self.

You have seen, Gentlemen, the Victory, Truth and Peace have obtain'd under the happy Conduct of the Queen, over the dangerous Experiments of a Party, who, together with being your Enemies, have shown themselves the whole Nation's Enemies.

Nor can I forget to tell you, Gentlemen, it has been very well for you they have been the Nation's Enemies; had they had any Temper, any Conduct, any Policy, they had adjourn'd this happy Peace a great way farther off: To say no more, God in his infinite Mercy to this Nation, has cast such Mists upon their Understandings, that, like the *Leskers* of *Solom*, they Grope for the Door; the Darkness from Heaven which fell upon their Judgments, caused them first to lay

Stumbling

Digitized by Google

Stumbling Blocks in their own way, and then to fall over them, and break the Neck of their own Party, unwind and tangle the Skein of their own Contrivances; bewilder and Nooſe themſelves, and fall under the weight of their own Managements, into the ſame Miſchiefs they deſign'd for others.

You have ſeen, this Party broke; the Unanimity of the Lords and Commons has ſtruck them Dead; the Cry they rais'd of the Danger of the Church, in which I readily allow you were the Victims aim'd at; you were the Sacrifice to be offer'd up, to Appeaſe the Angry Powers that Threatned the Church——— This Cry is abated like the Summer Bird, whoſe Impertinent Note is always the ſame; 'tis grown Hoarſe, and has loſt the Throat. 'Tis plain, the Church is in no Danger; and all thoſe Gentlemen, that have ſo publickly advanc'd that Scandalous Aſſertion, will like Juſtice *Ch———'s*, in the Gazetts, ſet their hands to it quickly; that it was a groundleſs Report, and ask God and the Church Pardon.

You have ſeen Her Majeſty Declaring, even beyond your Expectation, That it is her Royal and fixt Reſolution to Maintain, *and that inviolably*, the Tolleration; Exeunt, *Occaſional Bills*, *Dangerous Experiments*, *Memorials*, &c.

You have ſeen the Violent Ungovernable Enemies, of this Publick Tranquility in general Diſcourag'd, Diſcountenanc'd, Diſplac'd; and Her Majeſty has Declar'd, in her late moſt Gracious Speech to the Nation, *for ſuch I call Speeches in Parliament*, that thoſe ſhall partake of her Royal Favour, who are moſt forward in this Healing Work of PEACE.

Again, Gentlemen, you have the Honour, to have Her Majeſty Declare, that this Peace and Agreement at Home, which is ſo pleaſing to you in particular, is the only way to ſecure the Tranquility and Proſperity of this Nation, both at Home and Abroad. And to procure us Succeſs and Victory Abroad; I call this an Honour, becauſe 'tis an Honour to you as a Party, that the only thing you Crav'd, and indeed wanted, was ſo Correſpondent with the General Good, that whenever proper Meaſures are taken for the Publick Good, the *Diſſenters* Deſires, are by Conſequence Anſwer'd.

'Tis doubtleſs an Honour to a Party of Men, who have been hitherto Eſteem'd as *Malecontents*, that the Demands they make, Chime in ſo Naturally with the General Good; that when a Reſtlii'd Judgment comes to Govern the Publick Affairs, in queſt of proper Meaſures for that Good, thoſe Demands come to be Granted of Courſe.

You have in theſe Wiſe Meaſures of the Government, a real Victory, as I may call it; all that Perſecution, you Complain'd of in former Reigns, has been Condemn'd as Heterodox and Unchriſtian, even by that very Church that Perſecuted you; and is Buried in a Legal and Parliamentary Toleration.

All the Attempts made upon this Toleration, either to Overthrow or Enervate it, either to diſſolve it in Form or Effect, are blown up by their own Powder; they are fallen like *Dagon* before the Ark of God ———They are Fallen, are Fallen; and if your own Sins or Misbehaviour, do not, *as I hope they will not*, give Reaſon to revive them, will never riſe more.

You have farther ſeen, Gentlemen, that the Church of *England*, as a Church, and Abſtracted from the Influence and Conduct of Degenerate Princes, Powerful Parties, and other Unhappy Byaſſing Circumſtances; is not in its Nature and Conſtitution Enclin'd to Perſecute you, or render you Uneaſie, but is willing and content you ſhould Enjoy that Liberty of Conſcience you deſire, and which the Law has, *with her Conſent*, Eſtabliſh'd.

You have ſeen all theſe things, I hope, very much to your Satisfaction; and I doubt not, but you will in Time ſee this Nation once again Proſper, under the Government and Powerful Influence of PEACE.

As I have premiſed all theſe things, rather to Preſent them to the World thus Collected, than to call them to your Mind,

for

for I hope you never forget them, nor will forget to Inſtruct your Poſterity, in the Sence and Remembrance of them; ſo Gentlemen, I am a moſt Earneſt and Humble Petitioner, to the whole Body of *Diſſenters* in *England*, in the Conſequence of all this Matter, to accept from me but one ſhort Word of Advice.

My Exhortations ſhall all be as Conciſe as poſſible, for I know Mankind does not Love Importunities, they are not eaſie to be too much Directed; and it may be, may not think me Qualifi'd to Inſtruct them; and ſo may be prejudic'd againſt it that way.

But be that as it will, my Humble and ſhort Advice, to the whole Body of the *Diſſenters* in this Nation, is Comprehended in one Word,

BE CONTENT.

I ſhall Enlarge upon the Word in my next, 'tis an Extenſive Capacious thing, and has in it more Meaning than can be eaſily Expreſs'd; I ſhall only go on to tell you what I mean by it, let others mean what they will, my Meaning is Plain and Honeſt; whether it may Pleaſe or no I know not, nor am I very Solicitous about that.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHereas a Book, intitled, *The Art of Painting, and the Lives of the Painters*, &c. Tranſlated from Monſieur *De Liſles*, with *Additions* of the *Engliſh School*, was deſign'd to be Publiſh'd the laſt Term; the Editors having been oblig'd to ſtay for ſome *Memoirs* relating to the *Allufions*, longer than was expected, deſire further time to the middle of *January* next, when the whole ſhall be compleated and ready to be deliver'd by *John Nutt* near *Stationers Hall*.

A Brief but plain Explication of the Church Catechiſm. Deſigned for the Uſe of the Scholars in *Merchant-Taylors-School*, and of the Children Educated in *Chriſt's-Hoſpital*; thoſe particularly which are brought up in the Grammar-School thereunto belonging. By *Tho. Cook*, A. M. Lecturer of the United Pariſhes of St. *Margaret Pattens*, and St. *Gabriel Fenchurch*, and Chaplain to his Grace *James* Duke of *Ormond*. *London*, Printed for *J. Wale* at the *Angel* in St. *Paul's Church-Yard*. 1706. Price 3 *d.* or 20*s.* a Hundred.

A Continuation of the Comical Hiſtory of the moſt Ingenious Knight, *Don Quixote de la Mancha*. By the Licentiate *Alonzo Fernandez de Avellaneda*. Being a Third Volume; Never before Printed in *Engliſh*. Illuſtrated with ſeveral curious Copper Cuts. Tranſlated by Captain *John Stevens*. *London* Printed for *Jeffery Wale* at the *Angel* in St. *Paul's* Church-yard

WASSE's Elixir for the Gout and Rheumatiſm; for the Cholick, Stone, Gravel, and Ulcers in the Bladder and Kidneys; a ſure Remedy for the Dry-Gripes in the Weſt-Indies. Price Three Shillings the Half-pint, with Printed Directions. Sold by Mr. James Atkinſon, near Cherry-Garden Stairs, Rotherhith. Mr. John Rogers, Stationer, near the Tower. At Brightman's Coffee-houſe near Wapping Old-Stairs. At Nando's Coffee-houſe near Temple-Bar. At North's Coffee-houſe in King-ſtreet. Mr. George Flower, Inſtrument-maker, near Cock-hill. Mr. John Thornton in the Minories. Mr. Richard Mount, Stationer, on Tower-hill. Mr. Baker, Bookſeller, at Mercers Chappel. Mr. Clark, Bookſeller, in Birchin-lane. At Jones's Coffee-houſe in Finch-lane. Mrs. Bond, next Door to Man's Coffee-houſe near Whitehall. Ives's Coffee-houſe in Bartholomew-lane. Mr. Billingsley, under the Royal-Exchange. At Oliver's Coffee-houſe, at Weſtminſter-hall Gate. Mrs. Milſon, Milliner, at the Red M. in Pope's-head Alley. Mr. Waley, at the Magpye without Biſhopſgate. Roe's Coffee-houſe, at the Bridge-foot in Southwark. At the Admiralty Coffee-houſe. S. Malthus in London-houſe yard, and at his own Houſe in Clements-lane.

MDCCV.

Digitized by Google

A REVIEW OF THE Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Saturday, December 22. 1705.

THESE Papers now Directed to the *Diſſenters*, are an Exhortation to them, to *be Contented* with the Preſent Poſture of Affairs; and the Poſture as it Reſpects them, is ſet down in the laſt of theſe Papers.

Perhaps it may be Objected here, for I muſt be very Nice now; The Diſſenters *are Contented*, and therefore your Advice is Impertinent.

Well, Gentlemen, to you that are ſo, it may be Impertinent; but the Advice is to them that are not ſo——If it will be told me they are all Contented, then indeed I had the leſs to ſay; if it be true, I am glad to hear it; but leſt it ſhould not, I Beſeech you take well the following Exhortation.

1. You ought to be all Contented, Pleaſed, and Thankful.

2. I believe you will be ſo.

If I can Contribute to it, I ſhall be both Pleas'd and Thankful; and I'll bear a Thouſand Reproaches of Impertinence, to bring it to paſs; nor ſhall I go here to Diſcriminate, who are, or are not Contented; perhaps what I may ſay, will point them out to themſelves, and I know no modeſter Method of Reprehenſion.

For this reaſon therefore, I Chooſe to ſpeak in General; That no Man in Particular, may think himſelf ſingled out; and to all the *Diſſenters* in *England*, of what ſort ſoever, I ſay as before,

BE CONTENTED.

Whoever among the *Diſſenters*, Pleaſes but to look back to the Times in *England*, between the Years, 1678, and 88, and will pleaſe but to Review the Face of Affairs then, either Religious or Civil, will find more than Ordinary Arguments to back this Motion, Founded upon the Convictions of their own Reaſon.

In Religious Matters, what Apprehenſions were you in of Popery? Under what Uneaſineſſes about Perſecutions, Excommunications and the like? How many Honeſt *but over-Frighted* People, ſet to Work to Copy the Bible into Short-Hand, leſt when Popery came in, We ſhould be Prohibited the uſe of it, and ſo might ſecure it in little Compaſs? At which Work, I my ſelf then, but a Boy, Work'd like a Horſe, till I Wrote out the whole *Pentateuch*, and then was ſo tyr'd, I was willing to run the Riſque of the reſt.

How Terrible Apprehenſions had we of the Growth of Popery, and its Introduction into this Kingdom, Hand in Hand with Slavery? And what Extravagant things, did thoſe Apprehenſions drive ſome well meaning People upon, in order to prevent it, which made them too ſoon, and too eaſily a Prey to their Enemies, in both theſe Kingdoms?

Tho' theſe Apprehenſions, *as Fear always puts People upon Extremes*, might put us upon Fooliſh, Fanciful, and Ridiculous things in thoſe Days; yet it muſt be allow'd on all hands, there was real Cauſe of Concern; and I need not go back to the Particulars, of the Popiſh Plot, and the Odd, Violent, and if I may ſo Call it, Virulent Management of that Affair; and here I Crave leave for a ſhort Digreſſion.

I muſt own I do not come up to all the Extravagancies of ſome People in their Notions of the Popiſh Plot; I firmly believe agreeable to the Unanimous Vote of the Parliament in *November*, I *think it was* 1678. That there was a Horrid and Bloody Conſpiracy ſet on Foot, and carryed on by the Papiſts, for the Subverſion of the Government both in Church and State; for the bringing in Popery, and for the Overthrow and Extirpation of the Proteſtant Religion; and conſidering the Papiſts as ſuch, I neither wonder at it, nor ſo much blame them.

I never blame Men, at leaſt not ſo much, who profeſſing Principles, deſtructive of the Conſtitution they live under, and believing it their juſt Right to ſupplant it, ſhould act in Conformity to the Principles they profeſs. I believe, if I were a Papiſt, I ſhould do the ſame; and believing the Merit of it would carry me to Heaven, I doubt not ſhould go as far as another. Such Men as theſe give fair Warning of what you ought to expect from them, and 'tis your own Fault if you do not expect it.

But the Men of Treaſon and Falſhood, the Men of Danger and Deluſion, are ſuch as firſt pretend to be of, or revolt to a Party, and then betray that Party; that firſt ſwear to a Government, and then plot againſt it; that ſwear to a Queen, and pray for her, and appear with her, and for her Intereſt; but underhand, and by Clandeſtine Management, abett, and ſide with her Mortal Enemies. Theſe are the Dangerous Enemies of a Church or State. Theſe are the Wolves in Sheeps Cloathing, which the Government, God be thank'd, has now ſtrip'd *ſtark naked* for the World to laugh at.

But to return to the Popiſh Plot; tho' I ſay as above, I did firmly believe the reality of a Plot; yet when we run up that Plot to general Maſſacres, Fleets of Pilgrims, Bitts and Bridles, Knives, Hand-Cuffs, and a Thouſand ſuch things, which People generally talk of, when they were troubled with Vapours; I Confeſs, tho' a Boy, I could not then, nor can now come up to them; and my Reaſons were as they ſtill are, becauſe I ſaw no reaſon to believe the Papiſts to be Fools, whatever elſe we had occaſion to think of them.

I cannot indeed ſpare room here, to Examine the weakneſs of the Notion, of a general Maſſacre in *England*, where the Papiſts all over the Kingdom, are not five to a Hundred, in ſome Countries not one to a Hundred; within the City, hardly one to a Thouſand; but 'tis plain, theſe Notions prevail'd to a ſtrange Exceſs, made our City-Blunderbluſſes be all New burniſh'd, Hatt and Feather, Shoulder-Belt, and all our Military Gewgaws come in Mode again; till the City Trained Bands began to be ſo Rampant, that like other ſtanding Armies, they began to Ride upon their

Digitized by Google

their Maſters, and Trampled under Foot the Liberty of that very City they were rais'd to Defend; were made Engines of Oppreſſion and Diſorder; Diſturb'd Meeting-Houſes, Poſſeſt the *Guild-Hall*, Choſe Sheriffs, Captain *Quiney* for that; got Drunk upon the Guard, Abuſed the Citizens upon the Rounds, and their Prodigal Drunken Centinels Murther'd ſeveral People, upon Pretence they would not ſtand at their Command; when in a Populous City, it was impoſſible but inocent People, either Ignonorant or perhaps in Drink, might run themſelves into Danger, not imagining they had to do with Brutes that would kill their Fellow-Citizens for ſuch Trifles, with the ſame Severity as if in an Enemies Country, or on the Frontiers.

This Unhappy Nation has ſuffered ſuch Convulſions of Parties, and gone ſuch a Round of *Tyranny*, that methinks talking of the preſent Proſpect of *Peace*, it ſeems to be really its Turn in the Wheel of Circumſtances; every Party has had their Turn in this Kingdom, and our General Sufferings have been great under every Party; nor have they in their Turn been all uppermoſt only; but when they have been ſo, every Party has been in proportion alike Mad and Diſtracted in their Turns; Popery was mad under Queen *Mary*, and the Lunacy of it ſet the whole Nation in a Flame; a Fire that burnt up the Proteſtant Religion almoſt by the Roots; *Reformation* has likewiſe been mad in its Turn; and ſome People have been ſo mad *that way*, that they have run themſelves quite out of Breath; nay, ſome have not only run themſelves out of their Religion, but out of their Wits, to all manner of *Enthuſiaſms*, *Hereſies*, *Inſpirations*, *Prophecies*; and innumerable Religious *Madneſſes*, have ſucceeded.

Thus we have Reformers, that having ſhaken off the Yoke of Popery, and gotten into a ſort of a Religious Liberty, like People born in a Dungeon, and bred up in the Dark, know not how to behave themſelves, and think they have nothing to do but to dance when they come into the Light—They danc'd thus into all manner of wild and extravagant Whymſies, and call'd them all by the general Nick-name of Religion.

From this General Jail-Delivery of Religion, came *Socinians*, *Arians*, *Arminians*, *Univerſalians*, *Sweet-ſingers*, *Diggers*, *Free-Willers*, *Antinomians*, *Janſeniſts*, *Soul-ſleepers*, *Families of Love*, *Philadelphians*; and more lately, *Aſgilites*, *Cowardians*, * *Devillarians*, *Anti-every-body-arians*, and the like.

Nor have theſe Madneſſes in Religion oppreſs'd us, but the Madneſs of Parties has had its Round among us too; and the long Hiſtory of it, tho' it would be diverting enough, yet it would be ſo long, that it is impoſſible to attempt it here, this Volume being ſo near a Cloſe, and other Work lying before me.

* *A new Opinion, That the Fallen Angels ſhall be Sav'd at laſt. A Book printed for it.*

But I muſt hint at it;

Arbitrary Power had its firſt Turn, and that run mad in former Days, under the Miniſtry of the Duke of *B———m*, and Archbiſhop *L—d*; this run the Nation ſo far back, till they came *in Sight*, both of *Popery* and *Tyranny*, the Figures of which, when they came to be near hand, look'd ſo terrible, they frighted the Nation quite out of their Wits.

In this Hurry all fell into Confuſion, Blood, Civil War, Rebellion, call it what you will; till Victory falling into hands that knew not how to uſe it, they run mad with Succeſs——And as Poſperity, like a Surfeit of Bread, is the moſt dangerous Diſeaſe, the People of that Day, like the Swine with the Devil in them, run down a ſteep Place, and were ſmothered in the Sea of their own Confuſions——The Government here took another Fright; for running away from the Monſter Tyranny, as we ſaid before, ſhe never ſtopt till ſhe came in view of another Dragon, call'd by the Antients, *Anarchy*; the tedious Proſpect of which drove her back upon a Third Revolution; and then Monarchy wheel'd about again——Reſtoration, Succeſſion, and Royal Families came again upon the Stage, and Fate plaid a New Game upon the Nation, *viz.* of *Paſſive Obedience*,

dience, Jure Divino, Perſecution, and a thouſand Exceſſes———But I ſhall take occaſion to talk of theſe things in another place more largely; I omit the further Entrance upon it here, only as far as may relate to what I am upon, and ſerve to the preſent purpoſe, as all theſe things have had their Turn upon the Stage of this Nation.

So, Gentlemen, methinks it ſeems now as if Peace ſhould have its Turn; and truly I cannot but think it is really its turn; for there is hardly any other Game left to play.

Looking back now upon all the Exceſſes of former Reigns, and comparing the Sufferings and Apprehenſions of the *Diſſenters* under all the Operations of the Parties, with the preſent Tranquillity of your Circumſtances, and with the very happy Proſpect of their Continuance, methinks there is a moſt abundant Reaſon for us to be

CONTENTED:

And thus I come to the Text again.

Nor do I mean here by the Word *Contented*, ſuch a Content as moſt People practiſe in Caſes that are, *as we ſay*, better than worſe; and ſince it cannot be as well as they could wiſh, bear with it as it is, and the like.

But I mean here, being pleaſed, ſatisfyed, and thnnkful: I muſt own that I am not of Opinion, that we ſhould in Prudence keep Publick Days of Thankſgiving for every Benefit we receive; not that we ſhou'd not be thankful, but that we ſhould not give Offence.

But as I have known the *Diſſenters*, and with reaſon enough, ſet apart many a Day in the time of their Apprehenſions and Afflictions, to deprecate the Judgments of God threatning them and the whole Nation——So I have often wondred, that they ſhould not annually Commemorate, by a ſtanding Law among themſelves, that Great Day of their Deliverance, when it pleas'd God to tread down Perſecution, Oppreſſion, Church-Tyranny, and State-Tyranny, under the Feet of the Law, and to eſtabliſh the Liberty of their Conſciences, which they had ſo long pray'd for, in a Publick and Legal Toleration.

The Memory of this had certainly as much reaſon to be preſerv'd to them, as the Delivery of the *Iſraelites* from the Bondage of *Egypt*, which God himſelf commanded ſhou'd be handed down to Poſterity, and the Day remembred to all the Ages of Time: And I cannot but think the preſerving the Memory of this Deliverance, eſpecially of what we were delivered from, to Us and our Poſterity, would have contributed very much to the making us all not Contented only, but Pleaſed with the preſent Poſture of our Publick Enjoyments.

ERRATA in our Laſt.

PAge 494. Col. 1. laſt Line but Six, for *can be your Intereſt*, r. *cannot be your Intereſt*; ib. Col. 2. L. 10. f. *rejoin you*, r. *rejoin them*; p. 496. l. 2. *fores to inſtruct*, r. *forget to inſtruct*.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WASSE's Elixir for the Gout and Rheumatiſm; for the Cholick, Stone, Gravel, and Ulcers in the Bladder and Kidneys; a ſure Remedy for the Dry-Gripes in the Weſt-Indies. Price Three Shillings the Half-pint, with Printed Directions. Sold by Mr. James Atkinſon, near Cherry-Garden Stairs, Rotherhith. Mr. John Rogers, Stationer, near the Tower. At Brightman's Coffee-houſe near Wapping Old-Stairs. At Nando's Coffee-houſe near Temple-Bar. At North's Coffee-houſe in King-ſtreet. Mr. George Flower, Inſtrument-maker, near Cock-hill. Mr. John Thornton in the Minories. Mr. Richard Mount, Stationer, on Tower-hill. Mr. Baker, Bookſeller, at Mercers Chappel. Mr. Clark, Bookſeller, in Birchin-lane. At Jones's Coffee-houſe in Finch-lane. Mrs. Bond, next Door to Man's Coffee-houſe near Whitehall. Ives's Coffee-houſe in Bartholomew-lane. Mr. Billingſley, under the Royal-Exchange. At Oliver's Coffee-houſe, at Weſtminſter-hall Gate. Mrs. Miller, Milliner, at the Red M. in Pope's-head Alley. Mr. Waley, at the Magpye without Biſhopſgate. Roe's Coffee-houſe, at the Bridge-foot in Southwark. At the Admiralty Coffee-houſe. S. Malthus in London-houſe yard, and at his own Houſe in Clements-lane.

Digitized by Google

A

REVIEW

OF THE

Affairs of *FRANCE:*

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Tueſday, December 25. 1705.

I Explain'd in my laſt, what I mean by the Exhortation to the *Diſſenters*, to *be Content*; I think the Reaſons drawn from comparing their preſent Liberty, with the precarious Condition of their Circumſtances in the recent Ages of the Reformation, very juſt. If looking back on the want of our Enjoyments, will not move us to value and be thankful for them, when we have them, no humane Arguments can do it.

But we have ſome People, who by continual poring upon the Advantages and Bleſſings they want, *or rather won'd have*, grow blind to thoſe that they enjoy. Theſe are like the Diſciples, who expected our Saviour ſhould *have reſtor'd the temporal Kingdom to* Iſrael, and were ſadned and diſcu-b'd at the Loſs and Diſappointment in that little and ill-grounded Expectation under the Glorious Diſpenſation of Mankind's Redemption.

What ſhall we ſay to thoſe People, that, becauſe the few things which remain, are not yet brought to paſs, look upon all that they Enjoy with Eyes of Diſſatisfaction and Uneaſyneſs; having neither Patience to wait the Work, which has been thus far done, in ſhorter time than could be hop'd for; nor Eyes to ſee, or Senſe to value the Mercies they Enjoy, by continually poring upon thoſe they want?

Let theſe People be who they will, for I value not Diſtinctions; in this Caſe I muſt deal very plainly with them, and tell them;

1. They diſhonour the *Diſſenters* in General, and Diſgrace the whole Body; too much confirming that ſcandalous Reproach of their Enemies, *That they are an unſatisfied reſtleſs Party*, that will be content with *nothing*; and upon this ſuppoſed Foundation, infinite Slanders are raiſed up-

Digitized by Google

on the *Diſſenters* in General, and a ſeeming Mask made for the Enemies of the Proteſtant Religion, to diſguiſe their Eternal Endeavours to divide us, and foment Jealouſies among us.

Pray, Gentlemen, let us go hand in hand back a little to the Days of King *Charles* the *Second*, and tell us, if a Man had come to you under the Weight of your Afflictions, under your Five-mile-Acts, Uniformity-Laws, *Et cetera*-Oaths, Perſecution-Proclamations, under your Excommunications, pulling down Meeting-houſes, Fines, Impriſonments, and the like; and ſaid, well, Brethren, I know not what to ſay to you, if it was otherwiſe, you would *not be contented*; if you had a Liberty of Worſhip by Act of Parliament, if the Church ſhou'd come up to your Religious Demands, you would be ſtill the ſame Men; you would be as diſcontented for your Civil Demands; and unleſs every thing was done, you could think of, you would never be eaſy; what would you have ſaid in ſuch a Caſe? Would you not have been ready to ſay with the Text, *Is thy Servant a Dog?* &c.

Now, Gentlemen, we have a Legal Toleration, what has been our Continued Diſcontent ever ſince that? I will not ſay there have been ſome among us too warm, at puſhing their Privileges to the Extent; but I muſt ſay, there are among us too many, that do not put a due value upon this Liberty; that too much forget the Time when they wanted it; that forget the Vows of their Afflictions; and think their Title *to more*, excuſes their Unthankfulneſs for what *they have*.

The beſt and moſt juſtifiable Ground of our Uneaſineſs, ſince we have been under the Legal Settlement of a Parliamentary Toleration, is and muſt be, *or I ſhall be at a loſs to find it*, our juſt Apprehenſions of a Party, who declar'd their Reſolutions, if poſſible, *to repeal and diſſolve it*; who waited for an Opportunity to come to the Spoil; and having in the former Reigns more or leſs ruin'd, impoveriſh'd, or injur'd above ſeventy thouſand Families of the *Diſſenters*, wanted to be embark'd in the ſame *Dragooning* Employment again.

When we were oppreſs'd with theſe Apprehenſions, what were our Thoughts what did we ſay to one another in our Diſcourſes; What was it we wiſh'd for? Did we not fill our ſelves with Fears of perſecuting Laws paſſing under the Cover of preventing Hypocriſy? Did we not ſee the Party bent to ſtraighten and reduce us, and were not the Encreaſes of their Number and Power very formidable? Did not the leaving out the Declaration againſt Perſecution, which made up the Preamble of the firſt Bill againſt *Occaſional Conformity*, in theſe words, *viz. Whereas Perſecution for Conſcience ſake is contrary to the Principles of the Chriſtian Religion, and to the Church of* England; I ſay, did not the leaving out this Declaration in the ſubſequent Bills juſtly, alarm us, and fully ſatisfy both the *Diſſenters* and all the World, that the real Deſign was to renew their Perſecutions and Harraſſings of *Diſſenters?* and did not the barbarous Treatment of the *Diſſenters* in *Carolina*, under the Party-Tyranny of the ſame Men, and of which the World will ſhortly ſee the Particulars, give us a fair Proſpect of their Deſign? Did not the obſtinate purſuit of this Cry againſt the *Diſſenters*, and the renewing their Attempts every Year, make us ſometimes apt to deſpair of being able to reſiſt; and often conclude, *We ſhould one Day fall by the hand of this* Saul? Did we not ſee the Noiſe of the Churches Danger, very aptly Call'd *a Noiſe about Nothing*, exactly Calculated to ſtir up the Nation againſt us, and the Party prompting Men to believe, that unleſs the *Diſſenters* were Suppreſs'd, the Church could not ſtand; and that the Mob muſt be brought upon us, ſince the Government could not; and were we not juſtly fill'd with Fears of our Approaching Deſtruction, from the black Proſpect of theſe things?

Under theſe Dark Apprehenſions, what was our Hope, what our Relief, what was the frequent Wiſhes we us'd to expreſs to one another? Was it not entirely the Confidence and Truſt *in the Royal Word?* How often have we ſaid one to another, Well, if Her Majeſty will but keep her Promiſe with us, we are ſafe enough? How often have

our

Digitized by Google

our doubting Friends put that Queſtion to one another? ——— What ſhall we do if both Houſes ſhould paſs this Bill? *Do you think the Queen will paſs it?* I ſhall not deſcend to the many other things; the Fears of very Honeſt, Well-Meaning People ſuggeſted to them on that occaſion; when Ruine and Deſtruction were ſo near in View, and there ſeem'd little to intervene, but the bare Promiſe of the Prince, things we had found in former Reigns, no great Encouragement to depend upon.

Under all theſe Doubts and Agonies of Mind, how often did we uſe to ſay, let them but let us be Quiet, we aſk nothing of them; let us but Enjoy the Toleration of our Religion, we are ſatisfi'd; let us but be aſſur'd we ſhall not be Perſecuted, Haraſs'd, and Plunder'd, and we ſhall be Contented.

I forbear to repeat the many Expreſſions of the Satisfactions, and the Modeſt Terms, on which the *Diſſenters* always Declar'd they ſhould be eaſie and ſatisfi'd; becauſe, I hope, they will effectually diſcover the Sincerity of their Thoughts then, by the Eaſineſs and Satisfaction of their Temper and Minds, under the Enjoyment of the fulleſt of their Deſires.

From theſe Retroſpects, let us Examine our preſent Circumſtance; *now, Gentlemen*, your Wiſhes are Accompliſh'd, all you hoped for is come to paſs; Her Majeſty has punctually kept her Royal Promiſe with you, and renew'd it upon all occaſions; 'tis not the maintaining the Toleration only, but Her Majeſty has added a Term to it, that puts you into a degree of Safety beyond your Expectation.

The Word *INVIOLABLY*, aſſures you, that Her Majeſtly will ſuffer no Invaſions upon your Religious Liberties; that the Toleration ſhall have its full Extent, ſhall not be ſubject to Conſtructive Malice, and you ſhall Enjoy not only what ſome People call Toleration, but all that you can pretend is Compris'd, or was intended by Toleration; you are effectually ſecur'd in the Poſſeſſion of this Liberty, and all the Efforts to Deſtroy or Abridge it, prove Abortive in the Conception, or miſcarry in the carrying on.

The Clamour rais'd of the Danger of the Church is ſunk at once; the ſuddain Muſhroom is blaſted with the Royal Breath; all the Deſigns of bringing the *Diſſenters* into the Nooſe of Slander by it, and to render them Odious to the Church, and bring the Rabble into an opinion of their being Deſigning its Ruine, are Damn'd by Parliament, Exploded by Proclamation. The Innocent declar'd ſo, and ſet free from the Black Brand fixt upon them by thoſe Sons of Slander, who now hide their Heads, and being ſo Fooliſh as to Embark the Queen, the Government and the *Diſſenters* on one Plot together, they are alſo ſo faint-hearted, as not to appear to the Charge, and now abſcond from the Publick Juſtice of the Nation.

What remains now, Gentlemen, but TO BE CONTENTED; that is, as I noted before, *be Pleas'd* and *Thankful*.

The Queen, the Parliament, Lords Spiritual and Temporal, Declare you free from the Horrid Charge; the Church is in no Danger from you, for ſhe is in no Danger at all ——— See the Vote, hearken to the Voice of the whole Nation, Voted in Parliament, Proclaim'd from the Throne.

Reſolved, " By the Lords Spiritual and " Temporal, and Commons in Parliament " Aſſembled, That the Church of *England* " as by Law Eſtabliſh'd, which was Reſcu" ed from the Extremeſt Danger by King " *William* III. of Glorious Memory, is now " by God's Bleſſing under the Happy Reign " of Her Majeſty, in a moſt Safe and Flou" riſhing Condition; and that whoſoever " goes about to Suggeſt and Inſinuate, " That the Church is in Danger under " Her Majeſty's Adminiſtration, is an E" nemy to the Queen, the Church, and " Kingdom,

I cannot but take the Liberty, to Note a few things from the happy Publication of this Proclamation, but the Compaſs of my time being ſo ſhort, you muſt be content with General Obſervations.

1. Here is a Living Teſtimony under the Queen's

Queen's own Hand, and Agreed to by the Lords and Commons Aſſembled in Parliament: *An Authority, that, I think, leaves no room to Diſpute it*; to ſeveral things which, however they may believe them to be True, ſome People abhor to own.

1. *That the Memory of King* William *is Glorious*; let then thoſe *Engliſhmen* Bluſh, that load that Glorious Prince's Memory with Infamous Slanders, and Endeavour to leſſen that juſt Eſteem, every Honeſt Proteſtant reſerves for him in his Mind.

2. *That the Church of* England, *was in the* extreemeſt Danger.

3. *That King* William *Reſcued the Church from that Danger.* Ungrateful Proteſtants of the Church are they then, that ſlight that Deliverance, and blacken the Fame of their Deliverer.

4. *That the Church is now in a MOST SAFE Condition*; a Clear Vindication of the *Diſſenters*, from the Scandalous Aſperſion of the Preſent Malecontent Party, who Repreſent the *Church in Danger from the* Diſſenters.

2. Here is a Diſcriminating Character of the Churches real Enemies, Declar'd by Queen, Lords, and Commons, *viz.* Thoſe who Inſinuate the Church's Danger, when there is really none at all.

3. The *Memorial*, in all its Virulent Parts, is Declar'd a Malicious and Seditious Libel, as well where it Reproaches and Abuſes the *Diſſenters*, as the Queen and Government; it has run the Fate of the Hangman, and the Fire; and its Owners Acknowledge their Guilt, in their Fear to own their Principles.

For God Sake, Gentlemen, and for your own Sake, BE CONTENT. Are there a few things more you could wiſh were done for you? Reſolve thoſe Wiſhes into theſe two Concluſions;

1. Wait till Providence, if it ſhall be for your Good, ſhall bring them to paſs; Or,

2. Be Baſe and Content in the mean time; Compare the Preſent with the paſt Circumſtances; and let me tell you, you cannot Repine, Murmure, or be Diſcontented, without the higheſt Ingratitude both to God and Man.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

RHOMBI SCOLETEINI: Or, the Lozenge for Killing Worms. Theſe Lozenges are not only effectual in that Diſtemper, but alſo in all Scorbutick Caſes; Loſs of Appetite, Loath Comneſs to Meat; Pains in the Head and Stomach; they expel the Gravel, help the Dropſie, Gout, and Rheumatiſm, Cure the Ague, and are an excellent Cleanſer after Small Pox, Meazles, and Child-Bearing. Prepared only by *Ralph Owner*, Apothecary, at the Peſtle and Mortar, next door but one to the Crown, near the May-Pole in *Eaſt-Smithfield*.

A Continuation of the Comical Hiſtory of the moſt Ingenious Knight, *Don Quixotte de la Mancha*. By the Licentiate *Alonzo Fernandez de Avellaneda*. Being a Third Volume; Never before Printed in *Engliſh*. Illuſtrated with ſeveral curious Copper Cuts. Tranſlated by Captain *John Stevens*. *London* Printed or *Jeffery Wale* at the *Angel* in St. *Paul's* Curhch-yard

THE Royal Eſſence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the moſt delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greateſt Preſerver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than uſual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, ſtrengthens and confirms its Roots and effectually prevents it from falling off or ſplitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it poſſibly will, by the uſe of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it ſtrengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits quickens the Memory and makes the Heart chearful, never raiſes the Vapours in Ladies, *&c.* being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleaſant than) Muſk, Civet, *&c.* 'Tis indeed an unparalled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, *&c.* excellently. To be had only at Mr. *Allcraft's*, a Toyſhop at the Blue Coat Boy againſt the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*. Sealed up, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Bottle with Directions. Beware of Counterfeits, ſuch are abroad, accompany'd with Baſe inſinuations, and Romantick Pretences.

Digitized by Google

A

REVIEW

OF THE

Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Obſervations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Thurſday, December 27. 1705.

I Am now come to the Concluſion of this Work; This is the laſt *Review* of this Volume, the next, which will contain the Preface and Index ſhall tell you my own opinion of it, and for other Peoples, I have always declar'd my ſelf very much Unconcern'd.

In my laſt, I mov'd the *Diſſenters* to be Contented, in the Aſſurances of their Liberty, from Her Majeſty and the Parliament, and Pleaſed, and Thankful, for the Vindication of their Innocence, and Clearing them from the Aſperſions of a Party, who Injuriouſly Charg'd them with being Dangerous to the Church; and I hope all Conſidering Chriſtans among the *Diſſenters*, will let the Joy of theſe Mercies, ſo drown the Diſſatisfactions, that ſeem to riſe at any incompleat part of their Felicity, that they will on all occaſions contribute to the Publick Peace, by declaring their Thankfulneſs to God Almighty, and [illegible] Gratitude to the Government, for the Great and Signal Deliverance obtain'd for them, from a Reſtleſs Party of Men, who had built the Hopes of their own Proſperity, on the Deſtruction of their Neighbours, and upon the Publick Confuſions.

And here I cannot but allow, theſe Gentlemen are one way in the Right of it, and were I to Preach a Funeral Sermon, at the Burial of the High-Flying Intereſt, it ſhould be from theſe Words,

THIS OUR CRAFT IS IN DANGER, *Acts* 19. 22.

Really, Gentlemen, You are in ſome Danger, let what will be ſaid; your Projects are Blaſted, your Champions Defeated, your Deſigns are Diſcover'd, and *your Craft is in Danger*; See Her Majeſty's Proclamation as follows.

" Whereas of Late, ſeveral Perſons En-

" deavouring, to foment Animoſities, and " to Cover Deſigns which they dare not " Publickly own ; have Falſly, Seditiouſly, " and Maliciouſly Suggeſted &c. That the " Church is no Danger.

Here is THE CRAFT, it is *to Cover Deſigns which they dare not own*, and one part of theſe Deſigns *'tis apparent*, is to divide the Nation, to ſet one Party upon the back of the other ; to Paint or Dreſs the *Diſſenters* in the Fool's Coat, for every body to Laugh at ; to Dreſs them another time in the Knave's Coat, for every one to throw Stones at, to Repreſent them as Devils, and Dragons to Devour the Church ; that if poſſible, the Church might be prevail'd upon, to uſe them like Dragons and Monſters, and Deſtroy them.

All this Wickedneſs is Detected, the Nations Eyes are open, Peace in come in turn, to act its part upon the Stage of this World ; and *this Craft is in Danger*.

Peace is what the *Diſſenters* have always Pray'd for, and profeſs'd to deſire ; nay, Peace and Liberty have been oftentimes own'd, to be the utmoſt of their Demand, and the Bound of their Deſires. *Now*, Gentlemen, *you have it* ; you have Liberty by Law, and Peace by Publick Concert ; all the Powers of Government in the Nation are come up to you ; they are come up to own your Demands juſt, and to Grant them ; let us BE CONTENT, let a general Satisfaction appear upon our Countenances ; and as this High-Flying-Party, have been Detected in abundance of Falſities and Forgeries ; ſo let them be in this, when they ſay we are a Reſtleſs Faction, that will be Content with nothing, that will never be quiet, till we have the Church under our Feet ; let it appear to be as Falſe and Malicious, as all the reſt of their *Memorial*, and as the reſt of their Scandalous Suggeſtions, in that having thoſe things Granted in a Legal and Parliamentary manner, which we Pleaded for, and Demanded as our Right. We are fully Pleaſed, Satisfi'd, and Contented ; Embrace Peace with Joy, and give ſincere Thanks, both to God and the Government, for that Sovereign Bleſſing, we had ſo long been without.

What, tho' the Kingdom be not Reſtor'd to *Iſrael* in our Day ? What tho' the Sacramental Teſt be not taken off, nor our Children allow'd to Study in the Publick Univerſities ? What tho' every ſtep is not taken, that might tend to the Compleating the General Union of Proteſtants in this Nation ; let us Practiſe that Chriſtian Poet's Principle, Dr. *Patrick*, in his Verſion of the ..... Pſalm,

Praiſe him for all his Mercies paſt,
And wait with Joy for thoſe behind.

In Civil Affairs let us do the ſame ; what tho' every Man we do not like is not turn'd out, and every Man we do like put in ?

What tho' we have High-Flying Madmen in too much Power, either in Church or State ? What tho' a great many J ——s of the P...., remain as Eternal Scandals to him that put them in, and Blots to the Publick Juſtice they ought to Adminiſter ; let their Immoralities go on, till that Juſtice, which they pretend to Execute, falls on themſelves ; and ſome of them feel that Whip, with which they Correct their leſs Vicious Neighbours. The Publick as faſt as proper Information comes to them, does remove and Diſplace them, and has ſtruck the firſt Blow at the Root, by taking away the Cauſe, and by filling their Chair of *Juſtice-making-Authority* with a Perſon, that dares Correct the Vices of Inferiour Magiſtrates, and dare ſet them an Example of ſuch Reformation, as if follow'd, would make all the Nation Happy.

If then Proſſligate Wretches, in many places fill up Commiſſions, whether of Peace, Lieutenancy or otherwiſe ; be not Uneaſie, Gentlemen, this Nation has been thirty Years Debauching, in their Manners, Morals and Magiſtracy ; the tangled Skein of the Publick Vices, can never be Unravell'd in a Moment, the Government has taken long ſteps of Reformation in a ſhort time ; more time, ſome Temper, and the Royal Prudence will go on, but perhaps the pace the Goverment goes at, may not be ſo ſwift as you deſire. Well, Gentlemen, perhaps your Deſires are ill Regulated,

Modera-

Digitized by Google

Moderation requires all things to be done in their due Measure; you are not so good Judges of the Proceedings of your Superiours, as those whose Province it is.

The Proceedings of her Majesty, and the present Ministry, if I may give my Judgment of things so far above me, have one thing in them very peculiar to this time, and particularly remarkable, *viz.* that by acting with a steady, but gentle Pace, the Adverse Party have had several Circumstances to act under, all which have, *against their Wills*, concurr'd to the General Good; and which, had a more violent Operation been set on foot, could not have been brought to pass.

1. Those that have had their Eyes in their Heads, have had time and Opportunity put into their Hands, to rectify their Judgments, come off from their Follies, and save both their Characters and Fortunes by a future Amendment. Now 'tis agreeable to the most glorious Spirit of Peace and Moderation, to give all Men time and Opportunity of Amendment, and not to run violently upon correcting the Crime, before it's tried whether the Criminal will reform.

2. Those that, hardened in their Folly, were concern'd IN THE GRAFT, as I have observ'd it to be, and were not to be warn'd, have by this very wariness and gentle Proceeding, been embolden'd to push on their *Dangerous Experiments*, to such *Unreasonable Heights*, that it has precipitated their Destruction, and made the Text really true of them, That *this our Craft is in Danger*.

3. This Moderation of the Government has on one hand justified the Wisdom and Charity of the Ministry, and on the other hand left the Party self-condemn'd; the first by giving all Men due Latitude, *if their Discretion would have guided them to it*, to come in to the healing Measures now taking, and put their hands to the retrieving the Honour and Peace of their Country; and the last by exposing the wild inconsistent impolitick Measures and Essays at their Countries Ruin, by *TACKINGS*, *Memorials*, *Preachings*, *Printings*, and all manner of Excesses.

4. This Slow and Gradual Proceeding of the Goverment has had the constant Effects of prudent Council; it has wrought the Work *sure*, it binds every thing as it goes, your Enemies dash themselves in Pieces upon the firm Rock of the Publick Management; they do the Work for you, like Madmen enrag'd at their own Follies; they run Headlong upon that very Destruction they would bring upon their Masters, like a Horse that starts at a Shadow, and leaps down a Precipice; they alarm the Nation with the *Noise of Nothing*, and open their Eyes to the real Dangers they have prepar'd for them: The Government proceeding with safe and slow Measure, lays such a Foundation of Safety, as will not easily, if ever, be overthrown.

5. All the little Complaints of Persons *left in* or *left out*; how trifling are they to the Capital Strokes already struck, let our complaining Friends consider! a whole Ministry chang'd; a vast Majority in representing Articles reduced to a contrary, a disagreeing Parliament, turn'd into all Harmony and Union; the Capitals in every part of the Publick Management settled; Bless us! What a vast Herculean Labour, acted by gentle Means, without Noise, without Clamour, without Heat, without Resentment! The greatest Turn that ever was given to the Publick Affairs in so little time in the Nation, has been done silently and calmly, and Peace creeps insensibly upon Us, like a Great Building that goes up slowly, and without any Hurry, but goes on with a regular Manner, agreeable to the Rules of Architect, and is firm and strong, in Proportion to the time it is acting.

Again, What if Men are not punish'd, and Examples made of the Crimes and Follies of the Madmen of this Age, as you have expected; honest Men are advanc'd slowly, and K——s let fall gently.

Be not angry, Gentlemen, *you know not what Spirit you are of*; you know not what you do, when you call for Fire from Heaven upon your Brethren; remember we talk of Moderation: all the Victories of Moderation in the World are like itself, gentle, soft, bloodless and calm; Crimes

Digitized by Google

minals have all poſſible Encouragement to reform, they are diminiſh'd gradually and with reluctance, and not at all till they declare themſelves implacable and incorrigible.

From all theſe Conſiderations I preſume to preſs earneſtly all our Friends to be *contented*, *pleaſed* and *thankful*.

Depend upon the Wiſdom and Prudence of the Nation, the Honour and Favour of the Queen; your Liberties both Religious and Civil are ſecur'd; Perſecution is fallen, never to riſe more: As you have call'd for Moderation and Peace, practiſe it your ſelves, and by an Univerſal Satisfaction and Eaſyneſs of Mind, you ſtop the Mouths of your Adverſaries, who have braided you unjuſtly with the Scandalous Character of a Diſcontented Party.

Thus Peace ſhall have its Turn in this Nation, the Glorious Endeavours of her Majeſty and the Government, ſhall meet with all imaginable Succeſs, and you will have the Honour to ſet your Hands to the bleſſed Healing Work of a General Reconciliation, which this Land has ſo long wanted, and all good Men ſo often pray'd for.

The END of the SECOND VOLUME.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

RHOMBI SCOLETEINI: Or, the Lozenges for Killing Worms. Theſe Lozenges are not only effectual in that Diſtemper, but alſo in all Scorbutick Caſes; Loſs of Appetite, Loathſomneſs to Meat; Pains in the Head and Stomach; they expel the Gravel, help the Dropſie, Gout, and Rheumatiſm, Cure the Ague, and are an excellent Cleanſer after Small Pox, Measles, and Child-Bearing. Prepared only by *Ralph Onner*, Apothecary, at the Peſtle and Mortar, next door but one to the Crown, near the May-Pole in *Eaſt-Smithfield*.

A Continuation of the Comical Hiſtory of the moſt Ingenious Knight, *Don Quixotte de la Mancha*. By the Licentiate *Alonzo Fernandez de Avellaneda*. Being a Third Volume; Never before Printed in *Engliſh*. Illuſtrated with ſeveral curious Copper Cuts. Tranſlated by Captain *John Stevens*. *London* Printed for *Jeffery Wale* at the *Angel* in St. *Paul's* Church-yard

Books Printed for, and Sold by Jeffery Wale, *at the Angel in St.* Paul's *Church-Yard.*

MISCELLANY Poems, as Satyrs, Epiſtles, Love Verſes, Songs, Sonnets, &c. by *W. Wycherly*, Eſq; St. *Evremont* Works, Vol. 3. Containing Variety of Elegant Eſſays, Letters, Poems, and other Miſcellany pieces, on ſeveral Curious Subjects. A Continuation of the Hiſtory of that Famous Knight, *Don Quixot de la Mancha*, being a 3d. Vol. never before Printed in *Engliſh*, Tranſlated by Cap. *John Stevens*. Copernicans of all ſorts, Convicted, by the Honourable *Edward Howard* of *Berks*.

A Brief but plain Explication of the Church Catechiſm. Deſigned for the Uſe of the Scholars in *Merchant-Taylors-School*, and of the Children Educated in *Chriſt's-Hoſpital*; thoſe particularly which are brought up in the Grammar-School thereunto belonging. By *Tho. Cook*, A. M. Lecturer of the United Pariſhes of St. *Margaret Pattons*, and St. *Gabriel Fenchurch*, and Chaplain to his Grace *James* Duke of *Ormond*. *London*, Printed for *J. Wale* at the *Angel* in St. *Paul's Church-Yard*. 1706. Price 3 *d.* or 20 *s.* a Hundred.

WASSE's Elixir for the Gout and Rheumatiſm; for the Cholick, Stone, Gravel, and Ulcers in the Bladder and Kidneys; a ſure Remedy for the Dry-Gripes in the Weſt-Indies. Price Three Shillings the Half-pint, with Printed Directions. Sold by Mr. James Atkinſon, near Cherry-Garden Stairs, Rotherhith. Mr. John Rogers, Stationer, near the Tower. At Brightman's Coffee-houſe near Wapping Old-Stairs. At Nanda's Coffee-houſe near Temple-Bar. At North's Coffee-houſe in King-ſtreet. Mr. George Flower, Inſtrument-maker, near Cock-hill. Mr. John Thornton in the Minories. Mr. Richard Mount, Stationer, on Tower-hill. Mr. Baker, Bookſeller, at Mercers Chappel. Mr. Clark, Bookſeller, in Birchin-lane. At Jones's Coffee-houſe in Finch-lane. Mrs. Bond, next Door to Man's Coffee-houſe near Whitehall. Ives's Coffee-houſe in Bartholomew-lane. Mr. Billingsley, under the Royal-Exchange. At Oliver's Coffee-houſe, at Weſtminſter-hall Gate. Mrs. Miller, Milliner, at the Red M. in Pope's-head Alley. Mr. Waley, at the Magpye without Biſhopſgate. Roe's Coffee-houſe, at the Bridge foot in Southwark. At the Admiralty Coffee-houſe. S. Malthus in London-houſe yard, and at his own Houſe in Clements-lane.

Digitized by Google